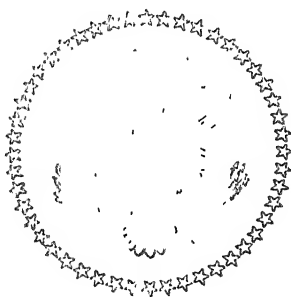


PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1958

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1958

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FOREWORD

THERE HAS BEEN a long-felt need for an orderly series of the Public Papers of the Presidents. A reference work of this type can be most helpful to scholars and officials of government, reporters of current affairs and the events of history.

The general availability of the official text of Presidential documents and messages will serve a broader purpose. As part of the expression of democracy, this series can be a vital factor in the maintenance of our individual freedoms and our institutions of self-government.

I wish success to the editors of this project, and I am sure their work through the years will add strength to the ever-growing traditions of the Republic.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dwight D. Eisenhower". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'D'.

PREFACE

IN THIS VOLUME are gathered most of the public messages and statements of the President of the United States that were released by the White House during the year 1958. A similar volume, covering the year 1957, was published early in 1958 as the first of a series. The President's foreword is reprinted from that volume.

Immediate plans for this series call for the publication of annual volumes soon after the close of each new calendar year, and at the same time undertaking the periodic compilation of volumes covering previous years. The first such compilation, covering the year 1956, was released in December 1958.

This series was begun in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission (44 U. S. C. 393). The Commission's recommendation was incorporated in regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 306). The Committee's regulations, establishing the series, are reprinted at page 891 as "Appendix D."

The first extensive compilation of the messages and papers of the Presidents was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under Congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. It included Presidential materials from 1789 to 1897. Since then, there have been various private compilations, but no uniform, systematic publication comparable to the *Congressional Record* or the *United States Supreme Court Reports*.

For many years Presidential Proclamations have been published in the *United States Statutes at Large*. The Federal Register Act in 1935 required that Proclamations, Executive Orders, and some other official Executive documents be published in the daily *Federal Register*; but the greater part of Presidential writings

and utterances still lacked an official medium for either current publication or periodic compilation. Some of them were interspersed through the issues of the *Congressional Record* while others were reported only in the press or were generally available only in mimeographed White House releases. Under these circumstances it was difficult to remember, after a lapse of time, where and in what form even a major pronouncement had been made.

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

The text of this book is based on Presidential materials issued during the calendar year 1958 as White House releases and on transcripts of news conferences. Where available, original source materials have been used to protect against substantive errors in transcription. A list of the White House releases from which final selections were made is published at page 871 as "Appendix A."

Proclamations, Executive Orders, and similar documents required by law to be published in the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations* are not repeated. Instead, they are listed by number and subject under the heading "Appendix B" at page 884.

The President is required by statute to transmit numerous reports to Congress. Those transmitted during 1958 are listed at page 889 as "Appendix C."

The items published in this volume are presented in chronological order, rather than being grouped in classes. Most needs for a classified arrangement are met by the subject index. For example, a reader interested in veto messages sent to Congress during 1958 will find them listed in the index under "veto messages."

The dates shown at the end of item headings are White House release dates. In instances where the date of the document differs from the release date that fact is shown in brackets immediately following the heading. Other editorial devices, such as text notes, footnotes, and cross references, have been held to a minimum.

Preface

Remarks or addresses were delivered in Washington, D. C., unless otherwise indicated. Similarly, statements, messages, and letters were issued from the White House in Washington unless otherwise indicated.

The planning and editorial work for this volume were under the direction of David C. Eberhart of the Office of the Federal Register, assisted by Warren R. Reid and Mildred B. Berry. The index was prepared by Dorothy M. Jacobson. Frank H. Mortimer of the Government Printing Office developed the typography and design.

WAYNE C. GROVER

Archivist of the United States

FRANKLIN FLOETE

Administrator of General Services

April 10, 1959

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Dwight D. Eisenhower

1958

Exchange of New Year Greetings Between the United States and the Soviet Union.

January 1, 1958

[Released January 1, 1958. Dated December 31, 1957]

His Excellency

Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics*

Moscow

In behalf of the American people, I reciprocate the greetings of yourself, Prime Minister Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. I hope that the peoples of the Soviet Union throughout the coming year may enjoy peace and those fundamentals of a more abundant life which are the aspirations of all mankind. I earnestly trust that the New Year will bring a firmer and better understanding between the citizens of the Soviet Union, the American people and those of other nations. You may be assured that the government of the United States will extend every effort to that end.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Soviet leaders' message dated December 30, 1957, follows:

*President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington*

On the eve of the New Year, we ask you, Mr. President to accept personally and to transmit to the people of the United States of America best wishes from the peoples of the Soviet Union and from us personally.

We express the hope that the forthcoming year will be a year of strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the United States of America, a year, when the great principles of peaceful co-existence, receiving ever greater interna-

tional recognition, will become the basis of mutual relations between our states.

Dedicating our activities to the attainment of this noble goal, we wish to express our firm conviction that, uniting the strength of our states together with other countries, there is the possibility to realize the great, ardent dream of humanity—to create a firm peace on earth, to create such conditions under which people would live in freedom from fear for their future, for the future of coming generations.

K. VOROSHILOV
N. KHRUSHCHEV
N. BULGANIN

The messages were released at Gettysburg, Pa.

2 ¶ Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union. *January 9, 1958*

[Delivered in person before a joint session]

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the 85th Congress:

It is again my high privilege to extend personal greetings to the members of the 85th Congress.

All of us realize that, as this new session begins, many Americans are troubled about recent world developments which they believe may threaten our nation's safety. Honest men differ in their appraisal of America's material and intellectual strength, and the dangers that confront us. But all know these dangers are real.

The purpose of this message is to outline the measures that can give the American people a confidence—just as real—in their own security.

I am not here to justify the past, gloss over the problems of the present, or propose easy solutions for the future.

I am here to state what I believe to be right and what I believe to be wrong; and to propose action for correcting what I think wrong!

I.

There are two tasks confronting us that so far outweigh all others that I shall devote this year's message entirely to them.

The first is to ensure our safety through strength.

As to our strength, I have repeatedly voiced this conviction: We now have a broadly based and efficient defensive strength, including a great deterrent power, which is, for the present, our main guarantee against war; but, unless we act wisely and promptly, we could lose that capacity to deter attack or defend ourselves.

My profoundest conviction is that the American people will say, as one man: No matter what the exertions or sacrifices, we shall maintain that necessary strength!

But we could make no more tragic mistake than merely to concentrate on military strength.

For if we did only this, the future would hold nothing for the world but an Age of Terror.

And so our second task is to do the constructive work of building a genuine peace. We must never become so preoccupied with our desire

for military strength that we neglect those areas of economic development, trade, diplomacy, education, ideas and principles where the foundations of real peace must be laid.

II.

The threat to our safety, and to the hope of a peaceful world, can be simply stated. It is communist imperialism.

This threat is not something imagined by critics of the Soviets. Soviet spokesmen, from the beginning, have publicly and frequently declared their aim to expand their power, one way or another, throughout the world.

The threat has become increasingly serious as this expansionist aim has been reinforced by an advancing industrial, military and scientific establishment.

But what makes the Soviet threat unique in history is its all-inclusiveness. Every human activity is pressed into service as a weapon of expansion. Trade, economic development, military power, arts, science, education, the whole world of ideas—all are harnessed to this same chariot of expansion.

The Soviets are, in short, waging total cold war.

The only answer to a regime that wages total cold war is to wage total peace.

This means bringing to bear every asset of our personal and national lives upon the task of building the conditions in which security and peace can grow.

III.

Among our assets, let us first briefly glance at our military power.

Military power serves the cause of security by making prohibitive the cost of any aggressive attack.

It serves the cause of peace by holding up a shield behind which the patient constructive work of peace can go on.

But it can serve neither cause if we make either of two mistakes. The one would be to overestimate our strength, and thus neglect crucially important actions in the period just ahead. The other would be to underestimate our strength. Thereby we might be tempted to become irresolute in our foreign relations, to dishearten our friends, and to lose our national poise and perspective in approaching the complex problems ahead.

Any orderly balance-sheet of military strength must be in two parts. The first is the position as of today. The second is the position in the period ahead.

As of today: our defensive shield comprehends a vast complex of ground, sea, and air units, superbly equipped and strategically deployed around the world. The most powerful deterrent to war in the world today lies in the retaliatory power of our Strategic Air Command and the aircraft of our Navy. They present to any potential attacker who would unleash war upon the world the prospect of virtual annihilation of his own country.

Even if we assume a surprise attack on our bases, with a marked reduction in our striking power, our bombers would immediately be on their way in sufficient strength to accomplish this mission of retaliation. Every informed government knows this. It is no secret.

Since the Korean Armistice, the American people have spent \$225 billion in maintaining and strengthening this overall defensive shield.

This is the position as of today.

Now as to the period ahead: Every part of our military establishment must and will be equipped to do its defensive job with the most modern weapons and methods. But it is particularly important to our planning that we make a candid estimate of the effect of long-range ballistic missiles on the present deterrent power I have described.

At this moment, the consensus of opinion is that we are probably somewhat behind the Soviets in some areas of long-range ballistic missile development. But it is my conviction, based on close study of all relevant intelligence, that if we make the necessary effort, we will have the missiles, in the needed quantity and in time, to sustain and strengthen the deterrent power of our increasingly efficient bombers. One encouraging fact evidencing this ability is the rate of progress we have achieved since we began to concentrate on these missiles.

The intermediate ballistic missiles, Thor and Jupiter, have already been ordered into production. The parallel progress in the intercontinental ballistic missile effort will be advanced by our plans for acceleration. The development of the submarine-based Polaris missile system has progressed so well that its future procurement schedules are being moved forward markedly.

When it is remembered that our country has concentrated on the development of ballistic missiles for only about a third as long as the

Soviets, these achievements show a rate of progress that speaks for itself. Only a brief time back, we were spending at the rate of only about one million dollars a year on long range ballistic missiles. In 1957 we spent more than one billion dollars on the Atlas, Titan, Thor, Jupiter, and Polaris programs alone.

But I repeat, gratifying though this rate of progress is, we must still do more!

Our real problem, then, is not our strength today; it is rather the vital necessity of action today to ensure our strength tomorrow.

What I have just said applies to our strength as a single country. But we are not alone. I have returned from the recent NATO meeting with renewed conviction that, because we are a part of a world-wide community of free and peaceful nations, our own security is immeasurably increased.

By contrast, the Soviet Union has surrounded itself with captive and sullen nations. Like a crack in the crust of an uneasily sleeping volcano, the Hungarian uprising revealed the depth and intensity of the patriotic longing for liberty that still burns within these countries.

The world thinks of us as a country which is strong, but which will never start a war. The world also thinks of us as a land which has never enslaved anyone and which is animated by humane ideals. This friendship, based on common ideals, is one of our greatest sources of strength.

It cements into a cohesive security arrangement the aggregate of the spiritual, military and economic strength of all those nations which, with us, are allied by treaties and agreements.

Up to this point, I have talked solely about our military strength to deter a possible future war.

I now want to talk about the strength we need to win a different kind of war—one that has already been launched against us.

It is the massive economic offensive that has been mounted by the communist imperialists against free nations.

The communist imperialist regimes have for some time been largely frustrated in their attempts at expansion based directly on force. As a

result, they have begun to concentrate heavily on economic penetration, particularly of newly-developing countries, as a preliminary to political domination.

This non-military drive, if underestimated, could defeat the free world regardless of our military strength. This danger is all the greater precisely because many of us fail or refuse to recognize it. Thus, some people may be tempted to finance our extra military effort by cutting economic assistance. But at the very time when the economic threat is assuming menacing proportions, to fail to strengthen our own effort would be nothing less than reckless folly!

Admittedly, most of us did not anticipate the psychological impact upon the world of the launching of the first earth satellite. Let us not make the same kind of mistake in another field, by failing to anticipate the much more serious impact of the Soviet economic offensive.

As with our military potential, our economic assets are more than equal to the task. Our independent farmers produce an abundance of food and fibre. Our free workers are versatile, intelligent, and hard-working. Our businessmen are imaginative and resourceful. The productivity, the adaptability of the American economy is the solid foundation-stone of our security structure.

We have just concluded another prosperous year. Our output was once more the greatest in the nation's history. In the latter part of the year, some decline in employment and output occurred, following the exceptionally rapid expansion of recent years. In a free economy, reflecting as it does the independent judgments of millions of people, growth typically moves forward unevenly. But the basic forces of growth remain unimpaired. There are solid grounds for confidence that economic growth will be resumed without an extended interruption. Moreover, the Federal government, constantly alert to signs of weakening in any part of our economy, always stands ready, with its full power, to take any appropriate further action to promote renewed business expansion.

If our history teaches us anything, it is this lesson: so far as the economic potential of our nation is concerned, the believers in the future of America have always been the realists.

I count myself as one of this company.

Our long-range problem, then, is not the stamina of our enormous engine of production. Our problem is to make sure that we use these

vast economic forces confidently and creatively, not only in direct military defense efforts, but likewise in our foreign policy, through such activities as mutual economic aid and foreign trade.

In much the same way, we have tremendous potential resources on other non-military fronts to help in countering the Soviet threat: education, science, research, and, not least, the ideas and principles by which we live. And in all these cases the task ahead is to bring these resources more sharply to bear upon the new tasks of security and peace in a swiftly-changing world.

IV.

There are many items in the Administration's program, of a kind frequently included in a State of the Union Message, with which I am not dealing today. They are important to us and to our prosperity. But I am reserving them for treatment in separate communications because of my purpose today of speaking only about matters bearing directly upon our security and peace.

I now place before you an outline of action designed to focus our resources upon the two tasks of security and peace.

In this special category I list eight items requiring action. They are not merely desirable. They are imperative.

1. DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

The first need is to assure ourselves that military organization facilitates rather than hinders the functioning of the military establishment in maintaining the security of the nation.

Since World War II, the purpose of achieving maximum organizational efficiency in a modern defense establishment has several times occasioned action by the Congress and by the Executive.

The advent of revolutionary new devices, bringing with them the problem of overall continental defense, creates new difficulties, reminiscent of those attending the advent of the airplane half a century ago.

Some of the important new weapons which technology has produced do not fit into any existing service pattern. They cut across all services, involve all services, and transcend all services, at every stage from development to operation. In some instances they defy classification according to branch of service.

Unfortunately, the uncertainties resulting from such a situation, and the jurisdictional disputes attending upon it, tend to bewilder and confuse

the public and create the impression that service differences are damaging the national interest.

Let us proudly remember that the members of the Armed Forces give their basic allegiance solely to the United States. Of that fact all of us are certain. But pride of service and mistaken zeal in promoting particular doctrine has more than once occasioned the kind of difficulty of which I have just spoken.

I am not attempting today to pass judgment on the charge of harmful service rivalries. But one thing is sure. Whatever they are, America wants them stopped.

Recently I have had under special study the never-ending problem of efficient organization, complicated as it is by new weapons. Soon my conclusions will be finalized. I shall promptly take such Executive action as is necessary and, in a separate message, I shall present appropriate recommendations to the Congress.

Meanwhile, without anticipating the detailed form that a reorganization should take, I can state its main lines in terms of objectives:

A major purpose of military organization is to achieve real unity in the Defense establishment in all the principal features of military activities. Of all these, one of the most important to our nation's security is strategic planning and control. This work must be done under unified direction.

The defense structure must be one which, as a whole, can assume, with top efficiency and without friction, the defense of America. The Defense establishment must therefore plan for a better integration of its defensive resources, particularly with respect to the newer weapons now building and under development. These obviously require full coordination in their development, production and use. Good organization can help assure this coordination.

In recognition of the need for single control in some of our most advanced development projects, the Secretary of Defense has already decided to concentrate into one organization all the anti-missile and satellite technology undertaken within the Department of Defense.

Another requirement of military organization is a clear subordination of the military services to duly constituted civilian authority. This control must be real; not merely on the surface.

Next there must be assurance that an excessive number of compart-

ments in organization will not create costly and confusing compartments in our scientific and industrial effort.

Finally, to end inter-service disputes requires clear organization and decisive central direction, supported by the unstinted cooperation of every individual in the defense establishment, civilian and military.

2. ACCELERATED DEFENSE EFFORT

The second major action item is the acceleration of the defense effort in particular areas affected by the fast pace of scientific and technological advance.

Some of the points at which improved and increased effort are most essential are these:

We must have sure warning in case of attack. The improvement of warning equipment is becoming increasingly important as we approach the period when long-range missiles will come into use.

We must protect and disperse our striking forces and increase their readiness for instant reaction. This means more base facilities and standby crews.

We must maintain deterrent retaliatory power. This means, among other things, stepped-up long range missile programs; accelerated programs for other effective missile systems; and, for some years, more advanced aircraft.

We must maintain freedom of the seas. This means nuclear submarines and cruisers; improved anti-submarine weapons; missile ships; and the like.

We must maintain all necessary types of mobile forces to deal with local conflicts, should there be need. This means further improvements in equipment, mobility, tactics and fire power.

Through increases in pay and incentive, we must maintain in the armed forces the skilled manpower modern military forces require.

We must be forward-looking in our research and development to anticipate and achieve the unimagined weapons of the future.

With these and other improvements, we intend to assure that our vigilance, power, and technical excellence keep abreast of any realistic threat we face.

3. MUTUAL AID

Third: We must continue to strengthen our mutual security efforts. Most people now realize that our programs of military aid and defense

support are an integral part of our own defense effort. If the foundations of the Free World structure were progressively allowed to crumble under the pressure of communist imperialism, the entire house of freedom would be in danger of collapse.

As for the mutual economic assistance program, the benefit to us is threefold. First, the countries receiving this aid become bulwarks against communist encroachment as their military defenses and economies are strengthened. Nations that are conscious of a steady improvement in their industry, education, health and standard of living are not apt to fall prey to the blandishments of communist imperialists.

Second, these countries are helped to reach the point where mutually profitable trade can expand between them and us.

Third, the mutual confidence that comes from working together on constructive projects creates an atmosphere in which real understanding and peace can flourish.

To help bring these multiple benefits, our economic aid effort should be made more effective.

In proposals for future economic aid, I am stressing a greater use of repayable loans, through the Development Loan Fund, through funds generated by sale of surplus farm products, and through the Export-Import Bank.

While some increase in Government funds will be required, it remains our objective to encourage shifting to the use of private capital sources as rapidly as possible.

One great obstacle to the economic aid program in the past has been, not a rational argument against it on the merits, but a catchword: "give-away program."

The real fact is that no investment we make in our own security and peace can pay us greater dividends than necessary amounts of economic aid to friendly nations.

This is no "give-away."

Let's stick to facts!

We cannot afford to have one of our most essential security programs shot down with a slogan!

4. MUTUAL TRADE

Fourth: Both in our national interest, and in the interest of world peace, we must have a five-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act with broadened authority to negotiate.

World trade supports a significant segment of American industry and agriculture. It provides employment for four and one-half million American workers. It helps supply our ever increasing demand for raw materials. It provides the opportunity for American free enterprise to develop on a worldwide scale. It strengthens our friends and increases their desire to be friends. World trade helps to lay the groundwork for peace by making all free nations of the world stronger and more self-reliant.

America is today the world's greatest trading nation. If we use this great asset wisely to meet the expanding demands of the world, we shall not only provide future opportunities for our own business, agriculture, and labor, but in the process strengthen our security posture and other prospects for a prosperous, harmonious world.

As President McKinley said, as long ago as 1901: "Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past."

5. SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH OUR ALLIES

Fifth: It is of the highest importance that the Congress enact the necessary legislation to enable us to exchange appropriate scientific and technical information with friendly countries as part of our effort to achieve effective scientific cooperation.

It is wasteful in the extreme for friendly allies to consume talent and money in solving problems that their friends have already solved—all because of artificial barriers to sharing. We cannot afford to cut ourselves off from the brilliant talents and minds of scientists in friendly countries. The task ahead will be hard enough without handcuffs of our own making.

The groundwork for this kind of cooperation has already been laid in discussions among NATO countries. Promptness in following through with legislation will be the best possible evidence of American unity of purpose in cooperating with our friends.

6. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Sixth: In the area of education and research, I recommend a balanced program to improve our resources, involving an investment of about a billion dollars over a four year period. This involves new activities by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare designed principally to encourage improved teaching quality and student opportunities in the interests of national security. It also provides a five-fold increase in

sums available to the National Science Foundation for its special activities in stimulating and improving science education.

Scrupulous attention has been paid to maintaining local control of educational policy, spurring the maximum amount of local effort, and to avoiding undue stress on the physical sciences at the expense of other branches of learning.

In the field of research, I am asking for substantial increases in basic research funds, including a doubling of the funds available to the National Science Foundation for this purpose.

But federal action can do only a part of the job. In both education and research, redoubled exertions will be necessary on the part of all Americans if we are to rise to the demands of our times. This means hard work on the part of state and local governments, private industry, schools and colleges, private organizations and foundations, teachers, parents, and—perhaps most important of all—the student himself, with his bag of books and his homework.

With this kind of all-inclusive campaign, I have no doubt that we can create the intellectual capital we need for the years ahead, invest it in the right places—and do all this, not as regimented pawns, but as free men and women!

7. SPENDING AND SAVING

Seventh: To provide for this extra effort for security, we must apply stern tests of priority to other expenditures, both military and civilian.

This extra effort involves, most immediately, the need for a supplemental defense appropriation of \$1.3 billion for fiscal year 1958.

In the 1959 budget, increased expenditures for missiles, nuclear ships, atomic energy, research and development, science and education, a special contingency fund to deal with possible new technological discoveries, and increases in pay and incentives to obtain and retain competent manpower add up to a total increase over the comparable figures in the 1957 budget of about \$4 billion.

I believe that, in spite of these necessary increases, we should strive to finance the 1959 security effort out of expected revenues. While we now believe that expected revenues and expenditures will roughly balance, our real purpose will be to achieve adequate security, but always with the utmost regard for efficiency and careful management.

This purpose will require the cooperation of Congress in making careful analysis of estimates presented, reducing expenditure on less es-

sential military programs and installations, postponing some new civilian programs, transferring some to the states, and curtailing or eliminating others.

Such related matters as the national debt ceiling and tax revenues will be dealt with in later messages.

8. WORKS OF PEACE

My last call for action is not primarily addressed to the Congress and people of the United States. Rather, it is a message from the people of the United States to all other peoples, especially those of the Soviet Union.

This is the spirit of what we would like to say:

"In the last analysis, there is only one solution to the grim problems that lie ahead. The world must stop the present plunge toward more and more destructive weapons of war, and turn the corner that will start our steps firmly on the path toward lasting peace.

"Our greatest hope for success lies in a universal fact: the people of the world, as people, have always wanted peace and want peace now.

"The problem, then, is to find a way of translating this universal desire into action.

"This will require more than words of peace. It requires works of peace."

Now, may I try to give you some concrete examples of the kind of works of peace that might make a beginning in the new direction.

For a start our people should learn to know each other better. Recent negotiations in Washington have provided a basis in principle for greater freedom of communication and exchange of people. I urge the Soviet government to cooperate in turning principle into practice by prompt and tangible actions that will break down the unnatural barriers that have blocked the flow of thought and understanding between our people.

Another kind of work of peace is cooperation on projects of human welfare. For example, we now have it within our power to eradicate from the face of the earth that age-old scourge of mankind: malaria. We are embarking with other nations in an all-out five-year campaign to blot out this curse forever. We invite the Soviets to join with us in this great work of humanity.

Indeed, we would be willing to pool our efforts with the Soviets in other campaigns against the diseases that are the common enemy of all mortals—such as cancer and heart disease.

If people can get together on such projects, is it not possible that we could then go on to a full-scale cooperative program of Science for Peace?

We have as a guide and inspiration the success of our Atoms-for-Peace proposal, which in only a few years, under United Nations auspices, became a reality in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A program of Science for Peace might provide a means of funneling into one place the results of research from scientists everywhere and from there making it available to all parts of the world.

There is almost no limit to the human betterment that could result from such cooperation. Hunger and disease could increasingly be driven from the earth. The age-old dream of a good life for all could, at long last, be translated into reality.

But of all the works of peace, none is more needed now than a real first step toward disarmament.

Last August the United Nations General Assembly, by an overwhelming vote, approved a disarmament plan that we and our allies sincerely believed to be fair and practical. The Soviets have rejected both the plan, and the negotiating procedure set up by the United Nations. As a result, negotiation on this supremely important issue is now at a standstill.

But the world cannot afford to stand still on disarmament! We must never give up the search for a basis of agreement.

Our allies from time to time develop differing ideas on how to proceed. We must concert these convictions among ourselves. Thereafter, any reasonable proposal that holds promise for disarmament and reduction of tension must be heard, discussed, and, if possible, negotiated.

But a disarmament proposal, to hold real promise, must at the minimum have one feature: reliable means to ensure compliance by all. It takes actions and demonstrated integrity on both sides to create and sustain confidence. And confidence in a genuine disarmament agreement is vital, not only to the signers of the agreement, but also to the millions of people all over the world who are weary of tensions and armaments.

I say once more, to all peoples, that we will always go the extra mile with anyone on earth if it will bring us nearer a genuine peace.

CONCLUSION

These, then, are the ways in which we must funnel our energies more efficiently into the task of advancing security and peace.

These actions demand and expect two things of the American people: sacrifice, and a high degree of understanding. For sacrifice to be effective it must be intelligent. Sacrifice must be made for the right purpose and in the right place—even if that place happens to come close to home!

After all, it is no good demanding sacrifice in general terms one day, and the next day, for local reasons, opposing the elimination of some unneeded federal facility.

It is pointless to condemn federal spending in general, and the next moment condemn just as strongly an effort to reduce the particular federal grant that touches one's own interest.

And it makes no sense whatever to spend additional billions on military strength to deter a potential danger, and then, by cutting aid and trade programs, let the world succumb to a present danger in economic guise.

My friends of the Congress: The world is waiting to see how wisely and decisively a free representative government will now act.

I believe that this Congress possesses and will display the wisdom promptly to do its part in translating into law the actions demanded by our nation's interests. But, to make law effective, our kind of government needs the full voluntary support of millions of Americans for these actions.

I am fully confident that the response of the Congress and of the American people will make this time of test a time of honor. Mankind then will see more clearly than ever that the future belongs, not to the concept of the regimented atheistic state, but to the people—the God-fearing, peace-loving people of all the world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of the document which the President signed and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives (H. Doc. 251, 85th

Cong., 2d sess.).

The Address as reported from the floor appears in the Congressional Record (vol. 104, p. 171).

3 ¶ Memorandum on the 1958 Red Cross Campaign. *January 10, 1958*

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

The American Red Cross is close to the hearts of all who are concerned with the needs of their neighbors. Because of its humanitarian purposes and effective work, Federal employees and military personnel have long given their support to its programs.

The past year has been a costly one for the Red Cross. Disaster reserves have been exhausted, and funds available for national emergency are dangerously low. In March, therefore, when the Red Cross makes its annual appeal for funds, it must receive an unusually generous response.

I am sure that officials and employees throughout the Federal establishment, together with military and civilian personnel overseas, will help make this a memorable campaign for the Red Cross.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

4 ¶ Letter to Eric A. Johnston on the Need for Public Information as to the Foreign Aspects of National Security. *January 11, 1958*

Dear Eric:

In recent weeks there have come to the White House many inquiries with respect to the foreign aspects of our national security. They indicate a natural and keen desire to receive fuller information in these particular fields.

In our free society the Government has a duty to keep the people informed on what it proposes to do and why. Without full public awareness it is difficult for the Nation to put forward maximum effort and obtain maximum results. During your service with the Government as Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board and through your travels abroad you have gained firsthand knowledge of our economic development and security problems.

In the light of the numerous requests that I have received, it would be

highly gratifying to me and a great service to the Nation if you would be willing to call in Washington a conference of business and organization leaders, bipartisan in character, to explore means of conveying to our citizens a fuller flow of information on the foreign aspects of our national security.

I do hope that you will feel that you can give the time to do this.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Johnston served as Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board from February 1, 1952, to September 25, 1957.

5 ¶ Annual Budget Message to the Congress— Fiscal Year 1959. *January 13, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

The budget for the fiscal year 1959 which I am transmitting with this message reflects the swiftly moving character of the time in which we live. It is clearly a time of growing opportunity as technology and science almost daily open wholly new vistas to all mankind. Yet it is also a time of growing danger. The progress of the Soviets in long-range missiles and other offensive weapons, together with their continuing rejection of a workable disarmament, compels us to increase certain of our defense activities which we have only recently expanded many fold.

We know that we are sturdy today in the many strengths that keep the peace. This budget reflects our determination to remain so in the future.

This budget reflects another determination—that of adhering to those principles of governmental and fiscal soundness that have always guided this administration—economy in expenditures, efficiency in operations, promotion of growth and stability in a free-enterprise economy, a vigorous Federal-State system, concern for human well-being, priority of national security over lesser needs, revenues adequate to cover expenditures and permit debt reduction during periods of high business activity, and revision and reduction of taxes when possible.

To meet the responsibilities imposed on us by world conditions and by the fiscal principles to which we adhere, the budget for 1959 contains recommendations to provide:

1. An immediate increase for 1958 of \$1.3 billion in spending au-

thority for the Department of Defense, and a further increase of \$2.5 billion in 1959 over 1958, to be applied principally to accelerate missile procurement, to strengthen our nuclear retaliatory power, and to spur military research and development programs;

2. A resulting increase of \$2.8 billion in estimated 1959 expenditures over 1957 for missiles, nuclear armed or powered ships, atomic energy, research and development, science and education, plus a further provision of \$0.5 billion for defense purposes, if needed; in addition, authority to transfer up to \$2 billion between military appropriations, in order to take prompt advantage of new developments;

3. A decrease of \$1.5 billion in 1959 expenditures below 1957 for other military arms and equipment and aircraft of declining importance, in favor of the newer weapons;

4. Curtailments, revisions, or eliminations of certain present civil programs, and deferments of previously recommended new programs, in order to restrain nonmilitary spending in 1959 and to provide the basis for budgetary savings of several billion dollars annually within a few years;

5. Continuation of present tax rates to help achieve a balanced budget in 1959.

I believe that this budget adequately provides for our Federal responsibilities in the year ahead.

The estimated budget totals for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year 1959 are compared with actual results of earlier years in the following table:

BUDGET TOTALS				
[Fiscal years. In billions]				
	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>actual</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>	1959 <i>estimate</i>
Budget receipts	\$68.1	\$71.0	\$72.4	\$74.4
Budget expenditures	66.5	69.4	72.8	73.9
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+1.6	+1.6	.4	1.5
New obligational authority . . .	63.2	70.2	¹ 74.4	72.5

¹ Includes \$6.6 billion of anticipated supplemental requests.

DEFENSE, SCIENCE, AND THE BUDGET.—Americans are determined to maintain our ability to deter war and to repel and decisively counter any possible attack. Today we possess military superiority over any

potential aggressor or aggressors. Every American should clearly understand that the vast defense programs undertaken during the past several years have greatly advanced our military preparedness and developed and harnessed impressive new scientific achievements. We have sharply increased the numbers of scientists and engineers assigned to top priority defense programs. We have expanded many fold the expenditures for the development of missiles, both defensive and counteroffensive. We have accelerated development of advanced guidance systems, new fuels, and heat-resistant materials. We have greatly enlarged our network of warning devices and communications.

Our longer-range ballistic missile development, in particular, has long had the highest national priority. The result is striking. Whereas in 1953 we spent only \$1 million on these programs, we spent \$1 billion in 1957 and will spend more in 1958 and still more in 1959.

Our defenses are strong today, both as a deterrent to war and for use as a crushing response to any attack. Now our concern is for the future. Certain elements of our defense program have reached the point where they can be further accelerated. I will transmit to the Congress, immediately, a supplemental appropriation request of \$1.3 billion for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1958. Further increases in new obligational authority are requested for the fiscal year 1959. The recommended authority for the military functions of the Department of Defense is \$39.1 billion, which is \$0.6 billion more than was requested in last year's budget for 1958 and \$3.8 billion more than the amount the Congress has thus far enacted for 1958. Spending for military functions of the Department of Defense in 1959 is estimated to total \$39.8 billion.

The development of longer-range ballistic missiles, construction of missile sites and detection systems, and other missile programs including guided missile ships will be substantially augmented. The total expenditures for missile research, development and procurement, for guided missile ships, and for missile-related construction will be \$4.3 billion in 1958 and \$5.3 billion in 1959, compared with \$3 billion spent in 1957, \$1.7 billion in 1956, and \$1.2 billion in 1955. Commencing in 1958, we will procure a number of new missiles which have been recently developed and have now become operational.

As an indispensable part of our efforts to maintain an adequate defense, the budget recommendations for 1959 call for continued contributions to the efforts of free world nations to promote the collective defense

and economic growth. The Soviet threat to freedom is far more than military power alone. Poverty and ignorance, and the despair, fear, and unrest that flow from them, have always been enemies to liberty. The Communists well know this and unceasingly exploit these factors to extend their influence and control. This Soviet economic assault on freedom is rapidly growing. Conquest by this route is no less menacing to us and other free nations than conquest by military force. We must, accordingly, vigorously advance our programs to assist other peoples in their efforts to remove poverty and ignorance. As we succeed in these military and economic efforts, our own freedom and security are strengthened, and the prospects for peace are improved.

Scientific and research efforts throughout the Nation must be expanded. This is a task not only for the Government but also for private industry, foundations, and educational institutions. The Government, on its part, will increase its efforts in this area. Supplemental appropriations for 1958 will be requested for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the National Science Foundation, as well as the Department of Defense. For 1959, new programs to promote education in science are being recommended and basic research activities are being generally expanded.

CHANGES IN EMPHASIS.—Total Government expenditures (1) for all procurement to equip our forces and those of our allies with weapons, ships, planes, and missiles, (2) for atomic energy, and (3) for all scientific research and education will be approximately \$21.1 billion in 1958 and \$21.6 billion in 1959, compared with \$20.5 billion in 1957.

Within these totals for procurement and science, we have gradually but substantially changed our emphasis. This administration's continuing attention in recent years to new concepts of defense is shown by the fact that more than 75% of the total funds for procurement in the 1959 budget and 1958 supplemental requests is programed for new types of equipment which had not been developed in the fiscal year 1955 or were not being bought in production quantities in that year—the first full year following the Korean conflict. In 1953, missiles alone took less than 2 cents of each dollar spent for major procurement; in 1957, missiles took about 15 cents of every procurement dollar; and in 1959 will take about 24 cents.

The greatly increased firepower of modern weapons and the continuing increase in efficiency permit a further reduction in the numbers of mili-

tary personnel. Procurement of older types of weapons and equipment is also being reduced. Other defense expenditures will be reduced by closing installations that are outmoded or are of limited use, and by tightening maintenance standards, procurement practices, and supply management.

BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.—As a result of the increases in our key protection programs recommended in this budget for the current fiscal year and the coming fiscal year, total new obligational authority and budget expenditures for each of these years will be larger than in 1957—even though it is recommended that certain other programs, both defense and civil, be retarded or reduced.

Total appropriations and other forms of new obligational authority recommended for the fiscal year 1959 amount to \$72.5 billion. This is \$4.7 billion more than has been enacted for 1958 and \$2.3 billion more than for 1957. In addition, \$6.6 billion of supplemental authorizations are estimated for the current year, 1958, for the Department of Defense, Commodity Credit Corporation, Export-Import Bank, and other agencies.

Budget expenditures in the fiscal year 1959 are estimated to be \$73.9 billion. This is \$1.1 billion more than now estimated for 1958 and \$4.5 billion more than in 1957.

Not all of the obligational authority enacted for a fiscal year is spent in the same year. Amounts of authority enacted in prior years but which have not yet been spent and are carried forward from one fiscal year to the next are called unexpended balances. These balances are not cash on hand, but represent authority to draw on future receipts of the Treasury in order to pay bills.

The total balances of appropriations to be carried forward at the end of the fiscal year 1959 are estimated to be \$39.9 billion. Of this amount 78% will have been obligated; that is, already committed.

The largest part of the unexpended balances of appropriations is in the Department of Defense, reflecting the long time which necessarily elapses between the placing of orders for complex military equipment and delivery and final payment. It is estimated that \$32.1 billion will be carried forward by that Department at the end of 1959, of which \$24.4 billion will have been obligated.

BUDGET RECEIPTS.—Although higher than in previous years, the current estimate of receipts for the fiscal year 1958 is somewhat smaller

than earlier expectations, reflecting readjustments currently taking place in our economy following the rapid growth of the past several years. It now appears that 1958 budget receipts will not exceed \$72.4 billion, although they will be well above 1957 receipts of \$71 billion. A combination of increased defense expenditures and decreased receipts in the revised estimates for the current fiscal year results in an estimated budget deficit of \$0.4 billion.

There are strong grounds to support my confidence that the expansion of our economy will soon be resumed, bringing higher levels of receipts with present tax rates. The acceleration of defense efforts already under way, the increasing pace of activity in a number of programs involving State and local as well as Federal expenditures, the rapid pace of technological advance and its application by American industry, the expanding needs and desires of our growing population, and Government policies designed to facilitate the resumption of growth are among the major factors that justify this confidence. While there are many uncertainties in forecasting results 18 months in advance, our best estimate at this time of budget receipts for 1959 is \$74.4 billion. This would produce a balanced budget with a surplus of \$0.5 billion in 1959.

[Editorial note: At this point in the budget message appears a diagram entitled "Source of Budget Receipts—Fiscal Year 1959 Estimate (Net of Refunds)." The diagram shows the expected yield of various taxes as follows:

<i>Tax</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>
Individual income	52
Corporation income	27
Excise	13
Other	8

	100]

With relatively minor exceptions, present tax rates have not been changed since 1954 when a program of tax reduction and reform was enacted, saving taxpayers nearly \$7.5 billion annually. If the Congress follows my recommendations, I believe that we shall be able to do what is required for our defense efforts and meet the basic needs of our domestic programs without an increase in tax rates. To maintain present rates, I recommend that tax rates on corporation income and certain excises, which under existing law are scheduled for reduction next July 1, be extended for another year.

We shall continue our efforts to assure that no one can avoid paying

his fair share of the country's total high tax burden. Pending legislation (H. R. 8381), which was developed jointly by the Treasury Department and the House Committee on Ways and Means to remove unintended tax benefits and hardships, should be enacted with a few modifications. The Treasury Department will continue to review the operation of the tax laws and make recommendations for such additional changes as are needed to close loopholes.

There are certain technical tax revisions which will give substantial benefits to small business, with a minimum loss of revenue and with no changes in tax rates. These revisions will be set forth in the Economic Report. They are based on the work of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business.

DEBT LIMIT.—A debt limitation serves as a proper reminder of the importance of operating economically in discharging the responsibilities placed by the Constitution and the statutes on the executive branch. However, the present limit of \$275 billion is too restrictive in view of rising defense expenditures and of the need for more flexibility to permit efficient and economical debt management.

Therefore, I will recommend that the present limit be revised upward temporarily through the fiscal year 1959. There should be an adequate margin to take care of any unexpected developments and to give the Treasury some much-needed flexibility in conducting its financing during this coming period.

TRUST FUNDS.—The total budget expenditures and receipts discussed thus far exclude funds held in trust by the Government. Budget totals are important indicators of fiscal policy and are a major determinant of changes in the public debt. However, to measure more fully the scope of all Federal Government activities and their impact on the national economy it is necessary to consider the trust funds as well as the budget funds.

In the fiscal year 1959, the expenditures of the trust funds will rise by an estimated \$1.2 billion, compared with an increase of only \$0.2 billion in their receipts. Payments for the highway program are estimated to increase \$0.6 billion to \$2.5 billion and benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program will also increase \$0.6 billion to \$8.7 billion. These payments will help contribute to economic stability during the coming period and will also aid in the long-run growth of the economy.

TRUST FUNDS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1957 <i>actual</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>	1959 <i>estimate</i>
Trust receipts	\$14.4	\$16.4	\$16.6
Trust expenditures	13.0	15.2	16.4
Trust accumulations	1.4	1.2	0.3

RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC.—A consolidation of budget and trust funds which eliminates interfund payments and noncash transactions shows that the total Federal payments to the public in the fiscal year 1959 will be \$1.8 billion more than in 1958. Payments to the public in 1959 will be \$0.6 billion less than receipts from the public.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1957 <i>actual</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>	1959 <i>estimate</i>
Receipts from the public	\$82.1	\$85.1	\$87.3
Payments to the public	80.0	84.9	86.7
Excess of receipts over payments	2.1	0.2	0.6

ANALYSIS OF MAJOR PROGRAMS AND BUDGETARY ISSUES

For purposes of summarization and discussion, budget expenditures are grouped into the categories of protection, civil benefits, interest and general government.

Expenditures for major national security and for international affairs and finance, which together make up the category of "protection," will require 64% of estimated total 1959 budget expenditures. The \$47.1 billion estimated to be spent on protection in the fiscal year 1959 is more than in any year since 1955.

An estimated 22% of budget expenditures in 1959 will be for civil benefit programs. These programs are grouped under the headings: Labor and welfare; commerce and housing; veterans services and benefits; agriculture and agricultural resources; and natural resources. The estimated \$16.4 billion to be spent on civil benefits in 1959 is \$0.6 billion less than the comparable amount for the current year.

The estimate of 1959 expenditures for interest is \$7.9 billion, the same

as in 1958. Expenditures for general government will require an estimated \$1.4 billion in 1959, also about the same as in 1958.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES AND AUTHORIZATIONS BY PURPOSE

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Purpose	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obliga- tional author- ity for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
Protection.....	\$45.2	\$46.3	\$47.1	\$45.9
Civil benefits....	15.1	17.0	16.4	16.0
Interest.....	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.9
General government.....	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Allowance for proposed legisla- tion and contingencies.....	.. ..	0.2	1.1	1.3
Total.....	69.4	72.8	73.9	¹ 72.5

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$70.2 billion for 1957 and \$74.4 billion for 1958.

The budget also includes estimated expenditures of \$1.1 billion for the fiscal year 1959 as an allowance for proposed legislation and contingencies not included in the categories above. Within this allowance \$500 million is estimated specifically for defense contingencies, \$339 million is estimated for proposed pay adjustments for postal and other civilian employees not in the Department of Defense, and \$300 million is for other contingencies. The cost of proposed pay adjustments for military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense is included in the estimates for that Department.

PROTECTION

Our security is an integral part of the security of the entire free world. In addition to strengthening our own defenses, we must improve the effectiveness of our partnership with our allies. This requires a greater pooling of scientific resources, a freer exchange of technological information, and closer military cooperation. Preliminary steps to accomplish these objectives were taken at the recent Paris meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This budget reflects coordinated plans for strengthening our own and allied defenses. The composition of free world forces, and the equipment with which they are provided, must be designed for the needs of an era

of increasingly destructive weapons with far-reaching range. Our Government's research and development will be generally expanded with particular emphasis on developing and improving missiles both for defensive and for counteroffensive purposes.

An effective system of military security requires closer economic cooperation through trade, investment, loans, and technical assistance with nations throughout the free world so that they can develop their resources and raise their living standards. To the degree that this economic cooperation strengthens the internal stability and ability of those nations to preserve their independence, the cause of a just and lasting peace will be advanced.

PROTECTION, INCLUDING COLLECTIVE SECURITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Function	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obligatory authority for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
Major national security programs	\$44.4	\$44.9	\$45.8	\$44.3
International affairs and finance... ..	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.6
Total.....	45.2	46.3	47.1	45.9

MAJOR NATIONAL SECURITY

New obligatory authority recommended for major national security programs for 1959 is \$44.3 billion, compared to \$41.0 billion estimated for 1958 and \$41.3 billion enacted for 1957.

Expenditures for these programs are estimated to be \$45.8 billion in the fiscal year 1959, \$1 billion more than in 1958 and \$1.4 billion more than in 1957. Increases are anticipated for the military functions of the Department of Defense and for atomic energy development. Expenditures for military assistance and defense support will be about the same as in the current year, but appropriations will increase to finance the lead-time for newer-type weapons. Expenditures for the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials and for the defense production expansion program will decline.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY FUNCTIONS.—To accelerate the adaptation of our defenses to changing conditions, a request for supplemental appropriations of \$1.3 billion for the Department of Defense in

the fiscal year 1958 is being transmitted to the Congress. The result will be to increase total new obligational authority for 1958 for the military functions of the Department of Defense to \$36.6 billion. A further increase of \$2.5 billion is recommended for the fiscal year 1959, bringing the total for that year to \$39.1 billion.

It is essential that we be able promptly to modify and accelerate programs when and as important discoveries or technological developments in weapons indicate such action to be desirable. To accomplish this end, the budget includes a contingency reserve of \$500 million for defense purposes only. It also proposes that the Congress authorize the President to transfer up to \$2 billion between appropriations available for military functions of the Department of Defense. This transfer authority is important and I will not hesitate to use it.

I have already discussed the urgent problem of reorganization of the Department of Defense in the State of the Union message. In the interest of the taxpayer, improved operating and fiscal controls must accompany larger appropriations.

Expenditures in 1958 are now estimated to be \$38.9 billion compared with the original 1958 budget estimate of \$38 billion. Estimated expenditures for 1959 are \$39.8 billion, an increase of \$0.9 billion over the current estimate for 1958, \$1.3 billion higher than in 1957, and \$4 billion more than in 1956.

These increased appropriations and expenditures are necessary for a speedup in the adjustment of military strategy, forces, techniques, and organization to keep pace with the rapid strides in science and technology. Since the end of the Korean conflict, new weapons systems of vastly increased combat effectiveness have been provided for our military forces, while numbers of military units and personnel have been gradually reduced. We can expect new developments at an ever-increasing pace.

MAJOR NATIONAL SECURITY						
[Fiscal years. In millions]						
Program or agency	New obligational authority			Budget expenditures		
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
MILITARY FUNCTIONS						
Direction and coordination of defense.....	\$15	\$26	\$356	\$14	\$21	\$215
Army:						
Present programs.....	7,672	7,694	8,532	9,063	9,043	8,663
Proposed legislation:						
Military pay adjustment.....			184			182
Military construction..			320			35
Navy:						
Present programs.....	10,220	10,469	10,284	10,398	10,640	10,724
Proposed legislation:						
Military pay adjustment.....			146			142
Military construction..			290			47
Air Force:						
Present programs....	17,697	17,219	16,891	18,363	18,388	18,008
Proposed legislation:						
Military pay adjustment.....			188			184
Military construction..		520	965		53	544
Other central defense activities:						
Present programs.....	651	675	784	602	716	810
Proposed legislation (military construction).....						20
Proposed civilian pay adjustment.....			205			205
Subtotal.....	<u>36,255</u>	<u>136,605</u>	<u>239,145</u>	<u>38,439</u>	<u>38,861</u>	<u>239,779</u>
ATOMIC ENERGY						
Present programs.....	1,962	2,362	2,298	1,990	2,300	2,530
Proposed legislation (plant acquisition and construction).....			120			20
Subtotal.....	<u>1,962</u>	<u>2,362</u>	<u>2,418</u>	<u>1,990</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,550</u>
STOCKPILING AND EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION						
			70	490	565	422
MUTUAL SECURITY, MILITARY						
Military assistance:						
Present program.....	2,018	1,340		2,352	2,200	1,846
Proposed legislation.....			1,800			354
Defense support:						
Present program.....	1,110	689		1,143	945	575
Proposed legislation.....			865			310
Subtotal.....	<u>3,127</u>	<u>2,029</u>	<u>2,665</u>	<u>3,495</u>	<u>3,145</u>	<u>3,085</u>
Total.....	<u>41,344</u>	<u>40,995</u>	<u>44,298</u>	<u>44,414</u>	<u>44,871</u>	<u>45,836</u>

¹ Includes \$1,270 million of anticipated supplemental requests.

² Does not include \$500 million for defense purposes shown in the budget under allowance for proposed legislation and contingencies.

The rapidly changing character of the military program is strikingly evident when the weapons and equipment we propose to buy in 1959 are compared with those bought as recently as 1955—the first full fiscal year after the Korean conflict.

There is hardly a production model aircraft on the Air Force's proposed list for procurement with 1959 funds that was included in its 1955 program. All the fighters and bombers proposed for procurement with 1959 appropriations will be capable of supersonic speeds and of using guided missiles and nuclear weapons. Of the \$1.5 billion of aircraft, engines, and aeronautical equipment proposed to be bought by the Navy in 1959, about 80% will be for models which had not reached the point of being bought in production quantities in 1955.

Even in the new field of missile technology, there will be a very marked shift of emphasis from the earlier, initial weapons systems to the much more advanced systems of the future. The longer range ballistic missiles—Atlas, Titan, Thor, Jupiter, Polaris—only one of which was beyond the technical study stage 2½ years ago, will account for nearly half of the missile program for 1959. For the total missile program, about 90% of the dollars planned for procurement in 1959 are for weapons which were not in production in operational quantities in 1955.

Most of the ships in the proposed 1959 construction program are entirely new types not to be found in the 1955 shipbuilding list. These include guided missile destroyers and the first nuclear-powered frigate. The first three ballistic missile submarines for the fleet are included in the 1958 supplemental request.

Fully half of the proposed 1959 program of military construction is for facilities for the Strategic Air Command and for weapons systems and equipment which will have been brought into operational use since 1955.

Research and the operation of facilities for research, development, and testing of missiles will take a much greater proportion of the research and development budget in 1959 than in 1955. In the 4 fiscal years 1956–59, roughly \$20 billion of research and development, procurement, military personnel, and construction funds will have been programed for the research, development, test, and evaluation of new weapons systems to bring them to operational status.

Programs requiring greater emphasis.—The budget provides funds for a still greater expansion of the swiftly progressing intercontinental and intermediate range ballistic missile programs. The Jupiter and Thor

intermediate range ballistic missiles are being placed in production. Work on the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile will be accelerated.

Funds are also provided to speed up the operational availability of the Polaris intermediate range ballistic missile and the first three submarines designed to employ this weapon.

Expansion and further improvement of the continental defense early warning network will be undertaken and construction of a new ballistic missile detection system started, including the necessary facilities for communication with the North American Defense Command and the Strategic Air Command.

This budget includes funds for accelerating the dispersal of Strategic Air Command aircraft to additional bases and for the construction of "alert" facilities. The readiness of these retaliatory forces must be measured in minutes. Not only must planes be kept constantly in the air, but also additional combat air crews must be able to take off almost instantly upon receipt of warning of an impending enemy attack. Take-off time will be appreciably shortened by constructing additional runways, fueling stations, and quarters for the crews at the runway. Within the total appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959, about \$0.5 billion is provided for the dispersal and increased readiness of the Strategic Air Command.

Funds are provided for an expanded research and development effort on military satellites and other outer space vehicles, and on antimissile missile systems, to be carried out directly under the Secretary of Defense. An increase is also included for basic and applied research in other areas.

Antisubmarine warfare capabilities will be increased to counter potential enemy submarine threats.

While greater attention is given in this budget to the foregoing areas, conventional warfare capabilities of all the military services are also being improved. For example, funds are provided to initiate production of new models of small arms and ammunition, standardized for use by all members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Military and civilian pay.—With the development of new weapons systems, the technical proficiency demanded of military personnel has increased tremendously. Personnel trained at great expense in the operation and maintenance of these modern weapons must have greater incentives to remain in service. For present and long-range efficiency and for greater equity, the military pay system must be recast. Mini-

mizing the present large turnover in military personnel will reduce the percentage of men in training and add to the percentage of men assigned to combat missions.

The funds provided in this budget for military personnel are based on achieving these objectives and on making the changes in pay rates effective on July 1, 1958. The funds for the Department of Defense also include an allowance to cover its share of the cost of the revision in the pay structure for classified civilian employees recommended in the general government section of this message.

The revisions proposed are an adaptation of the principles recommended by the Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation in its report of May 8, 1957. The principles for military pay call for rewarding proficiency and merit and for stimulating career motivation. Attainment of these desirable goals requires elimination of the current longevity system in which a man of lower rank can receive more pay than one of higher rank, and the substitution of a system which would: (1) add two pay grades for both officers and enlisted personnel; (2) widen the pay differentials between grades by means of substantial increases for the senior officer and senior enlisted grades; and (3) establish uniform entering pay rates for each grade.

Actions for economies.—The programs and pay adjustments described above will be costly. Beyond the reduction of \$1.5 billion for procurement of aircraft and conventional weapons from 1957 to 1959, it is necessary that every possible economy be effected in other defense activities to help offset the increased costs of the high priority programs. This means, among other things, that we must eliminate programs and facilities no longer needed and make sure that we have no needless duplication.

All forces, units, and activities are being reexamined to determine whether or not they will still be needed as modern weapons, improved techniques, and new organizations come into being. Any activity of the services not making an essential contribution to a military mission must be eliminated.

As with our active-duty forces, the size, mission, and organizational structure of our reserve components must be shaped to meet the requirements of modern warfare. They must be designed to augment the active-duty forces quickly and efficiently. Our reserve personnel programs will give greater emphasis to quality and readiness than to quantity.

The Department of Defense is now operating a very large number of installations and bases in the continental United States and overseas. Some of these installations involve use of costly or extensive facilities for activities that could be performed more economically at other locations. As the Department of Defense continues to adopt modern weapons and revised organizations, some of these stations will become unnecessary. On the other hand, dispersal of the retaliatory forces will require some additional bases and increased costs. Closing down and disposing of installations not definitely required for the combat forces or for their supply and distribution systems will help make funds available to support the new stations. Keeping nonessential installations in operation, thereby diverting personnel and funds from our true defense requirements at the expense of our combat capabilities, poorly serves our defenses and the general public.

All facilities and activities which are retained will be continually evaluated to prevent extravagance and wastefulness in operation and maintenance. The Department of Defense, in collaboration with the Treasury, Bureau of the Budget, and General Accounting Office, is also engaged in improving financial management in the operation and maintenance activities and other areas.

The supply and distribution activities of the armed services must also be further streamlined. The Department of Defense is now making a comprehensive review of procurement practices and inventory management. Emphasis is being placed upon techniques for coordinating defense supply systems so that they will be oriented to support adequately the increasing numbers of new weapons and avoid oversupply for older weapons.

In the interest of holding procurement costs to a minimum, I recommend that the Renegotiation Act be extended.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.—Expenditures by the Atomic Energy Commission in the fiscal year 1959 will increase to \$2,550 million, \$250 million more than estimated for 1958, which in turn was \$319 million over 1957. These increases reflect our determination both to increase the tempo of progress in achieving a greater nuclear military capability and to press ahead in our successful development of the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

From year to year we have hoped that success would finally crown our efforts to reach an international agreement which would permit, if

not general disarmament, at least some reduction in the production of nuclear armaments. Again we find ourselves in a situation that leaves us no choice but to test and produce further quantities of such armaments for the defense of the free world. The substantial increase in the availability of uranium concentrates and the expanded capacity of the Atomic Energy Commission's production plants will result in greater production and larger operating expenditures in 1959.

During the last several years, the Atomic Energy Commission's research and development in both peaceful and military applications of atomic energy have grown rapidly to the highest levels ever attained. Continuing emphasis will be given to basic research, and construction will continue on four additional high-energy particle accelerators in the multibillion electron-volt range.

Applied research and development activities will be increased in 1959 and concentrated on those aspects which appear most likely to result in reaching technical goals. In particular, there will be continuing emphasis on naval and other military nuclear propulsion reactors, and on the more promising approaches to development of reactors to produce safe and economic electrical energy for civilian use.

STOCKPILING AND DEFENSE PRODUCTION EXPANSION.—Expenditures for stockpiling and expansion of defense production are estimated to be \$565 million in 1958 and \$422 million in 1959. The stockpile objectives on all but a few scarce materials will be substantially completed under contracts now in force. In October 1957, an advisory committee was established to work with the Office of Defense Mobilization on a study of stockpiling policies and programs in the light of current concepts of war and defense.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 has provided much of the basic authority required to bring about needed expansion of production capacity, to provide controls over the use of scarce materials, and to initiate other measures essential to enhance our military strength. It should be extended another 2 years beyond its present expiration date of June 30, 1958. I do not now anticipate any specific new programs which will require financial assistance under this legislation, but accelerated research and development in certain military programs may require further expansion of production potentials for key materials. The authority to set priorities and allocate materials, currently being used for critical materials for direct military and atomic energy procurement, will continue to be needed.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM.—Soviet ambition poses a threat to the free countries that takes several forms: open armed attack, internal subversion, and economic domination. Mutual security helps to meet all forms of this threat. For the fiscal year 1959, I am recommending new obligational authority of \$3,940 million for the mutual security program. Expenditures are estimated to be \$3,868 million.

Two portions of the mutual security program—military assistance and defense support—are primarily related to our military defense effort and, therefore, are discussed in this section of the message. The other portions of the mutual security program, while they contribute to security and defensive strength, are primarily designed to promote the economic development and political stability of less developed countries. They are discussed in the international affairs and finance section of this message. The two parts of the mutual security program are combined in the following table:

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM
[Fiscal years. In millions]

Function and program	Budget expenditures			Recom- mended new obligational authority for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
MAJOR NATIONAL SECURITY				
Military assistance:				
Present program	\$2, 352	\$2, 200	\$1, 846	.....
Proposed legislation . . . . .	.....	.....	354	\$1, 800
Defense support:				
Present program	1, 143	945	575	.....
Proposed legislation . . . . .	.....	.....	310	865
Subtotal	<u>3, 495</u>	<u>3, 145</u>	<u>3, 085</u>	<u>2, 665</u>
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE				
Development loan fund . . . . .	.....	20	174	625
Technical cooperation:				
Present program	114	136	103	.....
Proposed legislation . . . . .	.....	.....	47	164
Special and other assistance:				
Present program	341	448	266	.....
Proposed legislation . . . . .	.....	.....	193	486
Subtotal	<u>455</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>1, 275</u>
Total, mutual security	<u>3, 950</u>	<u>3, 749</u>	<u>3, 868</u>	<u>1 3, 940</u>

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$3,807 million for 1957 and \$2,764 million for 1958.

Mutual security, military assistance.—The nature of military assistance varies by country and area, taking into account military need, technological abilities, and division of defense responsibility among the United States and other countries. Countries which have received military assistance maintain for the common defense of the free world the equivalent of 200 army divisions, and some 23,000 aircraft and 2,300 naval vessels. From 1950 through 1957 our assistance has augmented by about 17% the total defense expenditures of these countries.

In Europe, this assistance is programed according to the defensive strategy for the whole North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Military assistance for certain other countries, particularly in the Middle East and Asia, will continue to give special emphasis to the threat of internal subversion while also contributing to the deterrence of foreign attack.

In addition to missiles and other advanced weapons, the military assistance program provides for necessary conventional equipment, supplies, construction, and training for ground, sea, and air defense of friendly countries.

Continuing efforts are being made to maintain the forces needed for international defense purposes at the lowest possible cost. The strength of forces in assisted countries has been and will continue to be reviewed to insure that our support is related to current military requirements and technology. We are financing military equipment wherever possible on a basis of sales for cash and credit rather than by grants.

Recommended new obligational authority for military assistance in the fiscal year 1959 is \$1,800 million. To fulfill probable needs growing out of agreements at the recent NATO meetings, an additional amount of up to \$200 million for procurement of more missiles and other new equipment is covered by the allowance for proposed legislation and contingencies for the fiscal year 1958. Expenditures for military assistance in 1959, which will be made primarily from obligational authority enacted in previous years, are estimated to be \$2,200 million, the same amount estimated for 1958.

I firmly believe that the current United States outlay for protection would have to be substantially larger were it not for the military assistance program which enables other countries to contribute more to collective defense. Without our military assistance program the same degree of protection might not be obtainable at any cost.

Mutual security, defense support.—Our military assistance is extended to many countries that are maintaining collective defense forces beyond their economic means. Therefore, we supply economic assistance under the appropriations for defense support so that these countries can provide for their defense forces and at the same time maintain economic and political stability.

New obligational authority of \$865 million is requested for defense support. Expenditures in 1959 are estimated at \$885 million or \$60 million below the estimate for 1958.

In determining these amounts, account has been taken of the most effective use of local currencies obtained as counterpart for assistance dollars and from sales of surplus United States farm products. The local currencies, which are in addition to dollar grants, are used to help channel the countries' own economic resources to the most desirable objectives. However, these currencies cannot replace the dollars needed for materials and equipment that must be imported, mainly from the United States.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

The major objective of our international economic policies and programs is to help build the free world's economic strength in the interest of mutual well-being and the maintenance of peace. Expanded production, improved efficiency, and greater economic progress for ourselves and other peoples of the free world will depend to a considerable extent on an increase in the flow of international trade and investment. To aid in this worldwide objective and at the same time to expand our markets abroad and thus create new jobs at home, I am recommending the extension with broadened authority of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. I am also recommending an expansion of the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank, an increase in new obligational authority for developmental and technical assistance under the mutual security program, and the authorization of funds to assist in the completion of the Inter-American Highway.

International affairs and finance are estimated to require \$1.3 billion of expenditures in the fiscal year 1959, \$156 million less than in 1958. The decline reflects primarily the fact that in 1958 the Export-Import Bank has made a substantial disbursement under a previously authorized loan to the United Kingdom.

United States must be a dependable market for foreign goods if mutually beneficial trade is to grow and prosper. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be extended for 5 years beyond its expiration date of June 30, 1958, with certain new authority for the President to negotiate gradual and selective tariff reductions. Legislation should also be enacted to authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation to improve the administrative efficiency of our trade agreements with other countries. To provide coordinated Cabinet level direction of this program at home, I have recently established the Trade Policy Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Commerce.

In addition, I recommend that the Congress delete a rider which in past years has been attached to the Defense Appropriation Act and which virtually prohibits normal competitive bidding by other countries on many defense contracts. The rider is clearly inconsistent with policies designed to expand international trade and makes our heavy defense costs even more burdensome.

Export-Import Bank.—The Export-Import Bank has had a steadily increasing role in promoting United States exports and imports and in financing economic development projects abroad through loans to United States and foreign firms and to foreign countries. Since the Bank requires repayment in dollars, its loans for economic development are made for projects that will earn or save dollars for the borrowing country, or for projects in countries with adequate prospects of earning dollars from other sources. It is now estimated that the lending authority provided the Bank in 1955 will be entirely committed sometime during 1959. To assure continuity in the Bank's operation and to provide for possible emergencies, I am requesting \$2 billion in new obligational authority to expand the Bank's lending capacity. This new authorization should be made available before the end of the current fiscal year.

Nonmilitary mutual security.—While strengthened trade legislation and additional lending authority for the Export-Import Bank will help substantially in promoting world commerce and economic development, these actions are insufficient in themselves to accomplish our international objectives.

Few national desires are stronger today than the wish of the peoples of less developed countries to improve their living standards. It is our national policy to encourage and assist this aspiration. As a country

blessed with great natural resources, modern industry, and high productivity, we recognize the compelling humanitarian reasons for helping less fortunate people abroad as we help them at home.

The progress of some less developed countries will be dangerously slow without outside help, despite their best efforts. The people of these countries are conscious of the technological advances made and the levels of living enjoyed beyond their borders, and are understandably impatient for similar achievements. If Western help is unavailable or inadequate, these countries may become dependent upon the Communist bloc. We are concerned that they strengthen their independence and find prospects for improved living standards within a free society. It is my earnest hope that other free governments will also enlarge their efforts in advancing the development, trade, and well-being of less developed countries.

In addition, without economic progress, military security may prove illusory. People who see little improvement in their economic conditions may question the value of the freedom that our mutual defense efforts are intended to preserve. The events of the cold war reemphasize the importance of our helping to insure that peoples of less developed countries have faith in their future.

For these various reasons, it is critically necessary to carry forward our development loans, technical assistance, and other special types of assistance under the mutual security program.

Mutual security, development loan fund.—In many cases, urgent needs for economic development in less developed countries cannot be financed by the Export-Import Bank or by other sources such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or private institutions. To meet such needs for financing economically and technically sound projects, the development loan fund was authorized in the Mutual Security Act of 1957. Loans from this fund may be made on less stringent terms than Export-Import Bank or other such loans, with repayments in local currencies as well as dollars.

Projects are now being considered and negotiations are being started with a number of countries which will result in the commitment of an appreciable volume of loans by the end of the fiscal year 1958. To make possible the continuation and expansion of such development loans, I am requesting provision of \$625 million in new obligational authority for 1959, as authorized by the Congress in basic legislation last year.

Mutual security, technical cooperation.—Because of technical assistance extended under the mutual security program, millions of people today are better off than before and productivity has been significantly increased. For example, disease has been lessened in many countries as people have been taught water purification techniques. Illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Farmers in many countries have learned how to diversify crops and improve livestock strains.

This budget requests \$164 million of new obligational authority in 1959 to carry forward the United States program of technical assistance and also to provide for our joining with other nations to increase the financial resources of the United Nations program of technical assistance. This increase will help to broaden the scope of multilateral cooperation through a new program for regional surveys of resources and for regional training institutes approved last December by the United Nations General Assembly. I am convinced of the need for our own technical assistance program and I am equally convinced of the need for multilateral technical assistance programs, in which our contribution is multiplied by the funds and experts of many nations.

Mutual security, special and other assistance.—The budget for the mutual security program provides for certain additional special activities, such as support vital to the stability of a number of friendly countries not covered by other categories of aid, our contributions to the United Nations International Children's Fund, and our refugee programs.

It is obviously impossible to predict today all of the problems which the free world will face during 1959. In order to help meet the emergencies that experience shows inevitably arise, I believe it necessary that a special contingency fund again be provided in the mutual security appropriation. For this purpose, \$200 million is recommended for 1959.

Diplomacy, informational and cultural programs, and exchange of persons.—Greater understanding among nations, on a people-to-people as well as a government-to-government basis, is a necessary part of our efforts to remove the misunderstandings that hinder disarmament, the building of a safeguarded peace, and the strengthening of freedom. It is especially important that Americans and peoples who have recently gained, or are approaching, independence come to appreciate each other's problems and aspirations. It is similarly important that Ameri-

cans and Eastern Europeans renew the contacts that once were an important strand in friendly international relations.

The budget recommends \$183 million in new obligational authority in 1959 for the conduct of foreign affairs, primarily for the operation of the Department of State. This amount includes provision for additional foreign service posts in Africa and for the strengthening of consular, economic, and political work in the Middle East and the Far East. New obligational authority requested for the United States Information Agency, and for exchange of persons, cultural presentations, and international trade fairs amounts to \$139 million; within this total, there is provision for more exchanges of leaders, scientists, and students with Eastern Europe and other areas.

I wish here to call attention specifically to the need for a supplemental appropriation for the Brussels Fair. Congressional action on this important activity last year left United States participation badly hampered in comparison with programs of other nations, especially the Soviet Union. I consider this item of particular importance to our country and urge the Congress to expedite its approval.

CIVIL BENEFITS

The bulk of the Federal Government's budget expenditures for domestic programs is classified under five broad categories—labor and welfare, commerce and housing, veterans services and benefits, agriculture and agricultural resources, and natural resources. These benefits take various forms, such as grants to State and local governments, direct benefit payments to individuals, loans, public works, research, and other public services.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CIVIL BENEFITS
[Fiscal years. In billions]

<i>Function</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>			<i>Recommended new obligational authority for 1959</i>
	<i>1957 actual</i>	<i>1958 estimate</i>	<i>1959 estimate</i>	
Labor and welfare	\$3.0	\$3.4	\$3.6	\$3.6
Commerce and housing	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.1
Veterans services and benefits	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
Agriculture and agricultural resources	4.6	4.9	4.6	3.8
Natural resources	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Total	15.1	17.0	16.4	¹ 16.0

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$18.6 billion for 1957 and \$20.4 billion for 1958.

Total expenditures for civil benefits in the fiscal year 1959 are estimated to be \$16.4 billion. New obligational authority is reduced from an estimated amount of \$20.4 billion in 1958 to \$16 billion in 1959.

Under present conditions, I am not recommending enactment at this time of certain legislation now pending in the Congress for new programs which I have previously advocated. For example, instead of general aid for construction of schoolrooms, I am now recommending a broad temporary program of aid to education which is largely science-oriented. I am also deferring proposals for some other grant programs and for certain new public works projects.

I am also making recommendations to reduce some programs, to curtail expansion in others, and to transfer greater responsibility from the Federal Government to State and local governments or to private individuals or enterprises. All of these recommendations, in addition to being required by sound public policy, will help to hold expenditures in future years to prudent levels.

Some of the changes in legislation which I am recommending apply to three general types of activities—grants-in-aid, credit, and special services for which charges should be made.

Grants-in-aid.—In the past 25 years, the number of grant-in-aid programs conducted by the Federal Government has increased many fold. Federal expenditures and the amount of taxes levied at the national level have correspondingly increased.

As I have repeatedly emphasized, the continued vitality of our federal form of government requires that, to the maximum extent possible, primary responsibility for public programs be shouldered by that level of government most familiar with local problems and most responsive to them. We must exercise the utmost restraint in assigning new programs and responsibilities to the Federal Government, and we should continuously search out those programs and activities now carried on at the national level that can and should be handled by the States or localities.

Prudent limitation of Federal activities cannot alone meet the whole problem of overcentralization. The continued strength of our federal system also depends upon reinforcing the administrative and fiscal ability of the States to carry out their responsibilities. Accordingly, I suggested at the Governors' Conference at Williamsburg, Va., in June of 1957, that an action group be established to make recommendations on this

and other aspects of the problem. A Joint Federal-State Action Committee consisting of 10 governors and of representatives of the executive branch of the Federal Government was subsequently created.

The initial progress report of this Committee, made last month, recommends complete transfer of two programs to the States together with the simultaneous relinquishment of a portion of the local telephone service tax which the Federal Government now collects. These programs are vocational education and the construction of waste treatment facilities. Legislative proposals to carry out these and future recommendations of the Committee will be transmitted to the Congress. An orderly readjustment requires time for action by both the Congress and the State legislatures. Consequently, the effect of the proposed transfers on expenditures and revenues of the Federal Government will occur beginning in 1960. The report also recommends increasing the degree of State responsibility in three other programs: urban renewal planning; natural disaster relief; and regulating and promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly for health and safety.

Cooperation of this nature is a highly desirable and, in my judgment, a long overdue experiment in public administration and finance. The success of the venture depends upon further cooperation among the executive branch, the Congress, the governors, the legislative bodies of the States, and the local governments involved. As for this administration, I can say that the executive branch is eager, as well as willing, to do its part to insure that success.

Federal credit programs.—From a few small beginnings, Federal programs for making direct loans, purchasing mortgages, and insuring or guaranteeing private loans have multiplied greatly over the past quarter century. As shown in special analysis E in this budget document, new commitments for a great variety of specific credit requirements in the fiscal year 1959 are estimated at \$16.5 billion, predominantly for housing and agricultural programs. About three-quarters of these commitments are for guaranties and insurance of private loans, which usually do not require significant budget expenditures. However, net budget expenditures for direct loans and mortgage purchases will amount to an estimated \$1.4 billion in 1959.

On June 30, 1957, the total amount of outstanding private loans guaranteed or insured in whole or in part by the Federal Government amounted to \$55.9 billion. This is expected to increase to \$65.9 billion

by the end of the fiscal year 1959. In addition to these privately financed loans, the amount of direct loans outstanding on June 30, 1957, was \$17.5 billion, compared to \$20.3 billion expected as of June 30, 1959.

In order that Government credit programs will make a maximum contribution to economic growth and stability, this administration has placed special emphasis upon achieving a more consistent policy among them. For this purpose, it is necessary that such programs: (1) charge adequate interest rates on all new loans; (2) substitute private financing for Government loans and mortgage purchases wherever possible; and (3) be subject to effective budgetary control.

In many cases, present legislation sets maximum interest rates that do not permit the Treasury or the lending agencies to cover present costs. At my request, legislation has been submitted to the Congress requiring that, insofar as consistent with the purposes of each program, all costs of future loans be paid by the borrowers who benefit from the loans. Such legislation, by removing or reducing hidden subsidies, would make a significant contribution toward better budgeting.

Loans or mortgage purchases by the Federal Government should be available only if private financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms. In several important areas Federal guaranties or insurance have encouraged greater participation by private lenders and reduced reliance on direct Government loans. Legislation should be enacted to authorize other Federal lending programs to substitute guaranties or insurance of private loans to the maximum feasible extent. Moreover, for all loan guaranty programs, the Government should be authorized to permit interest rates high enough to attract private lenders. I suggest that all limitations or ceilings placed on interest rates be reviewed, and that authority be provided to vary the rates for guaranteed or insured loans in line with market conditions and under proper safeguards.

A few Federal credit programs and a few other enterprise activities, as well, are not now subject to budgetary review and audit control. I again recommend that the Government Corporation Control Act be amended to provide for such review and control over all Government corporations authorized to use Federal funds.

Charges for special services.—When the Government provides a service conferring a special quasi-commercial benefit on identifiable individuals or groups above and beyond the benefits to the public generally, I believe

it should charge the beneficiaries for the special service, rather than place the full burden of cost on the general taxpayer.

This principle has been put into practice in the financing of the new highway program through the payment of excise taxes by highway users into a highway trust fund. The forest and public lands highway programs of the Department of Commerce, however, are still financed from general revenues. Since most of these highways are on one of the Federal-aid systems, I recommend that their financing be transferred to the trust fund. Legislation will also be recommended to provide for payment from the trust fund of the expenses incurred by the Treasury in collecting taxes going into the trust fund, similar to the present practice of paying for the costs incurred by the Department of Labor in determining wage standards for highway contracts.

In the field of aviation, the Federal Government provides a wide range of special services benefiting private users of the airspace. As I have previously pointed out, it is increasingly appropriate that these users pay their fair share of the costs. As first steps toward this end, this budget proposes that a tax of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon be levied on jet fuels and that taxes on aviation gasoline be increased to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon from the present 2 cents, with increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per year for 4 years in both taxes up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gallon. The receipts from taxes on aviation gasoline, which now go into the highway trust fund, should be kept in the general revenues to help finance the operations of the airways.

Legislation should also be enacted to raise patent fees, and to charge employers of longshoremen for the costs of administering disability compensation. Recommendations elsewhere in this message to adjust postal rates and authorize more adequate interest rates on Government loans also will serve to reduce unnecessary subsidies to special groups.

In addition to the above specific recommendations, all Government agencies have recently been instructed at my direction to prepare legislative proposals generally designed to remove present restrictions or limitations on their authority (1) to recover full cost to the Government of services that provide special benefits to individuals or groups and (2) to obtain a fair market value for the use or sale of federally owned resources or property.

By enactment of the legislation proposed in this budget and of other proposals which I shall make from time to time, we can move closer to

the ultimate goal of an equitable system of fees and charges throughout the Government.

LABOR AND WELFARE

Expenditures for labor and welfare, including the education and basic research programs classified under this heading, are estimated to be \$3.6 billion in the fiscal year 1959, \$200 million more than for the current year. The increase is primarily for scientific research and education programs. Previous recommendations for new programs, such as general aid for school construction, are being deferred.

A large portion of the expenditures for labor and welfare programs consists of grants-in-aid to States and local governments, and cannot be reduced without changes in basic authorizing legislation. At this time, I am proposing revisions in the legislation governing five of these grant programs which will lead to some small reductions in the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1959, and to some larger reductions in later years. Under these proposals, the proportion or amount of Federal participation would be reduced for schools in federally affected areas, for hospital construction, and for public assistance. I am also recommending action on legislation relating to revenues so the States can assume responsibility beginning in 1960, and Federal aid can cease, for vocational education and waste treatment plant construction. Continuing work by the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, as well as thoroughgoing reappraisals by Federal agencies on their own initiative, should lead to further recommendations for reducing grant-in-aid programs in future years, with the States assuming more of the responsibility for these activities and themselves collecting more tax revenues to finance them.

Science, research, and education.—In the face of Soviet challenges, the security and continued well-being of the United States depend, as never before, on the extension of scientific knowledge. Our technological progress requires a higher level of support for basic scientific research from both private and public sources. It also demands a growing supply of highly trained manpower—scientists, engineers, teachers, and technicians.

To this end, I am recommending an expanded program for the National Science Foundation and a new program for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These programs will be closely coordinated. The Foundation is promoting science education and training primarily through grants to universities or fellowships to individuals.

LABOR AND WELFARE

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Program or agency	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obli- gational authority for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH, LIBRARIES, AND MUSEUMS				
National Science Foundation: Basic research..	\$32	\$38	\$55	\$58
Other.....	39	42	64	58
PROMOTION OF EDUCATION				
National Science Foundation: Science educa- tion.....	14	17	53	82
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Science and general education programs (pro- posed legislation).....	.....	.....	75	146
Assistance for schools in federally affected areas:				
Present program.....	174	223	122	1
Proposed legislation.....	.....	.....	90	130
Vocational education and other.....	54	60	60	58
Department of the Interior.....	48	53	60	57
LABOR AND MANPOWER.....	400	411	420	432
PROMOTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH				
National Institutes of Health.....	165	202	203	211
Hospital construction grants.....	73	97	112	75
Grants for construction of waste treatment faci- ties.....	1	31	51	45
Other.....	230	251	267	252
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.....	1,558	1,822	1,809	1,809
CORRECTIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.....	32	34	36	37
OTHER WELFARE SERVICES.....	147	162	167	165
Total.....	2,966	3,443	3,643	13,616

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$3,189 million for 1957 and \$3,571 million for 1958.

The program for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will strengthen our general educational base, complement the activities of the National Science Foundation, and be channeled mainly through grants to States.

This budget proposes appropriations of \$140 million for the National Science Foundation in 1959, more than three times the amount currently authorized. To permit immediate action in stepping up the Foundation's activities, the budget also includes a supplemental appropriation of \$10 million for 1958.

These recommendations will enable the National Science Foundation to proceed vigorously in expanding support for basic research. Of the 1959 appropriation, \$58 million, double the 1958 amount, is provided for research grants, for research facilities and equipment, and for related activities.

Assistance to basic research is provided also in physical sciences by the Bureau of Standards and in life sciences by the National Institutes of Health. Expenditures included in other parts of the budget for basic research by the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the Department of Defense will be higher than in the current year. Most of the expenditures will be for research projects carried on by university scientists and, as a byproduct, will contribute importantly to the education of graduate students.

The second major part of the National Science Foundation program is to help meet the need for improving and extending science education. The 1959 budget for the Foundation provides \$82 million, including \$3 million of administrative expenses, for this purpose, or about five times the present amount. Most of this is for expansion of programs which have proved their worth in improving high school and college science education. These programs include (1) action to interest able students in science careers, (2) measures to improve the methods of teaching and the content of courses in mathematics and science and to give supplementary training to college and high-school teachers, and (3) provision for fellowships to highly qualified college graduates and scientists for advanced study in science and mathematics.

I am recommending that legislation be enacted to authorize a temporary program for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide grants to help stimulate the State, local, and private action necessary to meet certain critical educational needs. The major objective of this new program will be to provide matching grants to strengthen State departments of education and local school systems, particularly in the administration and teaching of science and mathematics. The new grant program will also foster improvement of general education

through grants to States or educational institutions to extend testing and counseling services for young people, provide college scholarships for outstanding high-school graduates, strengthen graduate schools, expand the teaching of foreign languages, and improve the adequacy and reliability of educational statistics.

These recommendations for the National Science Foundation and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are designed to meet our most urgent needs for support of science, to aid in the identification and encouragement of talent, and to strengthen our teaching staffs. In planning these programs, account has been taken of several important considerations.

First, more effective utilization of available scientists and engineers is the most immediately productive attack on existing shortages in these fields. Action to achieve this is a responsibility of private employers and organizations as well as governmental agencies.

Second, the basic responsibility for science education and training as well as for conduct of research in our country depends primarily on non-Federal support, and requires a thorough understanding of the problem by all our citizens and their wholehearted support. Therefore, I strongly recommend that this Federal participation in the Nation's educational processes be limited to 4 years (allowing additionally for the completion of scholarships granted within these 4 years), and be considered as an emergency stimulant to encourage the States and local communities to bring their educational systems up to date in the light of our modern scientific age. The proposed Federal assistance is carefully designed to insure against any possible domination by the Federal Government of our educational system, which must continue to be locally controlled and operated in accordance with our American tradition.

Third, we must accept the fact that scientists are not trained overnight and science students do not become skilled scientists in a year. New programs in these fields must continue in most instances for a number of years to achieve concrete results. With full awareness of our tradition of not involving the Federal Government in the Nation's public educational processes, this stimulation I have proposed must not be so overemphasized that the programs cannot be later carried on by those who must continue to carry the responsibility—the local school districts, universities, and industry.

Fourth, the needs of our free society cannot be met by improving

science and technology alone. The national needs require the development through a strong general educational system of a vast number of aptitudes and skills. Every community in our country should do its level best and if possible more than is now being done to provide better education for the growing number of students. A good deal of improvement in our teaching methods and standards and greater use of our present facilities can be achieved by acquainting the boards of education, superintendents, teachers, parents, and pupils with the needs the country faces.

Fifth, specialized programs must not be allowed to upset the important balance needed in a well-rounded educational program which must insure progress in the teaching of all areas of learning.

Schools in federally affected areas.—The Federal Government has a responsibility for aiding school districts when it creates serious financial problems for them. It has recognized this responsibility in the past by providing grants to help build and operate schools in districts where enrollment is swelled by Federal activities. Experience with these programs, however, suggests that they should be modified; many of the communities for which grants have been made no longer have problems as acute as those suddenly generated by the migration of workers and families to them during the Korean crisis.

In view of the continued maintenance of a substantial defense establishment with shifting locations, authority for grants for construction and operation of schools should be extended, but the assistance should be restricted to instances where the Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property. However, grants for operation of schools on behalf of people living on taxable property should be gradually reduced during an adjustment period, and then terminated.

Labor and manpower.—Rapid technological developments and constant changes within the economy create complex manpower problems. This budget provides increased grants to the States to handle unemployment compensation claims promptly and to maintain an effective employment service system. The budget also recommends funds for the Department of Labor to carry forward its efforts to help labor and management meet the demand for technicians and skilled workers which accompanies the demand for scientists and engineers.

I again recommend the enactment of legislation to improve the welfare of working men and women. In this field, recommendations are already before the Congress for legislation to assure equal pay for equal work, to

revise the laws governing hours of work on Federal construction projects, to extend the coverage of the minimum wage, and to improve the coverage of unemployment compensation. I will make proposals in a special message to the Congress concerning amendments to the legislation on labor-management relations and the registration and safeguarding of union as well as welfare and pension funds.

Health and hospital programs.—Expenditures for health programs have increased sharply since 1955. In 1959 the increase will be largely for construction programs already underway. New obligational authority for health activities is being reduced, principally with respect to construction of hospitals. This will not materially affect the planned level of obligations and expenditures for hospital grants in the fiscal year 1959, because prior-year appropriations are available and will be used. New obligational authority of \$75 million is recommended for the fiscal year 1959.

The authorizing legislation for hospital construction grants will expire on June 30, 1959. In view of the progress already made toward meeting community hospital requirements for general beds, the Federal program should be modified to meet only the most urgent needs, with emphasis on specialized needs.

The Congress should take action on legislation under which the Federal Government can help the medical and dental schools to build teaching, as well as research, facilities to help meet medical and dental manpower needs.

Social and economic security programs.—Nine out of ten workers are covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs, and three out of five are insured against unemployment. These benefits are financed through trust funds supported by special employment taxes. Retirement and survivors insurance is provided as well through trust funds covering railroad workers, Federal civil service employees, and veterans. Many individuals are also eligible under prescribed conditions for public assistance, veterans pensions, military retirement, or other benefits financed from general appropriations in the Federal budget. Of the estimated \$22 billion in total expenditures from budget and trust funds for labor and welfare programs and for veterans services and benefits, an estimated \$10 billion will be for old-age benefits.

The rapid growth of Federal programs for maintaining individual or family incomes, and the numerous piecemeal liberalizations in the appli-

cable laws, suggest the need for appraising these activities as a whole. The Advisory Council on Social Security Financing is studying some of the problems of retirement and disability insurance financing, and this budget includes funds for other basic studies. In the meantime, technical provisions of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance legislation should be simplified and the paperwork burden on employers should be lessened by enactment of consolidated annual wage reporting for both income tax and social security payroll tax purposes.

Although Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance provides an increasing share of economic security for the aged, the dependent, and the disabled, the Federal Government's expenditures for public assistance continue to mount because of the successive amendments increasing the Federal matching share. These programs are now well established and the individual States have gained experience as to appropriate levels of assistance. In line with my belief that the States should have greater responsibility for programs of this nature, proposals will be sent to the Congress for modernizing the formulas for public assistance with a view to gradually reducing Federal participation in its financing. This legislation should be made effective starting in 1960 to assure that the States will have adequate opportunity to adjust their finances and their programs, thus preventing an adverse impact on needy recipients.

The railroad retirement system is a self-financed retirement and social insurance program operated by the Government for the convenience of the railroad workers and industry. The financing of this system is far from sound on an actuarial basis. I reiterate my earlier recommendations that the Congress take steps to increase employer and employee contribution rates sufficiently to correct this inadequate long-term financing.

Legislative action is also needed to place on a sound basis the financing of Federal contributions to the railroad retirement account for time which railroad workers have spent in military service. The Comptroller General has reported that under existing law the Federal Government has appropriated to this fund over \$300 million more than the probable actual cost of benefits which will ultimately be paid, based on credits for time spent in military service. The Government should be charged only for the actual cost of benefits as they are paid. At the same time that the Government has been making overpayments to the railroad retire-

ment account, it has been incurring a liability to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for similar military service credits. In equity to all concerned, I recommend that overpayments to the railroad retirement account be recovered and applied to meet general budget liabilities to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for military service benefits.

COMMERCE AND HOUSING

Net expenditures for commerce and housing programs, in the aggregate, are expected to decline from \$2.1 billion in the fiscal year 1958 to \$1.6 billion in 1959. The principal reductions arise from proposed legislation to provide more adequate postal rates and from termination under existing law of the authority of the Veterans Administration to make direct loans for housing. Some other expenditures will increase substantially as the result of authorizations made in prior years. The major increases are in the Housing and Home Finance Agency for mortgage purchases and college housing loans, and in the Department of Commerce for improvement of the Federal airways.

I repeat my recommendation of last year for the prompt enactment of appropriate authority under which communities with basic problems of persistent unemployment can be assisted in their solution. Extension of the Export Control Act is recommended. Prompt enactment of legislation to control advertising on the interstate highway system is also recommended.

Postal service.—In every year since the close of World War II, the postal service has incurred large deficits. These deficits have placed heavy and unfair burdens on the taxpayers, to the special advantage of large users of the mails. Even with the improvements in efficiency in the last few years, expenditures needed in 1959 to provide the minimum requirements for postal service under present legislation will exceed receipts by an estimated \$684 million.

The reasons for these chronic deficits are clear. In the quarter century since 1932, postal costs have more than doubled. On the other hand, postage rates for letters and publications are almost identical today with those 25 years ago, and rates for advertising matter have been increased by only 38%. Only parcel post, which is required by law to pay its way, has had rate increases commensurate with cost increases. Meanwhile postal volume has almost tripled. Every ex-

COMMERCE AND HOUSING

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Program or agency	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obli- gational authority for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
POSTAL SERVICE				
Present program	\$518	\$686	\$684	\$701
Proposed legislation . . . . .	..	..	1-700	1-700
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES				
Urban Renewal Administration:				
Present program	39	61	56	4
Proposed legislation . . . . .	..	..	..	200
Other	10	28	39	12
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS	60	71	79	126
OTHER AIDS TO HOUSING				
Federal Housing Administration				
Federal National Mortgage Association:	-39	-53	-80	..
Present program	-188	-61	139	..
Proposed legislation . . . . .	..	..	..	90
College housing:				
Present program	97	162	219	..
Proposed legislation . . . . .	..	..	..	200
Veterans Administration	77	145	-5	..
Other	-6	-1	-23	10
PROMOTION OF WATER TRANSPORTATION	365	397	407	544
PROVISION OF HIGHWAYS	40	38	7	..
PROMOTION OF AVIATION	295	413	572	654
OTHER AIDS TO BUSINESS				
Small Business Administration:				
Present program	69	84	-27	..
Proposed legislation (business loans) . . . . .	..	..	84	39
Other	-10	35	34	47
REGULATION OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE				
Department of Commerce:				
Present program	7	8	6	6
Proposed legislation (export-control extension) . . . . .	..	..	3	3
Other	37	41	43	43
DISASTER INSURANCE, LOANS, AND RELIEF				
Small Business Administration:				
Present program	5	8	-3	..
Proposed legislation (disaster loans) . . . . .	..	..	9	14
Other	15	18	18	..
CIVIL DEFENSE				
Federal Civil Defense Administration:				
Present program	63	67	44	42
Proposed legislation . . . . .	..	..	20	26
Other	-1	(*)	(*)	..
Total	1,453	2,146	1,627	2,061

¹ Does not include \$160 million for pay adjustments shown in the budget under allowance for proposed legislation and contingencies.

² Compares with new obligational authority of \$3,852 million for 1957 and \$4,026 million for 1958.

*Less than \$500,000.

pansion in volume at today's postal rates tends to add to the deficit passed on to the general taxpayers.

In meeting this problem the Post Office Department has made effective use in recent years of the management practices successfully developed by private industry. The organization and methods of the Department have been modernized and its administration decentralized in order to meet local needs more promptly and efficiently. Obsolete postal buildings are being replaced or renovated. An aggressive research program has been initiated. Specialized motor vehicles, mail-sorting machines, and other new equipment are being developed and installed. These will provide better service to the public at lower operating cost.

On the other hand, further increases in certain costs in 1959 and later years are expected. An amount of \$25 million has been included in the Post Office Department budget to provide for recent and pending increases in charges by railways for transportation of mail. The general allowance for proposed legislation and contingencies also includes \$160 million to cover the estimated costs of postal pay increases recommended to become effective July 1, 1958, as part of the general policy on employee pay.

In view of present and prospective postal deficits, legislation to authorize adequate postal rates has become one of the most urgent items of unfinished business before the Congress. The House of Representatives has already approved changes in rates for letters, publications, and advertising mail which would add materially to present revenues, but still leave a large deficit. To provide revenues which will more adequately meet present needs, the pending legislation should be amended, primarily by establishing a 5-cent letter rate on all except local letters. This is more than the 4-cent rate I recommended last year for both local and other letters, but it is needed to take account of the pay increase and other higher costs. The recommendations I am making should result in a net increase in postal revenues of about \$700 million in the fiscal year 1959. With the postal pay adjustments which are being recommended, the postal deficit will still be substantial.

Legislation now before the Congress should be enacted to authorize the liquidation of the Postal Savings System. In view of the growth of federally insured private savings institutions and the availability of U. S. savings bonds, this system has become unnecessary. Its use has

been declining and its termination will free Post Office staff for other duties.

Housing and community development.—Last year our population increased by 3 million people; before another decade passes it will exceed 200 million. Almost 60% of our people work and live in the 174 metropolitan areas and within these areas most of the growth has been in the suburbs. The rapid growth of our population and its increasing concentration in urban and suburban areas have created unprecedented problems for both industry and government in helping achieve the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family.

Private industry and State and local governments have the basic responsibility for helping families meet this goal. The Federal Government can help best by guaranteeing loans, encouraging the private market for housing obligations, and by making limited grants to State and local public agencies. We must avoid unnecessary reliance on direct Federal financing. Such financing not only burdens the taxpayer but, more important, by discouraging private financing, limits the total amount of housing activity. To increase the effectiveness of Federal aids, important revisions are proposed in this budget.

Under the Housing Acts of 1949 and 1954, the Urban Renewal Administration makes loans and grants to help remove or prevent the slums which obstruct the orderly development of our cities. In July 1957, 178 federally supported urban renewal projects in 122 cities were actually in process of clearance and redevelopment, and plans were underway for 254 more projects in these and 142 other cities. By the end of the first decade of the program in 1959, over 600 projects will be either completed or in the planning or development stages.

Now that this important program is well underway throughout the Nation and the gains to participating communities have become well recognized, I believe the time has come when States and local communities should assume a share of the administrative responsibilities and financial costs more nearly commensurate with the benefits which their citizens receive. To this end I am recommending a fivefold program.

First, in the future the local communities should share in the costs of planning from the start. In the past, in most instances, the Federal Government advanced all the money required for planning projects, and the local share was paid only if and when projects based upon these

plans went forward. The substitution of this cost-sharing formula for the previous advances will encourage more careful programming of individual projects and will mean fewer cases in which projects are abandoned after significant Federal outlays.

Second, I strongly support the recommendation of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee that each State establish a special agency for urban development, housing, and metropolitan planning to assume, as soon as possible, the financial responsibility for local planning of urban renewal projects. Adoption of this recommendation will be a constructive first step toward increasing the role of the States in this program and should ultimately permit the Federal Government to withdraw from supervision and review of planning.

Third, on all projects initiated in 1960 and later years, the States and localities should be required to provide an increasing share of the cost of buying and clearing the land and other net project costs. The present formula under which the local agency pays for one-third and Federal capital grants pay for the remaining two-thirds of the net project cost should be changed by providing for annual reductions, so that by the fiscal year 1962 the Federal Government would contribute not more than 50% of the cost of local projects. In the interim, the State legislatures will have an opportunity to decide the extent of their future participation and the local communities can likewise adjust their own financial planning.

Fourth, the Federal Government should give positive assurance concerning this program to the States and the cities by authorizing funds now for 1959 and each of the 5 succeeding years. Specifically an additional \$200 million for capital grants should be provided in the fiscal year 1959. Since over \$50 million in unused authority for capital grants will remain at the beginning of 1959, more than \$250 million will be available for grants in that year. For 1960, \$250 million should be authorized with a Federal participation of 60% of net project costs. For 1961, the amount should also be \$250 million but the Federal share should be 55%. For 1962-64, the amount should be \$200 million annually with the Federal share 50%. With the change in the statutory formula, the reduced Federal grants will support a generally larger urban renewal program.

Fifth, consideration should be given to authorizing the Urban Renewal Administration to help local public agencies finance nonresidential urban renewal projects which do not require Federal capital grants by guaran-

teeing obligations issued to finance such projects. In many communities, the increased property taxes obtainable from this type of redevelopment are so substantial that private financing should be obtained without ultimate net cost to the Federal Government.

Capital grants are only part of the present and prospective requirements for Federal support for the urban renewal program. It is estimated that in 1959 the Federal National Mortgage Association will make commitments of \$250 million for the purchase of federally insured mortgages on housing in urban renewal areas and on housing for families displaced by this and other government programs. The amount of these mortgage purchase commitments arises partly from the statutory requirement that all purchases by the Association be made at par—considerably above the prices which private lenders would be willing to pay. As I have previously urged, this requirement should be repealed. With more realistic mortgage prices, it should be possible to restore the incentive for private financing originally intended under the Housing Act of 1954 and thus avoid the necessity for additional large amounts of new obligational authority to finance purchases of mortgages under this program and under programs for armed services and cooperative housing. Even without par purchases, however, the Association will require \$90 million of new obligational authority in 1959 to purchase mortgages which are not currently acceptable to private lenders. As urban renewal receives greater local support, these mortgages should become increasingly attractive for private financing, and hence the present special assistance program for them should be looked upon as a temporary stimulant only.

An estimated 81,000 families will be displaced from their homes in 1959 by urban renewal projects, highway construction, and other governmental (primarily State and local) action. Most of these families can afford standard housing available in the private market, and, if necessary, they can obtain insured mortgages which are eligible for purchase by the Federal National Mortgage Association. To make this program effective in high cost areas, the maximum amount of a mortgage that can be insured should be increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for single-family homes. The Public Housing Administration has authority to meet anticipated requests from local public agencies for loans and contributions to support the needed housing for families of lower income. To assure orderly provision of such units, the time limits governing this authority need to be extended beyond present expiration dates.

With the expiration in July 1958 of the special loan guaranty benefits for veterans of World War II and of the direct housing loan program for all veterans, the Federal Housing Administration again becomes the only Federal agency providing comprehensive insurance or guaranties of private housing credit. At my request, the Congress last year liberalized the terms under which Federal Housing Administration mortgages were insured, making broader benefits available for the general public, including veterans. To strengthen further the mortgage insurance and guaranty programs, I shall recommend legislation to revise ceilings on interest rates and to remove discount controls which now discourage private financing of military housing and certain other FHA-insured mortgages and which prevent many veterans of the Korean conflict from using their continuing loan guaranty benefits. To make the liberal terms of insured mortgages available for larger and better houses, the maximum mortgage amount on owner-occupied housing should be increased to \$30,000. To provide more effective financing aids for housing built for the elderly, the special provisions in existing programs should be liberalized and consolidated into a separate rental housing program for elderly persons. Finally, to give continuing assurance to home buyers, builders, and lenders of the availability of mortgage insurance, an additional \$3 billion per year should be authorized in the maximum permissible dollar amount of outstanding FHA-insured mortgages during each of the next 5 fiscal years.

To meet the increased needs for college housing arising from soaring enrollments, Federal loans to colleges should be entirely for essential dormitories and faculty housing, and should no longer be made for student unions and other less essential facilities. Private financing should be encouraged by (1) replacing the subsidized interest rates required by the present statute with rates in no event less than the Government's costs, (2) authorizing Federal guaranties of college housing obligations which do not have Federal tax exemption, and (3) prohibiting direct loans where private funds are available on reasonable terms. In addition, new obligational authority of \$200 million is needed for the fiscal year 1959.

Water transportation.—Our maritime legislation, originally enacted in 1936, is being reviewed with the aim of reducing future Government subsidies to the minimum amount consistent with the national interest. For example, it appears that the replacement period for ships receiving

operating subsidies might well be extended from the present 20-year period to 25 or more years. This review will include the laws governing both construction and operating subsidies to determine what changes, if any, are needed. To the extent that changes are desirable, appropriate recommendations will be made.

Promotion of aviation.—New obligational authority and expenditures for promotion of aviation will again increase substantially under the 1959 budget, primarily to expand the capacity of the Federal airways to accommodate the rapid growth of air traffic and the new types of high-speed aircraft soon to be in operation. The Civil Aeronautics Administration will require \$230 million to operate and maintain the airways system and to enforce air safety regulations and \$175 million for procurement of new airways facilities. The amounts for facilities in 1959 and later years will be less than would otherwise be needed because of the recently completed arrangements for sharing facilities and data with the Department of Defense. New obligational authority of \$35 million is requested for the Airways Modernization Board, recently established to undertake needed research and development on improvement of air traffic control and navigation facilities. At the same time supplemental appropriations of \$12 million are requested for the fiscal year 1958 and new obligational authority of \$107 million for 1959 to permit the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to expand its research and development activities dealing with basic problems involved in the flight of aircraft, ballistic and guided missiles, and space vehicles.

To pay a substantial part of the cost of operating the airways system, I am recommending increased taxes on aviation fuels. I also think we should redouble our efforts to find ways and means to reduce and ultimately eliminate all subsidies for airlines.

Small business.—The Small Business Administration has been providing extensive financial and technical assistance to small businesses, as well as disaster loans to businesses and homeowners, under temporary authority expiring July 31, 1958. The experience of its first 4½ years has demonstrated the importance of these programs. Accordingly, I recommend that the limitation on the life of the Administration be removed and that new obligational authority of \$53 million be provided. Including the proceeds from the increasing repayments on earlier loans, this will provide \$161 million for new direct loans, participating loans, and other aids to small business during the fiscal year 1959. As men-

tioned earlier, certain tax revisions to aid small business should be enacted.

Civil defense.—Our civilian defenses must be further strengthened through joint Federal-State action. To carry out this purpose, recommendations were transmitted to the last session of the Congress to provide for greater Federal sharing with the States of costs of civil defense personnel and administration and for placing added responsibility on the Federal Government for civil defense. New obligational authority of \$26 million is provided in the budget for the first-year cost of this legislation, which has been approved by the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate.

Expenditures for activities designed to promote the defense of the civilian population against nuclear attack are estimated to be about the same in the fiscal year 1959 as in the current year. The question of a shelter program is under consideration and tests of various types of shelters are continuing. The budget provides for extending and improving the attack warning system, and for expanding research and training in civil defense problems. These increases will be offset by a temporary suspension of procurement of medical supplies.

The structure of Federal organization for the planning, coordination, and conduct of our nonmilitary defense programs has been reviewed, and I have concluded that the existing statutes assigning responsibilities for the central coordination and direction of these programs are out of date. The rapid technical advances of military science have led to a serious overlap among agencies carrying on these leadership and planning functions. Because the situation will continue to change and because these functions transcend the responsibility of any single department or agency, I have concluded that they should be vested in no one short of the President. I will make recommendations to the Congress on this subject.

VETERANS SERVICES AND BENEFITS

Expenditures for Federal services and benefits to veterans in the fiscal year 1959 are estimated to be \$5 billion. This amount is \$219 million greater than expenditures in 1957, but \$22 million lower than the estimate for the current year. The expenditures estimated for 1959 reflect the cost of increases in disability compensation rates enacted in the past session of Congress and a steady growth in non-service-connected pension caseloads. On the other hand, reductions which exceed the increases in compensa-

tion and pensions will result from a decline in the readjustment needs of veterans of the Korean conflict and from economies in operations.

VETERANS SERVICES AND BENEFITS

[Fiscal years. In millions]

<i>Program or agency</i>	<i>Budget expenditures</i>			<i>Recommendations new obligational authority for 1959</i>
	<i>1957 actual</i>	<i>1958 estimate</i>	<i>1959 estimate</i>	
Readjustment benefits:				
Education and training.....	\$774	\$729	\$626	\$625
Loan guaranty and other benefits....	73	93	93	93
Unemployment compensation.....	53	44	18	19
Compensation and pensions..	2, 870	3, 107	3, 232	3, 232
Hospital and medical care....	765	807	804	806
Hospital construction.....	36	39	36	9
Insurance and servicemen's indemnities.....	47	44	40	52
Other services and administration (Veterans Administration and others)...	175	171	162	160
Total.....	4, 793	5, 034	5, 012	14, 996

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$4,870 million for 1957 and \$5,013 million for 1958.

In addition to these programs financed from regular appropriations, large veterans insurance operations are carried on through the trust funds reported in part III of the budget. Payments and dividends of \$682 million are expected to be disbursed to veterans and their survivors from these insurance funds in the fiscal year 1959.

Under existing laws, our country is faced in the long run with large and increasing expenditures for veterans programs. While a further decline in readjustment benefits may be expected during the next several years, costs for pensions for needy veterans will increase sharply. These pensions meet needs not related to the veteran's period of service, but rather to the hazards to health and income that generally grow with increasing age. Fundamental changes have taken place in our society in the last several decades which require us to reconsider the laws providing veterans benefits and services which now overlap other growing public benefit and welfare programs. As I indicated last summer, a message on veterans affairs will be sent to the Congress at an early date. In that message there will be set forth for the consideration of the Congress recommendations for specific adjustments and improvements in the compensation,

pension, and related programs which will enable us to discharge our national responsibilities to veterans with the greatest possible equity to all concerned.

The budget makes provision for new obligations of \$50 million during 1959 for construction, modernization, and repair of hospital and domiciliary facilities. However, substantial unobligated balances of prior-year appropriations reduce the need for new appropriations for construction purposes to \$9 million. The general operating expenses of the Veterans Administration will be reduced more than 5% in the coming year because of numerous administrative improvements and declining workloads in the readjustment benefits programs.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Expenditures for agriculture and agricultural resources have amounted to over 30% of the Federal expenditures for civil benefits in the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 and are estimated to take almost as large a proportion in 1958. This compares with a little over 20% in 1953 and 1954. In this budget, I am recommending important revisions in our price support, conservation, and rural credit programs to place them on a sounder long-term basis with less reliance on the Federal Treasury. These revisions will result in only moderate reductions in budget expenditures in the fiscal year 1959, but should result in more significant reductions in 1960 and later years.

Estimated expenditures in 1959 are \$4.6 billion, the same as in 1957, but \$0.3 billion less than in the current year. The anticipated decline is primarily in the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Total new authority to incur obligations requested for agriculture and agricultural resources in 1959 is \$3.8 billion. This amount includes \$1.8 billion to restore the capital of the Corporation for price support losses realized in the fiscal year 1957; those losses were reflected in budget expenditures in 1957 and prior years.

Price supports and related programs.—Expenditures for price supports and other programs to stabilize farm prices and farm income have averaged more than \$3.5 billion per year during the last 3 fiscal years. Under present farm laws these expenditures are likely to continue at high levels. Our system of price supports has tended to price key farm commodities as if they were scarce, stimulating continued production in excess of the quantities that existing markets can take at these prices.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Program or agency	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obli- gational authority for 1959	
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate		
STABILIZATION OF FARM PRICES AND FARM INCOME					
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Commodity loans and purchases:					
Present program.....	\$3, 352	\$3, 081	\$2, 506	\$1, 790	
Proposed legislation (extension of title I of Public Law 480).....	.....	28	95	
Payments to producers and purchasers:					
Present programs.....	118	135	34		
Proposed legislation (special milk programs).....	.....	.....	75	
Carrying charges and operating expenses....	1, 006	1, 166	1, 234		
Receipts (sales for dollars and other adjust- ments).....	-1, 793	-1, 666	-1, 564		
Subtotal, Commodity Credit Corporation..	2, 684	2, 745	2, 380	1, 790	
Soil bank (excluding conservation practice pay- ments).....	535	620	604	529	
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities...	171	150	150	228	
Sugar Act, acreage allotments, and other:					
Present programs.....	121	113	122	122	
Proposed legislation (acreage allotments)....	.....	.....	-2	-2
Total, stabilization of farm prices and farm income.....	3, 511	3, 628	3, 253	2, 667	
CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Agricultural conservation program.....	249	251	227	235	
Soil bank (conservation practice payments)....	13	86	152	151	
Soil Conservation Service, watershed protection, Great Plains, and other.....	89	105	112	110	
FINANCING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL TELEPHONES.....					
	267	339	376	215	
FINANCING FARM OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION					
Farmers' Home Administration.....	245	270	208	208	
Disaster loans.....	10	-8	-2	.....
Farm Credit Administration.....	-28	-5	-4	2	
RESEARCH AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES..					
	227	259	279	261	
Total, agriculture and agricultural re- sources.....	4, 582	4, 924	4, 601	1 3, 849	

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$5,298 million for 1957 and \$6,393 million (including \$2,187 million of anticipated supplemental authorizations) for 1958.

Controls have not been effective in reducing overall agricultural production, despite the severe restrictions they impose on farmers' freedom to produce and market. As a result, the Government has become the market for huge quantities of agricultural commodities, and our surplus disposal operations have been greatly expanded both at home and abroad. Present agricultural policy, therefore, places a heavy burden on taxpayers and complicates our foreign-trade relations.

A technological explosion is occurring on American farms as can be seen from the fact that production per farm worker has doubled in the last 15 years. A new dimension in farm policy has been created which makes it virtually impossible to curtail agricultural output with the type of controls acceptable in our society. Under these circumstances, farm products are likely to continue to be abundant, and we cannot successfully continue with present obsolete legal formulas governing acreage allotments and price supports.

I shall send to the Congress shortly a special message recommending certain changes in existing legislation that will permit the Secretary of Agriculture to establish price supports for basic crops consistent with the increased productive capacity of our agriculture. These measures could not begin to have a significant effect in freeing the farm economy from Government controls before 1960 under a program of gradual adjustment of production to normal market demands.

Titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 expire on June 30, 1958. Although sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies under title I of this act do not provide a solution to the basic problem of adjusting agricultural production, they have proved to be an important temporary method of coping with problems arising out of the longtime accumulation of surplus agricultural commodities. This budget proposes extension of titles I and II of this act for 1 additional year, with an increase from the present \$4 billion to \$5.5 billion in the authorization for the Commodity Credit Corporation to incur costs and losses under title I. Such an authorization does not constitute new obligational authority, but the resulting costs and losses necessitate new obligational authority in future years to reimburse the Corporation. The budget includes, therefore, an anticipated 1958 supplemental appropriation of \$1.3 billion to reimburse the Corporation for the 1957 program. The operations of title I of this act and

the uses of the foreign currencies are summarized in the Department of Agriculture chapter of part II of the budget.

Both the acreage reserve and the conservation reserve programs of the soil bank have been helpful in diverting cropland from the production of agricultural commodities that are in excess supply. After careful consideration, however, I believe that more material and lasting benefits per dollar spent, both in reducing production of surplus crops and in obtaining enduring conservation of the Nation's agricultural resources, will be achieved under the conservation reserve program. This budget, therefore, proposes termination of the acreage reserve program at the end of the 1958 crop year, and recommends a conservation reserve program of \$450 million for the 1959 calendar year, an increase of \$125 million above the program for 1958.

I also recommend that the special school milk program be extended after its present expiration date of June 30, 1958, that the National Wool Act be extended, and that legislation be enacted to require a greater sharing by the States in the costs of disaster relief assistance to farmers.

Agricultural conservation program.—The budget includes \$235 million in new obligational authority to finance cost-sharing payments to farmers in the fiscal year 1959 for conservation practices performed during the 1958 crop year. These payments were authorized by the 1958 agricultural appropriation act. I am recommending that a program level of \$125 million be authorized for the 1959 crop year. This amount, together with other public efforts in support of soil and water conservation, will permit cost-sharing payments for the more permanent soil and water conservation practices that are needed to maintain an adequate agricultural resource base. Those practices which are a part of usual and required annual farming methods or which return immediate benefits to the farm are properly the responsibility of the farmer, rather than of the Government. Thus, the appropriation required for the fiscal year 1960 can be reduced to approximately \$125 million.

Agricultural credit programs.—The budget includes a new authorization of \$206 million for loans to electrification and telephone borrowers. Over the years the Rural Electrification Administration programs have done much to enrich the lives of our rural families, and have contributed greatly to the advance of rural America and our country's economy generally. The increased use of power requires additional generating capacity and heavier transmission and distribution facilities to meet the

growing needs for electricity in rural areas. Approximately one-half of REA electric power now goes to rural industrial and nonfarm residential consumers, and in the future these nonfarm users will account for a larger share of the increasing demands. This situation, together with the present state of development of rural electric cooperatives, clearly indicates that it would be in the public interest to broaden the sources of capital from which the REA system may obtain the financing necessary for continued growth and adequate service to consumers. Therefore, legislation will be proposed (1) to assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources where the security is adequate and the loans can be repaid within a reasonable time, and (2) as previously mentioned in this message, to adjust interest rates on future loans for all loan programs to meet the Government's costs.

Disbursements for direct loans under the loan programs of the Farmers' Home Administration, exclusive of farm housing loans, are expected to amount to \$231 million in the current fiscal year. This budget recommends a reduction of the authorization for these direct loans to \$175 million for 1959. The Farmers' Home Administration will continue to assist farmers in arranging operating loans from other sources. Also, legislation will be proposed to encourage private investors to make more insured real estate loans.

Utilization research.—During the past year, the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products made a report to me and to the Congress which emphasizes the importance of research on utilization of farm products. Our present research on industrial uses of farm products is, therefore, being expanded as a step in carrying out some of the Commission's recommendations. Appropriations recommended for 1959 provide \$19 million for domestic utilization research, and, to the extent feasible, steps will be taken to make available to the Department in the fiscal year 1959 up to an additional \$5 million of foreign currencies, obtained from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities, to contract for utilization research abroad. The research financed by foreign currencies will be directed toward increasing acceptance and use of our farm commodities and their products in foreign markets. Together with the amounts provided for the Forest Service (classified under natural resources) \$26 million is estimated to be available for utilization research.

The Department will continue to review its research activities, particularly in farm production, with the objective of placing increased

emphasis on utilization research wherever this is feasible. Studies are proceeding to determine the most effective organizational arrangements for conducting this research within the Department.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The 1959 budget recommendations for natural resource programs contemplate the greatest possible economy in the use of Federal dollars, with due regard to the effectiveness of these programs in contributing to national security and long-term economic growth.

This budget contemplates curtailing some programs and stretching out construction on certain public works projects where this can be done without impairing the value of investments previously made. At the same time, there will be necessary increases in expenditures for public works, because of the many commitments made for projects started in previous years. Total Federal expenditures for natural resources will increase \$35 million over the current year. These expenditures are estimated to be \$1.5 billion in the fiscal year 1959, of which about \$1 billion will be for the development of water resources.

There should be increased financial participation by State and local agencies and private interests in conservation and development programs. Such participation multiplies the effectiveness of Federal Government expenditures for these programs. In particular, there should be a uniform and consistent basis of local sharing of the costs on all projects involving flood control which produce identifiable benefits to local groups.

Many of the resource programs yield financial receipts, most of which come from sale of power and timber and from mineral leases on the public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf. These receipts are estimated to be \$859 million in the fiscal year 1959. The estimated expenditures for 1959 include shared-revenue payments of \$78 million of these receipts to States and counties.

Water resources.—The construction activities of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control, navigation, irrigation, water supply, and power projects will be limited in 1959 to orderly continuation of work started in prior years. For the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958, a total of \$210 million was provided as the first-year appropriations for starting 407 new projects having an estimated total cost of \$4.5 billion. As a result, expenditures for these two agencies in 1959 will be higher than in any of the 5 preceding years

NATURAL RESOURCES

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Program or agency	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obli- gational authority for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES				
Corps of Engineers, civil functions.....	\$610	\$630	\$665	\$628
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation.....	171	199	216	202
Power marketing agencies.....	42	41	38	36
Indian lands resources.....	39	42	50	35
Public domain lands and other.....	24	28	29	28
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corpora- tion.....	37	44	19	.....
Tennessee Valley Authority:				
Present program.....	—7	41	47	17
Proposed legislation.....	.....	.....	13	125
Department of State.....	3	6	5	4
Federal Power Commission.....	5	6	6	6
FOREST RESOURCES.....	162	171	169	170
FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES.....	51	65	58	58
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES.....	59	78	73	40
MINERAL RESOURCES.....	62	63	56	51
GENERAL RESOURCE SURVEYS AND OTHER.....	38	43	47	46
Total... ..	1, 296	1, 457	1, 492	¹ 1, 446

¹ Compares with new obligational authority of \$1,355 million for 1957 and \$1,439 million for 1958.

and will increase further in 1960. We should not at this time add to this extremely high level of commitments by starting any new projects in 1959.

Construction on 309 water resources projects which these agencies will have underway in 1958 will go forward in 1959 as economically as possible. Expenditures for maintenance and operation of present facilities in 1959 will be at levels which will provide reasonable protection of the Federal investment.

In the interest of sound and efficient water resources programs in coming years, funds have been provided to continue investigations and advance planning and to assemble basic data for future projects.

In accordance with my earlier recommendations, both Houses of the Congress have had under consideration legislation which would author-

ize the sale of revenue bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority. I hope that action on appropriate legislation will be speedily concluded in order that the Tennessee Valley Authority may be in a position to meet approved needs for new generating facilities, with the Congress still retaining budgetary control of the program. This budget includes, under proposed revenue-bond legislation, \$125 million to finance the construction of additional power generating units.

INTEREST AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Interest expenditures of \$7.9 billion, predominantly on the public debt, will account for 11% of budget expenditures in the fiscal year 1959.

Expenditures for general government, primarily for central administrative costs not classified among the other major activities, will be held to about the 1958 level despite increases in workload accompanying the normal growth of population. The estimated total expenditures in 1959 of \$1.4 billion are less than 2% of the total budget.

INTEREST

The estimated interest payments in 1959 will be about the same as in 1958. During the past several years, market rates of interest have been steadily increasing until recent months, reflecting the heavy competition for savings to finance record levels of capital investment. These higher rates have meant corresponding increases in the budget cost of refinancing the large volume of maturing Government obligations. With recent changes in interest rates, however, no further increase in payments for 1959 is now estimated.

INTEREST

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Item	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obli- gational authority for 1959
	1957 <i>actual</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>	1959 <i>estimate</i>	
Interest on the public debt.....	\$7,244	\$7,800	\$7,800	\$7,800
Interest on refunds of receipts.....	57	61	62	62
Interest on uninvested funds.....	6	6	7	7
Total.....	7,308	7,867	7,869	7,869

Apart from fluctuations in rates, the level of interest payments is determined by the size and composition of the public debt. The only sound long-run method of reducing this cost is to balance the budget,

economic conditions permitting, and apply the surplus revenues to reducing the debt.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

If we are to retain in Government service the highly skilled and able civilian employees who contribute so much to the Nation's strength, it is clear that certain revisions are needed in the statutory pay structures for these employees, as well as for military personnel. My proposals for such revisions, to be effective July 1, 1958, and for other civilian personnel legislation, will be submitted to the Congress at an early date.

This budget includes in the 1959 allowance for proposed legislation and contingencies \$160 million to meet the cost of pay revisions for postal employees and \$179 million for employees in all other agencies except the Department of Defense. The budget for the Department of Defense, the Government's largest employer, makes allowance for its share of the additional cost.

While the adjustments which will be proposed under the Classification Act will affect rates of pay at all levels, they will have as a primary objective more adequate compensation for those whose present salary is substantially less than their responsibilities. Salary rates for junior and intermediate scientific and managerial grades should be more nearly competitive with non-Federal rates. Pay relationships in the middle and upper grades should be revised to provide greater incentive for those who assume increased responsibilities and demonstrate their proficiency in discharging them. Statutory limitations on the number of positions in the highest pay grades should be removed altogether, to permit more reasonable salaries for scientists and executives carrying heavy burdens of leadership and decision. Structural revision of the postal pay system has already been substantially accomplished but a general pay increase under that system is now appropriate.

Last year I recommended a program of hospitalization and medical insurance for Government employees. In view of the priority given to recommended pay adjustments, I propose that this health insurance program be postponed.

To carry out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission for improving career opportunities and effectiveness in the civil service, legislation should be enacted to authorize the training of Government employees outside as well as within the agencies in which they are employed.

Legislation should also be enacted to provide for each employing agency to bear its share of the cost of accident compensation benefits.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Program or agency	Budget expenditures			Recommended new obligational authority for 1959
	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate	
Legislative functions	\$90	\$101	\$112	\$82
Judicial functions	40	44	46	46
Executive direction	12	14	14	14
Federal financial management	476	508	507	508
General property and records management	194	255	275	266
Central personnel management and employment costs	¹ 627	124	108	108
Civilian weather services	38	39	41	40
Protective services and alien control	187	193	197	198
Territories and possessions and the District of Columbia:				
Present program	74	81	91	90
Proposed legislation (land acquisition, National Capital Planning Commission) . . . . .	.....	(*)	4	1
Other general government	51	17	8	9
Total	1,789	1,377	1,403	² 1,362

¹ Includes Government payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Starting in 1958, this payment was allocated among all employing agencies.

² Compares with new obligational authority of \$1,833 million for 1957 and \$1,368 million for 1958.

*Less than \$500,000.

In order to meet the most pressing needs for new Federal buildings, the authority of the General Services Administration and the Post Office Department to enter into lease-purchase contracts should be extended.

I have been advised by the Attorney General that section 601 of Public Law 155, 82d Congress, concerning certain real estate transactions, reflects the exercise of legislative authority not warranted by the Constitution and that it is therefore unconstitutional. I recommend immediate repeal of this provision.

In furtherance of the invitation extended by the United States to hold the Eighth Olympic Winter Games in this country in 1960, I recommend that the Congress authorize the expenditure of not more than \$4 million

to assist in the construction of adequate facilities for the games and to defray the costs of providing assistance to the games by elements of our Armed Forces.

Legislation now pending before the Congress to place Government appropriation requests on an accrued expenditure basis should be enacted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. This is a businesslike approach and it is hoped that the opposition that developed in the past will be withdrawn as a result of further study and modifications in the way the procedure is to be applied. Likewise, efforts to achieve economy in Government would be greatly helped by legislation authorizing an item veto. This legislation would change the present situation under which every appropriation bill must be approved or disapproved as a whole, regardless of the merits or demerits of its individual items.

Last year, the Congress enacted legislation to cover some of my most urgent proposals for amending the immigration laws. I urge that legislation on my remaining proposals be promptly enacted.

I recommend again that the Congress enact suitable legislation providing for home rule in the District of Columbia. Under any such system the citizens of the District should be authorized to elect local officials, to vote in Federal elections, and to have a delegate in the House of Representatives.

I also recommend that the Congress complete action on appropriate legislation admitting Hawaii and Alaska into the Union as States.

Americans have a tradition of uniting in action when their freedoms and welfare are threatened. We do not shirk our clear responsibilities when new challenges arise.

I feel confident that this budget expresses the way in which the American people will want to respond to the promises and dangers of the dawning age of space conquest. New dimensions must be added to our defenses, and outmoded activities must be discarded. Closer international cooperation is vital in a world where great distances are losing their meaning. As we devote more of our efforts and resources to these compelling tasks, we will have to limit our demands for less essential services and benefits provided by the Federal Government.

Our response must rise above personal selfishness, above sectional interests, above political partisanship. The goal of lasting peace with justice, difficult though it may be to achieve, is worth all of our efforts. We must make the necessary sacrifices to attain it. Our own people demand it and the nations of the world look to us for leadership.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: As printed above, the following analyses, and other matters appearing in have been deleted: (1) illustrative diagrams; (2) references to tables, special the budget document.

6 ¶ Letter to Harris Ellsworth, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, on the 75th Anniversary of the Commission. *January 13, 1958*

Dear Mr. Ellsworth:

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Civil Service Commission gives me an opportunity to express my own personal appreciation for the work of the Commission and to sign the official Proclamation which expresses the gratitude of the Nation.

In this your Diamond Jubilee year, it is well to remember all the men and women who have taken part in advancing the life and spirit of the Civil Service Act of 1883. This means particularly those civil servants whose able and often selfless public service is a credit to the highest standards of American citizenship.

It is fitting that we take this occasion to rededicate ourselves to the principles upon which the merit system was founded. Please give my best wishes to all who are seeking to make this Jubilee celebration a well-known and meaningful observance.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

for respecting peace to the impartial judgment of mankind. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that in the United States the waging of peace has priority in every aspect, and every element, of our national life.

II.

You argue that the danger of war is increased because the United States and other free world nations seek security on a collective basis and on the basis of military preparedness.

Three times in this century wars have occurred under circumstances which strongly suggest, if indeed they do not prove, that war would not have occurred had the United States been militarily strong and committed in advance to the defense of nations that were attacked.

On each of these three occasions when war came, the United States was militarily unprepared, or ill-prepared, and it was not known that the United States would go to the aid of those subjected to armed aggression. Yet now it appears, Mr. Chairman, that you contend that weakness and disunity would make war less likely.

I may be permitted perhaps to recall that in March 1939, when the Soviet Union felt relatively weak and threatened by Fascist aggression, it contended that aggression was rife because "the majority of the non-aggressive countries, particularly England and France, have rejected the policy of collective security," and Stalin went on to say that the policy of "Let each country defend itself as it likes and as best it can . . . means conniving at aggression, giving free rein to war."

Now the Soviet Union is no longer weak or confronted by powerful aggressive forces. The vast Sino-Soviet bloc embraces nearly one billion people and large resources. Such a bloc would of course be dominant in the world were the free world nations to be disunited.

It is natural that any who want to impose their system on the world should prefer that those outside that system should be weak and divided. But that expansionist policy cannot be sanctified by protestations of peace.

Of course the United States would greatly prefer it if collective security could be obtained on a universal basis through the United Nations.

This was the hope when in 1945 our two governments and others signed the Charter of the United Nations, conferring upon its Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Also, by that Charter we agreed to make available to the

Security Council armed forces, assistance and facilities so that the Council could maintain and restore international peace and security.

The Soviet Union has persistently prevented the establishment of such a universal collective security system and has, by its use of the veto—now 82 times—made the Security Council undependable as a protector of the peace.

The possibility that the Security Council might become undependable was feared at the San Francisco Conference on World Organization, and accordingly the Charter recognized that, in addition to reliance on the Security Council, the nations possessed and might exercise an inherent right of collective self-defense. It has therefore been found not only desirable but necessary, if the free nations are to be secure and safe, to concert their defensive measures.

I can and do give you, Mr. Chairman, two solemn and categorical assurances.

(1) *Never* will the United States lend its support to any aggressive action by any collective defense organization or any member thereof;

(2) *Always* will the United States be ready to move toward the development of effective United Nations collective security measures in replacement of regional collective defense measures.

I turn now to consider your specific proposals.

III.

I am compelled to conclude after the most careful study of your proposals that they seem to be unfortunately inexact or incomplete in their meaning and inadequate as a program for productive negotiations for peace.

You first seem to assume that the obligations of the Charter are non-existent and that the voice of the United Nations is nothing that we need to heed.

You suggest that we should agree to respect the independence of the countries of the Near and Middle East and renounce the use of force in the settlement of questions relating to the Near and Middle East. But by the Charter of the United Nations we have already taken precisely those obligations as regards all countries, including those of the Near and Middle East. Our profound hope is that the Soviets feel themselves as bound by the provisions of the Charter as, I assure you, we feel bound.

You also suggest submitting to the member states of NATO and the

Warsaw Pact some form of non-aggression agreement. But all of the members of NATO are already bound to the United Nations Charter provision against aggression.

You suggest that the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union should undertake not to use *nuclear* weapons. But our three nations and others have already undertaken, by the Charter, not to use any weapons against the territorial integrity or political independence of *any* state. Our profound hope is that no weapons will be used by any country for such an indefensible purpose and that the Soviet Union will feel a similar aversion to any kind of aggression.

You suggest that we should proclaim our intention to develop between us relations of friendship and peaceful cooperation. Such an intention is indeed already proclaimed as between ourselves and others by the Charter of the United Nations to which we have subscribed. The need is, not to repeat what we already proclaim, but, Mr. Chairman, to take concrete steps under the present terms of the Charter, that will bring about these relations of friendship and peaceful cooperation. As recently as last November, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union signed and proclaimed to the world a declaration which was designed to promote the triumph of Communism throughout the world by every means not excluding violence, and which contained many slanderous references to the United States. I am bound to point out that such a declaration is difficult to reconcile with professions of a desire for friendship or indeed of peaceful coexistence. This declaration makes clear where responsibility for the "Cold War" lies.

You propose that we broaden the ties between us of a "scientific cultural and athletic" character. But already our two countries are negotiating for peaceful contacts even broader than "scientific, cultural and athletic." We hope for a positive result, even though in 1955, after the Summit Conference, when negotiations for such contacts were pressed by our Foreign Ministers at Geneva, the accomplishments were zero. It is above all important that our peoples should learn the true facts about each other. An informed public opinion in both our countries is essential to the proper understanding of our discussions.

You propose that we develop "normal" trade relations as part of the "peaceful cooperation" of which you speak. We welcome trade that carries no political or warlike implications. We do have restrictions on deal-

ings in goods which are of war significance, but we impose no obstacles to peaceful trade.

Your remaining proposals relate to armament. In this connection, I note with deep satisfaction that you oppose "competition in the production of ever newer types of weapons." When I read that statement I expected to go on to read proposals to stop such production. But I was disappointed.

You renew the oft-repeated Soviet proposal that the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union should cease for two or three years to test nuclear weapons; and you suggest that nuclear weapons should not be stationed or produced in Germany. You add the possibility that Poland and Czechoslovakia might be added to this non-nuclear weapons area.

These proposals do not serve to meet the real problem of armament. The heart of that problem is, as you say, the mounting *production*, primarily by the Soviet Union and the United States, of new types of weapons.

Your proposal regarding Central Europe will of course be studied by NATO and the NATO countries directly involved from the standpoint of its military and political implications. But there cannot be great significance in de-nuclearizing a small area when, as you say, "the range of modern types of weapons does not know of any geographical limit," and when you defer to the indefinite future any measures to stop the production of such weapons.

I note, furthermore, that your proposal on Germany is in no way related to the ending of the division of that country but would, in fact, tend to perpetuate that division. It is unrealistic thus to ignore the basic link between political solutions and security arrangements.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, at a time when we share great responsibility for shaping the development of the international situation, we can and must do better than what you propose.

In this spirit, I submit some proposals of my own.

IV.

(1) I propose that we strengthen the United Nations.

This organization and the pledges of its members embodied in the Charter constitute man's best hope for peace and justice. The United States feels bound by its solemn undertaking to act in accordance with

the Principles of the Charter. Will not the Soviet Union clear away the doubt that it also feels bound by its Charter undertakings? And may we not perhaps go further and build up the authority of the United Nations?

Too often its recommendations go unheeded.

I propose, Mr. Chairman, that we should rededicate ourselves to the United Nations, its Principles and Purposes and to our Charter obligations. But I would do more.

Too often the Security Council is prevented, by veto, from discharging the primary responsibility we have given it for the maintenance of international peace and security. This prevention even extends to proposing procedures for the pacific settlement of disputes.

I propose that we should make it the policy of our two governments at least not to use veto power to prevent the Security Council from proposing methods for the pacific settlement of disputes pursuant to Chapter VI.

Nothing, I am convinced, would give the world more justifiable hope than the conviction that both of our governments are genuinely determined to make the United Nations the effective instrument of peace and justice that was the original design.

(2) If confidence is to be restored, there needs, above all, to be confidence in the pledged word. To us it appears that such confidence is lamentably lacking. That is conspicuously so in regard to two areas where the situation is a cause of grave international concern.

I refer first of all to Germany. This was the principal topic of our meeting of July 1955 and the only substantive agreement which was recorded in our agreed Directive was this:

"The Heads of Government, recognizing their common responsibility for the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany, have agreed that the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security."

In spite of our urging, your government has, for now two and one half years, taken no steps to carry out that agreement or to discharge that recognized responsibility. Germany remains forcibly divided.

This constitutes a great error, incompatible with European security.

It also undermines confidence in the sanctity of our international agreements.

I therefore urge that we now proceed vigorously to bring about the reunification of Germany by free elections, as we agreed, and as the situation urgently demands.

I assure you that this act of simple justice and of good faith need not lead to any increased jeopardy of your nation. The consequences would be just the opposite and would surely lead to greater security. In connection with the reunification of Germany, the United States is prepared, along with others, to negotiate specific arrangements regarding force levels and deployments, and broad treaty undertakings, not merely against aggression but assuring positive reaction should aggression occur in Europe.

The second situation to which I refer is that of the countries of Eastern Europe. The Heads of our two Governments, together with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, agreed in 1945 that the peoples of these countries should have the right to choose the form of government under which they would live, and that our three countries had a responsibility in this respect. The three of us agreed to foster the conditions under which these peoples could exercise their right of free choice.

That agreement has not as yet been fulfilled.

I know that your government is reluctant to discuss these matters or to treat them as a matter of international concern. But the Heads of Governments did agree at Yalta in 1945 that these matters *were* of international concern and we specifically agreed that there could appropriately be international consultation with reference to them.

This was another matter taken up at our meeting in Geneva in 1955. You then took the position that there were no grounds for discussing this question at our conference and that it would involve interference in the internal affairs of the Eastern European states.

But have not subsequent developments shown that I was justified in my appeal to you for consideration of these matters? Surely the Hungarian developments and the virtually unanimous action of the United Nations General Assembly in relation thereto show that conditions in Eastern Europe are regarded throughout the world as much more than a matter of purely domestic scope.

I propose that we should now discuss this matter. There is an intrinsic

need of this in the interest of peace and justice, which seems to me compelling.

(3) I now make, Mr. Chairman, a proposal to solve what I consider to be the most important problem which faces the world today.

(a) I propose that we agree that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes. We face a decisive moment in history in relation to this matter. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are now using outer space for the testing of missiles designed for military purposes. The time to stop is now.

I recall to you that a decade ago, when the United States had a monopoly of atomic weapons and of atomic experience, we offered to renounce the making of atomic weapons and to make the use of atomic energy an international asset for peaceful purposes only. If only that offer had been accepted by the Soviet Union, there would not now be the danger from nuclear weapons which you describe.

The nations of the world face today another choice perhaps even more momentous than that of 1948. That relates to the use of outer space. Let us this time, and in time, make the right choice, the peaceful choice.

There are about to be perfected and produced powerful new weapons which, availing of outer space, will greatly increase the capacity of the human race to destroy itself. If indeed it be the view of the Soviet Union that we should not go on producing ever newer types of weapons, can we not stop the production of such weapons which would use or, more accurately, misuse, outer space, now for the first time opening up as a field for man's exploration? Should not outer space be dedicated to the peaceful uses of mankind and denied to the purposes of war? That is my proposal.

(b) Let us also end the now unrestrained production of nuclear weapons. This too would be responsive to your urging against "the production of ever newer types of weapons." It is possible to assure that newly produced fissionable material should not be used for weapons purposes. Also existing weapons stocks can be steadily reduced by ascertainable transfers to peaceful purposes. Since our existing weapons stocks are doubtless larger than yours we would expect to make a greater transfer than you to peaceful purposes stocks. I should be glad to receive your suggestion as to what you consider to be an equitable ratio in this respect.

(c) I propose that, as part of such a program which will reliably check and reverse the accumulation of nuclear weapons, we stop the testing

of nuclear weapons, not just for two or three years, but indefinitely. So long as the accumulation of these weapons continues unchecked, it is better that we should be able to devise weapons which will be primarily significant from a military and defensive standpoint and progressively eliminate weapons which could destroy, through fall-out, vast segments of human life. But if the production is to be stopped and the trend reversed, as I propose, then testing is no longer so necessary.

(d) Let us at the same time take steps to begin the controlled and progressive reduction of conventional weapons and military manpower.

(e) I also renew my proposal that we begin progressively to take measures to guarantee against the possibility of surprise attack. I recall, Mr. Chairman, that we began to discuss this at our personal meeting two and a half years ago, but nothing has happened although there is open a wide range of choices as to where to begin.

The capacity to verify the fulfillment of commitments is of the essence in all these matters, including the reduction of conventional forces and weapons, and it would surely be useful for us to study together through technical groups what are the possibilities in this respect upon which we could build if we then decide to do so. These technical studies could, if you wish, be undertaken without commitment as to ultimate acceptance, or as to the interdependence, of the propositions involved. It is such technical studies of the possibilities of verification and supervision that the United Nations has proposed as a first step. I believe that this is a first step that would promote hope in both of our countries and in the world. Therefore I urge that this first step be undertaken.

v.

I have noted your conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that you attach great importance to personal contact between statesmen and that you for your part would be prepared to come to an agreement on a personal meeting of state leaders to discuss both the problems mentioned in your letter and other problems.

I too believe that such personal contacts can be of value. I showed that by coming to Geneva in the summer of 1955. I have repeatedly stated that there is nothing I would not do to advance the cause of a just and durable peace.

But meetings between us do not automatically produce good results. Preparatory work, with good will on both sides, is a prerequisite to

success. High level meetings, in which we both participate, create great expectations and for that reason involve a danger of disillusionment, dejection and increased distrust if in fact the meetings are ill-prepared, if they evade the root causes of danger, if they are used primarily for propaganda, or if agreements arrived at are not fulfilled.

Consequently, Mr. Chairman, this is my proposal:

I am ready to meet with the Soviet leaders to discuss the proposals mentioned in your letter and the proposals which I make, with the attendance as appropriate of leaders of other states which have recognized responsibilities in relation to one or another of the subjects we are to discuss. It would be essential that prior to such a meeting these complex matters should be worked on in advance through diplomatic channels and by our Foreign Ministers, so that the issues can be presented in form suitable for our decisions and so that it can be ascertained that such a top-level meeting would, in fact, hold good hope of advancing the cause of peace and justice in the world. Arrangements should also be made for the appropriate inclusion, in the preparatory work, of other governments to which I allude.

I have made proposals which seem to me to be worthy of our attention and which correspond to the gravity of our times. They deal with the basic problems which press upon us and which if unresolved would make it ever more difficult to maintain the peace. The Soviet leaders by giving evidence of a genuine intention to resolve these basic problems can make an indispensable contribution to clearing away the obstacles to those friendly relations and peaceful pursuits which the peoples of all the world demand.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Bulganin's letter of December 10, 1957, is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 127).

8 ¶ Message to the Congress Transmitting the
11th Annual Report on United States Participation
in the United Nations. *January 14, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, the eleventh annual report, covering United States participation in the United Nations during the year 1956.

1956 was a year of great peril to world peace and thus a stringent test for the United Nations—notably because of the crises in Egypt and in Hungary.

In Egypt the United Nations caused the world to turn away from war. Through a series of resolutions, the General Assembly effectively mobilized world opinion to achieve a cease-fire, and France and the United Kingdom shortly agreed to withdraw their forces. The Assembly's moral pressure played a powerful part in securing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory in March of this year.

In the case of Hungary, the Assembly succeeded by massive votes in mobilizing opinion against the Soviet Union's blatant disregard of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Although it has so far been impossible by peaceful means to secure freedom for the people of Hungary, this mobilization did arouse a strong revulsion around the world against Soviet imperialism.

The sharp contrast between the response of France, the United Kingdom and Israel on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other to the call of world opinion, is striking.

The Secretary-General deserves particular commendation for his role in the United Nations actions during the Middle East crisis. As requested by the General Assembly, he developed within forty-eight hours a plan to set up, with the consent of the nations involved, the United Nations Emergency Force "to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities." The Force took up its position in the Suez Canal area and later moved to other positions along the armistice demarcation lines. Today, it remains the guardian of peace in the sensitive Gaza and Sharm-el-Sheikh areas. The concept inherent in this Force constitutes a potentially important development for the future of the United Nations as an increasingly effective instrument for maintaining peace.

Under a mandate from the General Assembly, the Secretary-General also organized a fleet of more than forty salvage vessels to remove the obstructions with which the Suez Canal had been blocked during the hostilities. By April 24, 1957, the Canal was fully open and had resumed its role as an important artery in world commerce.

Thus the United Nations dealt effectively with a grave situation which could have caused general war. The restoration and maintenance of relative calm gives the United Nations the opportunity to work for the long-range solutions in the Middle East which alone can guarantee against the outbreak of new fighting.

Unlike the crisis in the Middle East, the situation in Hungary presented the problem of what the United Nations can do when one of its members refuses to respond to the peacemaking efforts of the General Assembly.

What began as a peaceful student demonstration in Budapest on October 23, 1956, mushroomed into a nation-wide uprising of the Hungarian people aimed at national independence. It was crushed only through massive Soviet armed intervention. The United States proposed a resolution in the Security Council calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops. When this resolution was vetoed by the Soviet Union, a special emergency session of the General Assembly was convened under the "Uniting for Peace" procedure.

As the climax of a historic series of resolutions, the General Assembly on December 12 condemned the Soviet Union's violation of the United Nations Charter "in depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights." It again requested the Soviet Union to halt its intervention in Hungary's internal affairs, withdraw its troops from Hungary, and permit reestablishment of Hungary's political independence. To these requests, the Soviet Union turned a deaf ear.

On January 10, 1957, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary consisting of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia, and Uruguay—a committee drawn from five continents—and instructed it to investigate the Hungarian situation. Denied admission to Hungary by the Kadar regime, the Committee carried out its mandate by collecting authentic evidence elsewhere, mainly from eye witnesses who had fled Hungary. The results of this investigation were published in the Special Committee's report. They

clearly refuted on a point-by-point basis the Soviet version of events in Hungary. The report confirmed that the purpose of the Soviet intervention was the suppression of the legitimate demands of the Hungarian people for freedom and independence. It revealed the naked truth of the ruthlessness of the Soviet intervention and its utter disregard for national sovereignty and basic human rights.

It was this report which led to the reconvening of the Assembly on September 10, 1957, and to the second resolution again condemning Soviet conduct, which was adopted by 60 votes to 10.

The United Nations succeeded in stopping the fighting in the Middle East because the parties involved complied with the recommendations of the General Assembly. In the case of Hungary, United Nations action was frustrated because the Soviet Union refused to comply with its recommendations. The blame lies not with the United Nations but squarely on the shoulders of the men of the Kremlin who rely on force to keep Hungary from regaining its freedom.

The record of the United Nations clearly demonstrates that the processes of consultation, compromise, debate, and agreement are capable of relaxing tensions and resolving disputes if nations are willing to respect the opinions of mankind.

I was particularly pleased to note the progress made, under the aegis of the United Nations, in the fields of disarmament and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee has been the center for serious negotiations which we all hope will lead to a mutually acceptable agreement. The establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency has been especially promising.

The United States welcomed the constructive work done by the United Nations over the past year towards the achievement of self-government and independence in the dependent areas and trust territories. The independence of Ghana and the termination of the United Nations trusteeship over Togoland under British administration constitute notable achievements.

By the admission of Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan, Ghana, and most recently the Federation of Malaya, the United Nations has increased its membership to eighty-two. However, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet-Nam are still excluded by the Soviet veto in the Security Council. The United States considers their admission necessary and

desirable and will continue its efforts to bring about their entry into the Organization.

The humanitarian activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in providing minimum subsistence and housing for over 900,000 refugees in the Near East were continued by the General Assembly with United States support. Although the Agency is doing an excellent job under trying circumstances, we must find a permanent solution to the Palestine refugee problem.

The economic and social activities of the United Nations have become increasingly effective. Through many channels and in numerous programs, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have contributed to the economic progress of the newly developing areas of the world and, in the words of the United Nations Charter, "the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations." This report gives a full account of many of the strikingly successful battles the Specialized Agencies have fought and won against disease, hunger, and illiteracy in many lands.

It has been the continuing pledge of the United States to give full support to the United Nations and to seek constantly for ways to increase its strength and to develop its effectiveness as an instrument to maintain world peace. This report to the Congress contains concrete proof that we are keeping that pledge.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The eleventh annual report on United States participation in the United Nations is published in House Document 202 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

9 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Recommending the Chantilly Site for New Washington Airport. *January 14, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the first paragraph under the heading "Department of Commerce" of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, there is submitted herewith my report recommending a site for a new public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Such report consists of a letter to me from the Special Assistant to the

President for aviation matters, dated January 8, 1958, together with an enclosure entitled "Site Selection Study". It proposes the site known as Chantilly, located partly in Loudoun County and partly in Fairfax County, Virginia, as the airport site which best meets the requirements of public safety, airport and airspace capacity, public service and cost.

Accordingly, I recommend the selection of the Chantilly site, and at this site have directed the Civil Aeronautics Administration to proceed forthwith with the construction and development of a new public airport to serve the growing needs of the National Capital region.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The letter from the Special Assistant to the President for aviation matters, E. R. Quesada, is published in House Document 304 (85th Cong., 2d sess.).

The 75-page "Site Selection Study," dated December 1957, was prepared by Greiner-Mattern, Associates, Baltimore, Md.

10 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Representative August H. Andresen.

January 14, 1958

IN THE PASSING of Representative August H. Andresen, the State of Minnesota and the Nation have lost a fine public servant, and I have lost a good friend.

A Member of the House of Representatives for thirty-one years, Mr. Andresen's service as a Congressman was marked by high integrity and great devotion to duty. He was an outstanding Representative who will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his brother.

11 ¶ The President's News Conference of
January 15, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have no statement of my own.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, despite your belief that the Federal receipts will go up this year, there are members of both parties in Congress who don't think your 1959 budget will balance. Joe Martin, for example, said at the White House this week that the 1959 budget is precariously in balance, and that he fears Congress will add to your figures rather than stay within them.

With such a situation in prospect, would you prefer to go to deficit financing or would you prefer raising taxes to maintain a balanced budget?

THE PRESIDENT. You are giving a lot of "ifs" there, Mr. Smith, and I accept them as a part of the question. But I would say this: we can't tell exactly what's going to happen because you used the words "precarious balance" which means at least narrowly balanced, and there could be additional costs because, after all, we are estimating expenditures and receipts over a basis of 18 months. This means things can happen in the financial world, things can happen in the political world, so no one knows for certain.

My own feeling would be this: a reasonable amount of expenditure, even if that did mean somewhat upsetting that precarious balance, as you called it, is better than talking about a tax bill at this time.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, a year ago when you were asked about the size of the fiscal '58 budget, you said you thought Congress should cut it if it could. Sir, do you extend the same invitation to Congress to cut your fiscal 1959 budget if it can?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that I have asked Congress again in this way, to help the Executive to find ways in which expenditures of less importance and priority can be either deferred or at least not increased. Now, that is exactly what I have asked before.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Well, Mr. President, even so, the size is larger than it has ever been before in peacetime. And there has been some feeling that you didn't trim the budget, the nonmilitary part of it, as

heavily as you indicated you were going to in your Oklahoma City speech.

THE PRESIDENT. I put it this way: I personally believe that all of these expenditures of lower priority should be reduced, if it is humanly possible.

Now, when you say "humanly possible," this means can it be done with agreement between the Congress and executive department to get it done; and it is not as easily done as it is to be said.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, in your message to Congress, you stated that you anticipated an improvement in the economy during the remainder of 1958. Would you care to tell us on what you based this conclusion?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that it is perfectly simple. I have a number of economic advisers. Several departments of the Government are interested mainly in the economic situation and outlook. We have coming constantly into the Treasury Department and others a whole series of bankers in performance of their duty. The consensus of all these people, as I see it, is an upswing rather than a continuation of any downturn during the period.

Q. Pat Munroe, Chicago American: Mr. President, your speech in Chicago next Monday kicks off the Republican election bid. Can you give us some idea of what other efforts you will be making this year in behalf of your party?

THE PRESIDENT. I think I would put it in this way: for a good many years I have lived by the political philosophy that I have tried publicly to describe many times, even before I had any slightest dream of being involved in politics myself. I think as early as September of 1949, I tried to outline my philosophy. I still believe in that philosophy; I try to practice it and live by those principles.

I believe that the Republican Party, as a whole, its majority, believes those things, and that is the kind of group—those are the kind of people which I will do my best to help elect. I believe that that solidarity in the Republican Party is far more strong than it would appear at times, even in some of the writings that you people send to us.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, perhaps there is no area of government in which you need less to draw on your advisers and can draw more from your personal experience than the military. Two points: could you give us your personal reaction

to the Gavin episode, and could you expand somewhat on your state of the Union message in that part on the military, and tell us how you think unification, in reality, in the Pentagon, can move from the discussion to the actual stage?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't mind discussing it at all.

Now, the first question: to my mind, it was the act of a man of a particular personality, and I have no comment whatsoever. If the man wanted to retire, it was his right, period.

Now, the rest of it: it is perfectly clear, it certainly must be clear to most of you people, that my own convictions about the proper organization of the Defense Department are rather fixed. Since 1947, I have given many, many active hours to this kind of study. I have reviewed the whole military record as I have known it for 45 years and, therefore, I think my views are completely objective, and with nothing whatsoever of personal bias in them.

But I have this: I am the Commander in Chief for a fixed period, and at least we know that I am not going to be in this job more than 3 years. Now, my personal convictions, no matter how strong, cannot be the final answer. There must be a consensus reached with the Congress, with the people that have the job of operating the services, to get the very finest kind of organization we can; and I am certainly hopeful that it goes in the direction of what I believe. But I would be the last to ask for a detailed organization in which I believe because, I say, organization has got to be effective after there has passed from the scene a man who happens to have particular strong convictions in the matter.

Q. Mr. Morgan: You are not saying, sir, or are you, that you will not fight for unification of the services?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, just a minute. I don't know who you are fighting. I am trying to put before the Congress a plan which I think will be effective. Certainly in the discussions and many conferences that will go on in the formulation of the plan that I have in mind, there will be a good deal of argument, no question about it, and my views will certainly be expressed the very best I can; and, as I say, if the trend and tendency is not in that direction, then I couldn't possibly have anything to do with it.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, Monday is the fifth anniversary of your taking office. From the sidelines this fifth year looks pretty rough, what with Little Rock, Sputnik, Khrushchev,

and so on. Could you tell us, Mr. President, on the eve of this anniversary how you feel physically, and how you feel about your august office?

THE PRESIDENT. I think this ought to be a serial presentation—[*laughter*—]—don't you?

First of all, about my physical condition: I have had three illnesses, with serious implications at least, and this after a history of remarkable health throughout my lifetime. So to that extent, the illnesses have contributed to this roughness of the passage that you have been describing.

For myself, I feel very well indeed. If I had sunlight this afternoon and had 2 hours, I would like to be on the golf course right now, and that is what I would like to do.

But no one can tell what the physical future is.

I am optimistic enough to say this, that as long as I am able, I am going to carry on just exactly as I have in the past, and with no thought of it, and from there on it is in the lap of the gods, and that's that.

Now, with respect to the 5 years, I can say this: I do not believe that it is very much rougher than I anticipated. As long ago, in some of my modest writings, as 1947, I was describing the difficulties that I saw in the world, believed that they were there, and I thought they would increase.

I still think that the great preoccupation of America must be to maintain its liberties and freedoms; it has got to do it against a great threat which puts a most tremendous demand upon our form of government, because everything they do that is harmful is singly directed.

We are not only directed by millions of people, but our propaganda sources come from a thousand different directions, and oft confusing, and frequently mutually conflicting, so that it's a very hard time.

I think, of course, any economic difficulty you have is related to the bigger problem, the struggle between the independent nations and the slave states; and because of the costs of that sort of thing, we are stopped from doing some of the great constructive things in this country and abroad that could well be done right now for the welfare of our people but which have to be deferred because of this fact that two people must agree if we are going to have peace, just the same as it takes two to make a quarrel.

Now, this is the kind of problem we are living through. I believe it is one that we must have the stamina and the character to live with, to do something logical and reasonable. That is the reason I answered Mr.

Morgan's question without going into specific details of what I expect to do in every facet of reorganization. We must find reasonable answers, and we must not only find them reasonable, but then we must enforce them so that our country remains free, both from external threat and from its own efforts in doing it.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Mr. President, in your letter to Premier Bulganin on Sunday, you said that you were ready to meet with him and other leaders of states, as appropriate, states that had interests in the questions he had raised in his letter to you, and in the proposals you made. Does this open the door to Red China and the satellite nations attending the Summit conference when it occurs, or do you rule that out?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I had never even thought of a request that would include Red China at this time.

I think that, from one of Mr. Bulganin's messages, or his memorandum, he himself suggested the idea that there must be and probably could be other nations; and I think I was merely saying that, as appropriate, of course that could be done. The big point that was made was that the meeting, any such meeting, must be properly prepared; and I would like to call your attention, you people, to the fact that on May the 10th, 1957, Mr. Khrushchev in an interview said that the subjects of any Summit meeting would necessarily have to be properly prepared before there was any Summit meeting.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, on that subject, what do you have in mind by preparation? Everybody is talking about negotiations and preparations. But do you have in mind instructing Mr. Thompson to create an ambassador's committee? In other words, what is the next step?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, you would not have any specific plan on this until again you had an agreement of principle that you were going to begin the preparatory system.

My own belief is that you start, first of all, through your normal diplomatic processes. You could have, too, a preliminary ambassadorial meeting, because, after all, the foreign ministers themselves cannot stay forever. They have to have some knowledge of what is to be talked about, what are the problems that are excluded, and then they begin their studies. And, finally, there must be very clear indication and real clear evidence through the foreign ministers' meetings that there are to be

profitable agreements, profitable conversations, between the Summits or, in my mind, they would not be valuable.

Q. Mr. Reston: On that point, Mr. President, have you considered asking Prime Minister Bulganin to publish your letter, as a first step so that the——

THE PRESIDENT. I think it says in the letter—I think if you will read the letter, if you did——

Q. Mr. Reston: I did, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. All right. It said, “I hope that this letter will have the same publicity in Russia that we gave yours,” as I recall. Now, maybe in one draft that might have gone out, but that is the way I remember it. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

Sorry, I have apparently made a goof.

Isn't that in the letter?

Mr. Hagerty: No, sir.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post: Mr. President, the first nuclear ship is being built at Camden, and Mrs. Eisenhower is to come up in May for a proper ceremony in launching it. My editor would like to know if it is true that you are going to accompany her.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't know that she had yet been invited.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: What did you know?

THE PRESIDENT. I do want to—no, I don't know anything about it, Mrs. McClendon, I am sorry.

I do want to clear up this one thing: a letter or document of the kind which I am now discussing goes necessarily through many, many drafts; and so, if that particular section was omitted, then I would say this: I would hope that my letter got exactly the same degree of publicity in the Soviet areas that theirs has received in ours. And so I thought that I knew something here that I obviously didn't.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, since our last press conference there has been a good deal of discussion about releasing the nonsecret phases of the Gaither report. Could you tell us what your attitude in this is, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Mine is exactly the same as, I think, I have told you people in similar situations many times.

I get together sometimes civilian panels, but sometimes governmental panels, in which we do our best to give to the people of the panel information, including very secret information, and always with one proviso:

that the conclusions they reach and the advice they give me is of a privileged character.

Now, while I haven't been in any congressional hearings, I am told that the basic facts and information of this report made to me have been given in executive sessions to committees of Congress. But I have no intention myself of making any kind of report of this type public because if I did I would [be] stopping the habit of calling such conferences, and I think I need them.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Sir, you agreed last fall, I believe, to have a meeting with Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York. That meeting never could be fitted into your schedule. We were wondering whether that delay had anything to do with the fact that the Justice Department was still investigating Mr. Powell's income tax case. Is there any connection between those two?

THE PRESIDENT. I will have to look this one up. I haven't heard one word of this since the—I do remember that there was some attempt made and, I think, a tentative agreement that I was to meet him. I can't be sure, but this is the first time I have heard of the whole thing since then.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, could we clarify your answer to the first question? Did I understand you to say that you would prefer a reasonable amount of definite [deficit] spending to a tax increase?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it is almost necessary to answer that way, Mr. Arrowsmith, for this reason: we don't know exactly what is going to be happening. The first thing, the assumption is that there is going to be a good advancement in the economy. This means there is more income. That being so, you certainly don't want to be raising taxes to get some funds that are probably available or we hope will be available on the present tax basis.

In the same way, we are going to have possibly some expenditures. I have heard this, at least in the papers, that they are looking toward some increased expenditures. If they do, and they seem to be necessary to everybody, they will have to be financed.

If we don't have as much income as we do, then it would seem to me it would be a bad time to raise taxes, because you want that economy to have a little needle, a needle rather than a checkrein on it.

So I think that some necessary expenditures, even if it means a small deficit, would be better than to start now the question of tax-raising.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: This relates to earlier questions on the economic situation, which is dipping down a little further, and unemployment, it is anticipated, will be going up, and other economic indicators don't look so good. Does the administration plan to invoke any measures for the protection of the economy, other than fiscal and banking policy or waiting for a defense program to get going?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you say "the administration." As a government, it has at this moment no legal direct controls over the economy. We have indirect controls through the Federal Board which does manage the supply of money for the country, and that has a very strong effect on the economy.

Now, I don't anticipate that at this moment the Government will propose anything to the Congress that would be in the way of controlling, or doing something specific, merely because of the economy. I don't think it is a good time to do it. I don't think it is necessary to do it right now.

Q. Michael J. O'Neill, New York Daily News: Mr. President, Secretary Dulles has been coming under increasing criticism as you know, both here and abroad, and it has been reported that he recently submitted his resignation to you and that you rejected it. I wonder if you could confirm this report and tell us whether or not you feel that this criticism is in any way impairing—

THE PRESIDENT. Have you seen that report or have you written it yourself?

Q. Mr. O'Neill: No, sir; but it was in the newspapers.

THE PRESIDENT. It was? Well then, I would say, I would class it as trash.

Q. Mr. O'Neill: Yes?

THE PRESIDENT. The last person that I would want to see resign is Mr. Dulles. I don't mind saying this: I think he is the wisest, most dedicated man that I know. I believe he has got greater knowledge in his field than any other man that I know. And in spite of the fact that many criticisms of him have been voiced in the newspapers, and so on—I cheerfully admit that—I assume that I know as many of the leading figures of the world as does the average governmental official; and their personal, intimate evaluations of Mr. Dulles, as given to me, by no means

indicate any desire except that he stay right squarely on the job, and that is where he belongs.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, in your exchange of letters with Premier Bulganin, you outlined eight or nine proposals to be discussed, I suppose, at that meeting.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Hightower: He had a similar number, most of which you either rejected or discounted.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Hightower: Do you regard your proposals item by item as essential to be included on an agenda, or would you be prepared to negotiate on the content of the agenda?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think somewhere along the line you will have to negotiate the content of the agenda because otherwise there will never be a meeting of any great profit, and, as I said, I quoted Mr. Khrushchev himself, who himself said this in just this last year—'57.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Is there any move within the administration to bring Dr. Oppenheimer back into the Government scientific field?

THE PRESIDENT. Not the slightest I have ever heard of. I thought Dr. Oppenheimer's case was completely settled and was an issue that was in the past.

But I would say this: that any new information that became available that could make it look that a reopening of this case would be wise, why I certainly would have no objections, because personally I don't know the individual; and so I just say this: there is no move that I know of any kind to reopen the issue.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Well, Admiral Strauss left it up to Dr. Oppenheimer, and apparently he has no intention, and that was the reason I asked.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, all I know about it is what you just reported.

Q. Elizabeth Carpenter, Arkansas Gazette: Mr. President, what do you think is the wisest next step in the Little Rock school situation, and how soon would you expect to take it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would hope that the local officials in Little Rock could soon express their confident intention of maintaining order and peace in their town. That having been expressed, I see no reason for keeping any of the National Guard.

Q. Mrs. Carpenter: Then does that mean you are waiting for word from Governor Faubus?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Mrs. Carpenter: That he has——

THE PRESIDENT. No, no. I don't think that the State has any—as far as I know, in the local situation, I don't know that the State office is the one that is responsible for the police duties and peace and order duties in the city. I think it probably belongs to the locality.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, when you were temporarily incapacitated last fall, there was a great deal written and said about the question of your resignation, and in some instances suggestions were made by some public officials, and in some newspapers, that you should consider that possibility. I would like to ask you if you did consider it, and what your general attitude toward that subject is?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have not considered it in a specific way with that particular illness. As a matter of fact, in a matter of a couple of hours, doctors were assuring me that at least there was no damage to whatever intellectual faculties I have—[laughter]—and, therefore, I was not feeling any compulsion to make a specific decision at that time.

But I will say this: any time that I believe, or any group of eminent doctors would say, that I am not really up to doing my job, then I would personally, feeling as I do, I would have no recourse except to resign.

Q. Thomas N. Schroth, Congressional Quarterly: Sir, it has been repeatedly said you will have to fight mighty hard to get the controversial elements of your programs through Congress this year. Can you tell us whether you have any special plans to persuade Congress or individual Congressmen to support your program, such as offering or withholding support at the forthcoming election?

THE PRESIDENT. Such as what?

Q. Mr. Schroth: Offering or withholding support at the forthcoming elections?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't deal on that basis.

I do every possible thing I can in the way of consultation, communication, both within the Congress and with people outside of Government, to persuade them of the soundness of the views that I have put before the Congress for, in my opinion, the welfare of the United States. That I will continue to urge and argue far more behind the scenes than in

front, but, nevertheless, I will argue for it as long as I have strength to do it.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-fifth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:33 to 11:04 o'clock on Wednesday morning, January 15, 1958. In attendance: 270.

12 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Agriculture. *January 16, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

The people of the United States are living in a world of rapid change. Developments both abroad and at home require re-emphasis in some of our efforts, redirection in others. This is true of defense, of education, of industry, and of labor. It is also true of agriculture.

The rapid changes taking place in agriculture are largely the result of a major breakthrough in agricultural science and technology. In recent years agriculture has been experiencing a veritable revolution in productivity.

A century ago, an American farm worker fed himself and three others. Today he feeds himself and 20 others. A century ago, our population was 82 per cent rural. Today it is only one third rural and only 12 per cent of our population actually live on farms.

Farm production per man-hour has doubled since 1940. There has been more change in agriculture within the lifetime of men now living than in the previous two thousand years.

Changes of such magnitude place great stress on our farm people and on the social, political and economic institutions which serve them. Far-reaching adjustments are being made which involve the lives and hopes of 20 million men, women and children on the farms of America.

The scientific revolution in agriculture is irreversible and is continuing. It cannot be avoided and it need not be feared. In recognition of this basic fact, we must find ways of utilizing more completely the abundance that our farm people are now able to produce; we must find ways of further expanding markets for this increased production, not only among our own citizens but among people all over the world who need the food and clothing we produce in such abundance. At the same

time we must help our farm people to cope with the sometimes harsh consequences of their own unparalleled ability to produce, while preserving and strengthening free enterprise and the family farm.

Those who have fared best during the years of this agricultural revolution are the farmers on the 2,100,000 commercial farms that produce 90 per cent of the food and fiber that goes to market. Affected quite differently are the farmers on the 2,700,000 other farms that produce relatively little for sale. To them, the farm is primarily a place to live, with an opportunity to grow products for home use, for about three-fourths of their income is derived from off-farm sources.

Commercial family farms have their problems. So do small scale farmers, subsistence farmers and part-time farmers. The problems, however, are not always the same.

There is evidence that those farmers who produce the bulk of our farm products are meeting the problem of adjusting their operations to the changes now in progress. Moreover, there are other indications of strength in our farm economy.

Prices received by farmers on the average are running 3 per cent above those of a year ago.

During the last two years, farm net income has stabilized following several years of decline.

Farm real estate prices are at an all-time high, reflecting a basic optimism in the future earning power and security which farming and farm land ownership offer.

Three-fourths of our farms are owned by those who operate them, the highest percentage on record.

Total debt of our farm people equals only 11 per cent of total assets as compared with 19 per cent before World War II.

Exports of farm products, assisted by special government programs, reached an all-time high of 4.7 billion dollars during the year ending last June 30.

Surplus holdings of farm products in the hands of government appear to have passed their peak. Government investment in price supported commodities now stands at about seven billion dollars, one billion dollars below a year ago.

Substantial progress has been made in programs of education, research, conservation and other activities of proven merit. Work in all those areas has been substantially expanded.

With Government help, farm people, in the best American tradition, have gained bargaining power through their own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives.

Yet key problems remain unresolved.

Rising production costs continue to limit net farm income. Prices of articles farmers buy more than doubled from 1939 to 1952. Since then they have risen 3 per cent. Prices received by farmers have not kept pace with their increased production costs. These are hard facts every farmer faces.

Moreover, acreage controls have failed to bring agricultural production into line, despite the severe restrictions they impose on the individual farmer's freedom to produce and to market his products. And unrealistic price support laws, some of which date back to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, result, as farmers now realize, in loss of markets.

Furthermore, there are large numbers of rural people who have not benefited from price supports. Nor have they benefited as they should from the great changes underway in agriculture. In fact, some have been put at a competitive disadvantage by the onrush of farm technology and other economic changes.

This is true not only in particular rural areas of low income, but for some people in almost every farm community. There are millions of rural people who, for reasons of small farms, poor soils, limited resources, age, inadequate credit, lack of education, poor health or insufficient managerial ability, have been unable to make the adjustments called for by modern technology.

Few of the dollars spent on agricultural programs have been of appreciable help to this group.

Price supports have scant meaning to a farmer with little to sell.

Reductions in acreage to support higher prices are contrary to the needs of a farmer whose production is already too small to give him a proper livelihood.

In my special agricultural message four years ago, I indicated that the Secretary of Agriculture would give attention to the problems peculiar to farm families with low incomes. As a result, the Rural Development Program was initiated. It is widening opportunities for those rural people on the lower rungs of the economic ladder.

For under-employed farmers who desire to continue in agriculture,

the Rural Development Program, in cooperation with States and localities, offers research, education, supervised credit, and cost-sharing by the Federal Government in improving land, timber and water resources. Farm and home improvements are a major part of the program.

For those who wish to supplement or replace limited farm incomes with greater income from non-farm sources, there are being established vocational training programs in trades and skills. Additional industries are being established in farming areas where more employment and higher incomes are needed. Farm families which are interested are also being informed of job opportunities in other segments of the economy.

Though only about three years old, the Rural Development Program has already achieved much, and with the increased emphasis planned for the coming year, progress promises to be more rapid in the future.

Recommendations:

Basic agricultural legislation now on the books was originally devised as an emergency effort to cope with a depression, then changed to help fight a war, and subsequently revised again in an effort to meet the needs of peace. It has not been adequately modified to deal with the effects of the technological revolution in agriculture. This must now be done.

It is essential that the following major steps be taken this year to improve the status of rural people in greatest need, to aid agricultural adjustment, provide more freedom, expand markets, and, thereby, to help raise farm family income.

First: The Conservation Reserve Program of the Soil Bank should be strengthened, and the Acreage Reserve Program terminated after the 1958 crop. The Conservation Reserve has shown promise in retiring marginal acres from crop production, in aiding the cause of conservation, and in taking whole farms out of production. The program is wholly voluntary and must remain so.

Because of its late enactment, the Acreage Reserve Program was hampered during 1956 in achieving production adjustment. And although the 1957 program succeeded in reducing wheat production by about 175 million bushels, cotton by 2 million bales, and corn by 220

million bushels below what it would otherwise have been, the number of farmers participating in 1958 is likely to be low, in part because of limitations that Congress imposed on the extent of participation by any one farm. So in the future the production adjustment accomplished by the Acreage Reserve is likely to be small.

We should now shift the emphasis of the Soil Bank away from the short-term Acreage Reserve, aimed at reducing surpluses of particular crops to the long-term Conservation Reserve, aimed at overall production adjustment.

This change will aid all farmers, especially the low-income farmer, who will, if he desires, be better able to retire his entire farm from production.

Expansion of the Conservation Reserve will be an effective instrument of adjustment only if it is accompanied by needed changes in price supports. It must not become merely a means of offsetting the production stimulus supplied by price supports held continually at incentive levels.

The Budget Message recommends a Conservation Reserve Program of \$450 million for the 1959 calendar year.

Second: Authority to increase acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco should be provided. Under present legislation, acreage allotments and price supports for certain of the basic crops are determined by legal formulas. Under these formulas, allotments have already been cut sharply. Allotments for certain crops are likely to be reduced even further, despite growing evidence that acreage restrictions have not brought about needed adjustments.

Authority should be provided for the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with criteria which the Secretary will propose to the Congress, to increase allotments up to 50 per cent above the levels determined by existing formulas.

The law already specifies that the Secretary may provide price support at levels above those determined by formula, and this authority has been used. The law should also provide authority to increase acreage allotments when the statistical formula yields results clearly contrary to the general interest. But any acreage increases must be related to price adjustments which will permit the growth of markets necessary to absorb the increased production.

Such liberalization of acreage allotments as is possible would permit

greater efficiency and higher incomes for small farmers who now are sharply restricted in the size of their operations.

Third: Acreage allotments for corn should be eliminated. The corn program has not worked. Huge surpluses have accumulated. As surpluses rise, present legislation provides that allotments must shrink. As allotments shrink, participation in the corn program dwindles. A year ago, 62 per cent of the corn farmers who voted in the referendum favored the elimination of corn acreage allotments. In 1957, only about 14 per cent of the corn production in the commercial corn area was eligible for the full price support. Thus, as allotments shrink, participation spirals downward, and price-depressing surpluses spiral upward.

Fourth: The escalator clauses in the basic law should be abolished. Provisions now in the law require that price supports be raised as soon as the surplus is reduced. This means that as one surplus is moved, incentives are automatically provided to build another. Until this basic law is changed, farm people can expect to be kept continually under the shadow of price-depressing surpluses.

The Soil Bank and surplus disposal programs have already cut deeply enough into our surplus to throw these escalator clauses into action to build more surpluses. Elimination of these escalator clauses is necessary if surplus disposal programs and the Soil Bank are to achieve their purpose.

Fifth: The overall range within which price supports may be provided should be substantially widened. Presently, price supports must be provided by rigid formula for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, tobacco and dairy products between 75 and 90 per cent of parity. This range is too narrow to permit the growth of markets needed to absorb the production which, despite acreage controls, our farms appear certain to produce. Price supports for the above-named commodities should be determined administratively between 60 per cent and 90 per cent of parity, using the eight guidelines now provided by law for practically all other commodities. This needed change in price-support policy would open the door to market expansion, increased acreage allotments and greater freedom to produce.

For commodities like the feed grains, with respect to which the Secretary of Agriculture has had wide discretion in the past, price support has been offered at levels as high as could be justified under the criteria specified by law. This will be the Secretary's practice under the recommended legislation.

Sixth: Price supports for cotton should be based on the average quality of the crop. For cotton the law specifies that supports must be based on a grade that is far below the average quality. The law should be corrected to put cotton price supports on the same basis as for all other crops.

Seventh: The membership of the Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board should be enlarged and the Board's responsibilities increased. The recommended changes in determining acreage allotments and price support levels will make additional administrative discretion a necessity. To assist the Secretary of Agriculture in exercising this discretion, the bi-partisan Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board should be increased in number from five to seven. Members should be appointed by the President as at present, but with confirmation by the Senate. The Board should advise the Secretary regarding the establishing of price supports, determining of acreage allotments and related subjects.

Eighth: The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act should be extended. This law is one of the major authorities for moving surplus commodities. The law should be extended for one year with an additional \$1.5 billion authorized for sales for foreign currencies. But it must not, however, be allowed to become a device to postpone needed production and price adjustments. The extension should be limited to one year to give Congress the opportunity for annual review.

Ninth: Research efforts aimed at increasing industrial uses of farm products should be expanded. Our farms and forests are a major source of our raw materials. To a greater degree than at present, these raw materials can be used in industry, thereby broadening markets for our abundant farm products. New uses and new markets can be developed for our surplus crops. To bring this about, increased utilization research is needed and is proposed in the Budget Message. This will be moving in the direction recommended by the President's Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.

In addition to the nine steps outlined here, the Congress should, as recommended in the Budget Message, (a) extend the National Wool Act, (b) continue the special school milk programs, (c) broaden the sources of funds for the Rural Electrification Administration, (d) require State participation in programs to relieve the effects of drought or other natural disaster, and (e) improve conservation accomplishment

by restricting cost-sharing to those practices which achieve longer lasting conservation benefits.

These several recommendations constitute a Farm, Food and Fiber program which will assist our farmers to adjust to today's rapidly changing economy. It is a progress program that can make a substantial contribution to the well-being of America's farm families.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

13 ¶ Memorandum Concerning the First of the President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. *January 16, 1958*

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

I am announcing today that the first President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service are being made to these five career employees:

Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration.

Sterling B. Hendricks, Chief Chemist, Agriculture's Pioneering Research Laboratory for Mineral Nutrition of Plants.

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Roger W. Jones, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, Bureau of the Budget.

William B. McLean, Technical Director, U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station (China Lake, California).

I know you share my great satisfaction in their exceptional contributions to this Nation in the fields of diplomacy, science, law enforcement, and administration. Their accomplishments exemplify the great capabilities of the people in the Federal service.

It is of the utmost importance that we develop and utilize the full ingenuity and skill of every employee. Never has there been a more vital need for new ideas and superior performance in all fields of endeavor. To meet better this need, management must provide a working climate in which employees are encouraged to do their best. Certainly,

public recognition of achievements is a valuable asset to maintaining such a climate.

During 1958 we will be celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Federal merit system of employment. It is particularly gratifying that these first Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service could be announced today, the 75th Anniversary of the signing of the Civil Service Act. Throughout this year we should bring to the attention of all the people the accomplishments of Federal career employees whose dedicated service is contributing significantly to the effective operations of government.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

14 ¶ Letter to Major General U. S. Grant 3d,
President, American Planning and Civic
Association, Concerning Billboards Along
Highways. *January 16, 1958*

[Released January 16, 1958. Dated January 15, 1958]

Dear General Grant:

Thank you very much for informing me of your feeling that legislation is needed to provide for the prohibition of billboards on certain private property abutting the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

As you may know, I again expressed my concern about this problem in my Budget Message just submitted to the Congress.

I am convinced that this activity must be controlled and regulated if the public is to have the safe driving conditions and surroundings contemplated by the high standards applicable to the Interstate System. While it is desirable that the control and regulation of outdoor advertising be left to the States, I believe that Federal legislation on the subject is necessary to assure effective State action. The Department of Commerce last year submitted to the Congress a proposal which would accomplish this objective and the Secretary again reiterated the Administration's position before the Subcommittee on Public Roads of the Senate Committee on Public Works last week.

It is earnestly hoped that consideration of this important problem by the Congress this session will result in the enactment of legislation which will produce the desired results.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President's letter was in reply to a letter from General Grant, dated December 27, 1957. Both were included in the release.

15 ¶ Telegram of Commendation to Commander and Crew of the U. S. S. Nautilus. *January 17, 1958*

Comdr. W. R. Anderson
Commanding Officer
U. S. S. Nautilus

It is hard to believe that three years have passed since the Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered ship, reported "underway on nuclear power." Not only is this true, however, but her record shows that she has steamed over 100,000 miles—with but one refueling—and that her submerged travels total more than half this distance, and include cruising under the polar ice cap to within 200 miles of the North Pole.

To you, your crew, and your gallant ship—which has paced a revolution in naval tactics and construction—a sincere "Well Done."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

16 ¶ Annual Message Presenting the Economic Report to the Congress. *January 20, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by Section 3 (a) of the Employment Act of 1946. In preparing this Report, I have received the assistance and advice of the Council of Economic Advisers. I

have also had the advice of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies of the Government.

I set forth below, in condensed form, what I consider to be the major conclusions and recommendations of the Report.

The Economy in 1957

The past year was a prosperous one, despite a decline in the closing months. Over 65 million people were employed, 300,000 more than in 1956. The Nation's output of goods and services totaled \$434 billion, and personal income was \$343 billion. Both were 5 percent larger than in the preceding year. A considerable part of these increases, however, reflected higher prices.

In the final quarter of the year, gross national product was about 1½ percent below the peak reached in the third quarter. Personal income after taxes declined one-half of 1 percent, and personal consumption expenditures somewhat less. In December, however, unemployment amounted to 5.2 percent of the civilian labor force, compared with 4.3 percent in September.

This change in economic conditions called for adjustments in economic policies. During much of the year, the task of restraining inflationary pressures was paramount, and policies were directed to this end. In the closing months of the year, and currently, the task has been to facilitate readjustments in the economy essential to the resumption of sustainable economic growth, but to do so without reviving inflationary pressures.

The Current Economic Situation and Outlook

As we look ahead in 1958, there are grounds for expecting that the decline in business activity need not be prolonged and that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption. The policies of Government will be directed toward helping to assure this result.

The demand for goods and services for final use has been well maintained. A considerable adjustment in inventories has already taken place, and present holdings are generally not heavy. Personal income has fallen very little, and purchases by consumers are continuing at a high level. The confidence of business concerns in the economic future is evidenced by their long-range plans for the expansion and improvement of production facilities and the high rate at which they are carrying out these plans. The increasing amount of resources committed to research

and development is further evidence of this confidence and assures the continued working of forces that make for expansion.

Financial conditions are increasingly favorable to resumption of economic growth. Credit is more readily available and its cost is lower. These conditions, together with the recent reduction in the cash investment required of prospective home buyers under Federal mortgage insurance programs, tend to promote increased home building. More ample and lower-cost credit also favors a continuation of the large and growing volume of capital expenditures by State and local governments, and should help moderate the decline in investment outlays by business concerns.

At the turn of the year, the economy was beginning to feel the effects of an acceleration of the placement of defense contract awards, prompted by the need to move forward quickly with programs essential to the strengthening of the Nation's defenses.

The Longer Perspective

At a time like the present, when the economy is adjusting to the large additions to productive capacity made in the past few years, it is well to view our economic prospects in a longer perspective and to consider some of the sources of our strength.

There are good reasons for confidence that a vigorous expansion of our economy can be sustained over the years. Our domestic market for goods and services has about doubled every quarter of a century, and we should do at least as well in the next 25 years. The needs and wants of our growing population will continue to enlarge markets for output. To keep pace with expanding requirements, State and local outlays must continue rising at some such rate as the recent \$3 billion a year. Research and technological developments are opening up vast new fields for profitable investment. World-wide economic development can enlarge foreign markets for our products. The annual personal savings of Americans, which are close to \$20 billion, and the strength of our financial institutions, will help attain the economic capacity necessary to meet these growing requirements.

The latest challenge of international communism will require a further increase in the economic claims of national security, which are already heavy. If we follow suitable private and public policies, this challenge can be met without distorting our economy, or destroying the

freedoms that we cherish. Whatever our national security requires, our economy can provide and we can afford to pay.

The Challenge to Economic Policies

A realistic appraisal of our economic prospects, though it warrants confidence, also requires that we acknowledge an unfavorable feature of recent economic developments. In 1957, our gross national product rose 5 percent, but four-fifths of this increase was accounted for by rising prices.

There are critical questions here for business and labor, as well as for Government. Business managements must recognize that price increases that are unwarranted by costs, or that attempt to recapture investment outlays too quickly, not only lower the buying power of the dollar, but also may be self-defeating by causing a restriction of markets, lower output, and a narrowing of the return on capital investment. The leadership of labor must recognize that wage increases that go beyond over-all productivity gains are inconsistent with stable prices, and that the resumption of economic growth can be slowed by wage increases that involve either higher prices or a further narrowing of the margin between prices and costs. Government, for its part, must use its powers to help keep our economy stable and to encourage sound economic growth with reasonably stable prices.

The resumption and maintenance of economic growth promise greater economic capability for meeting the Nation's needs. If this opportunity is to be fully realized, however, growth must take the form of increases in real output, accompanied by a stable price level. This can be achieved if weight is given to long-run as well as short-run considerations in policies and practices that affect our economic welfare. It can be guaranteed by a public opinion that is alert to the consequences of wrong policies and insists on policies which will yield economic growth without inflation.

Measures to Help Attain Economic Goals

A legislative program is presented in this Report to help solve urgent problems that confront the Nation today, foster a resumption of growth, and build stronger foundations for economic advances in the years ahead. Fiscal policies are recommended to meet, within the framework of a budget in which expected revenues are adequate to cover projected expenditures, the Nation's needs for strengthened defenses, for the improve-

18 ¶ Remarks at United Republican Dinner in Chicago. *January 20, 1958*

Mr. Vice President, Fellow Republicans, My Friends:

We have two important anniversaries to celebrate this year.

One is a Republican Centennial: it was in 1858 that the Republican Party won, for the first time, control of the House of Representatives.

Let's make 1958 just as notable.

During the past century the Republican Party, for almost three-fourths of the time, has had major responsibility for guiding our country's transition from an isolated agricultural economy to a world industrial power. We are proud of that political record.

The other anniversary occurs today.

It marks the completion under a Republican Administration, of five full years of sound government.

Early in 1953, our economy was relieved of stifling controls.

A war was stopped. No other war has been allowed to take its place.

The nation's security has been markedly strengthened. Prosperity has risen from peak to peak. A record-breaking tax reduction was granted. The economic security of all our people has risen.

The direction of government has been brought in line with the home-grown political principles of the American people.

More than a year ago, by the test of the ballot box, America vigorously approved the Republican national record and direction of advance. The lesson is clear: when what we stand for is known and understood, the overwhelming majority of the American people support our objectives and programs!

That being so, our task is plain.

We must define in simple terms what we stand for. Then we must make these objectives known to every American.

Our first objective—security and a just peace—is not a partisan or political matter. Americans must never and will never let the issue of security and peace become a pawn in anyone's political chess game.

As to defense, then, I will say only this: the American people rightly expect their government will keep the nation's defense strong. These defenses are strong: they command the respect of all the world, friendly

and unfriendly. For the future, we have charted a program of action that will maintain that respect.

No one can tear aside the veil of the future and say just what new exertions or self-denial will be demanded of us by the grim necessities of our military defense. But whatever the demand, we will respond.

A necessary feature of this program is a prompt and effective modernization of our Defense Organization.

We must be just as quick to respond to the less obvious demands of security and peace: improving educational and research facilities; strengthening mutual assistance programs; fostering more vigorous foreign trade; cooperating with our allies in science; and supporting the United Nations in replacing force by persuasion.

Possibly armed strength alone might win a battle. But it takes also brains and understanding to win the long struggle for a just peace.

As a second major objective of Republicans we support the system of American private enterprise, with its individual opportunities and its built-in drives.

And we believe that, to provide the necessary amount of governmental vigilance, it is not necessary to abuse business as if it were an evil thing. It is not necessary to dictate to workers, or to load agriculture with self-perpetuating governmental controls.

We believe that one of the most sinister threats to prosperity is inflation. An even worse danger is the attitude that accepts inflation as inevitable or even desirable. Appeasement is just as dangerous in dealing with inflation as in dealing with aggression.

The third objective of Republicanism is to do for people what needs to be done, but what they cannot do for themselves.

In pursuit of this objective we have, among other things, brought about great improvements in social security, unemployment insurance, and other social, health and labor measures. Moreover, we believe that social protection and labor harmony can be achieved while at the same time preserving every right of the citizen, his individual dignity, and his economic freedom.

In pursuit of these objectives, Republicans are guided by convictions so deeply imbedded that they have become our Party principles.

First of all, we believe in the pre-eminence of the individual person, with the Government his servant, not his master or his keeper.

We believe that whatever can be done by private effort should be done by private effort rather than by government—not the reverse.

We believe that good management is essential in government. We deplore extravagance in governmental spending.

And we especially believe in quality and integrity in government.

You are the ones to choose the men and women who, in government, must guide domestic and foreign programs for the Nation's benefit.

Right now is the time to make sure that the most talented and devoted members of your community are drawn upon to serve as your Republican candidates.

When we consider what is at stake in the great world struggle, we realize that America cannot afford to send in a third-string team. Both parties have their candidates for the team. We want theirs to be good, but we must make ours a team of All-Stars.

Now, in this brief moment we have glanced at the purposes and principles that have guided us for five eventful years. They will continue to keep us on a straight course as we head into the crosscurrents and storms that lie ahead.

We owe it to the American people to unite behind these objectives and principles.

We shall not always agree on every detail. That is only natural. But the whole reason for the existence of a political party is to bring about concerted action by people who, while differing in detail, are in clear agreement about basic direction.

We are in agreement on basic direction, and this is the great advantage of our cause. We know that we stand for a sound and dynamic program for the future. Now, tell all Americans about it—every day.

Thank you for your generous support of good Republicanism, and your hard work in the past. May we be dedicated to renewed efforts for the future—not only to bring about victory in November and in the years ahead, but especially to be worthy of the victory.

19 ¶ Letter to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson in
Response to Congressional Requests for the Killian
and Gaither Panel Reports. *January 22, 1958*

[Released January 22, 1958. Dated January 21, 1958]

Dear Lyndon:

After careful consideration of the requests from your and several other committees for the so-called Killian and Gaither Panel reports, I have concluded that I cannot properly furnish these reports to the Congress or release them for publication.

In reaching this decision I am mindful of the need for the branches of our government to cooperate with each other for the common good within the Constitutional framework, and accordingly Executive Branch witnesses have not sought to withhold any information pertinent to your inquiry. However, throughout our history the President has withheld information whenever he found that what was sought was confidential or that its disclosure would jeopardize the nation's safety or the proper functioning of our Government.

I mention this consideration because of my conviction, which I am sure you share, that in such a matter as this we must be careful to maintain the proper separation of powers between the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government. This separation is vital to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power by any one branch of government. This thought I believe we should keep in mind in relation to my decision not to release the Killian and Gaither Panel reports.

As for these reports specifically, you realize, of course, that from time to time the President invites groups of specially qualified citizens to advise him on complex problems. These groups give this advice after intensive study, with the understanding that their advice will be kept confidential. Only by preserving the confidential nature of such advice is it possible to assemble such groups or for the President to avail himself of such advice.

The Killian and Gaither Panels were set up under these conditions to advise me on certain aspects of our defense. The Panels were furnished all relevant facts, many of them highly classified, but the information given to them is essentially the same information which has been and is

available to Congressional committees currently studying the same problems. On the basis of these facts, the Panels drew their own conclusions and made recommendations which I have been weighing along with the recommendations of other advisors within and without the Government.

I consider it improper and unwise for me to violate the confidence of the advisory relationship that has existed between me and these Panels or to make public the highly secret facts contained in their reports. I believe we must all be sensitive to the added consideration that these reports are documents of the National Security Council. Never have the documents of this Council been furnished to the Congress.

Studies such as these have been most helpful to me in reaching important decisions and in making recommendations to the Congress. A number of the Panels' advisory recommendations have been reflected in my recent proposals to the Congress and others will be reflected in future proposals.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Senator Johnson had requested release of the reports as Chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services.

20 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Labor-Management Relations. *January 23, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

There are submitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress, recommendations for amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and for additional legislation to provide greater protections for the rights of individual workers, the public, and management and unions, in labor-management relations.

I.

No labor-management relations legislative program today can ignore the disclosures of corruption, racketeering and abuse of trust and power in the labor-management field. Many of these disclosures have been made in Congressional hearings and in investigations by grand juries and local law enforcement agencies. In the various States vigilant atten-

tion by law enforcement officials, and public interest in the effective enforcement of existing laws against criminal activity, are doing much to eliminate many of the evils and abuses which have occurred. Union officials—most of whom are decent, honest Americans—are also doing much to eliminate the few in the ranks of organized labor who are corrupt. However, the importance to American workers and to the public of preventing the impairment of the individual rights of employees and the fact that voluntary action is inadequate in this respect have become increasingly evident. In order to protect the basic rights of the individual worker and to maintain the integrity of trade unionism itself, action on the part of the Government is needed.

The American public is in need of reassurance:

1. That the funds which are set aside for the benefit of working men and women in health, welfare and pension plans are accounted for.
2. That the monies which are contributed by workers to union treasuries are being used solely to advance their welfare.
3. That organizations in which working people associate together voluntarily to improve their status through collective action will be administered in such fashion as to reflect their will.
4. That working people are more fully protected from dealings between representatives of labor and management which have the effect of preventing the full exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively.
5. That the public is protected against unfair labor and management practices within the collective bargaining relationship which give rise to the exercise of coercive power by one as against the other tending to impede the peaceful development of that relationship, or which infringe the legitimate rights of innocent third parties.

The Secretary of Labor has recommended to me a comprehensive program of legislation which, if enacted, will, I believe, give that reassurance to the American public. His recommendations constitute the program of this Administration in the labor-management field, and the Administration urges the Congress to enact legislation:

1. To require the registration and detailed annual reporting to the Department of Labor, with appropriate disclosure, of all plans which provide health, welfare or pension benefits to working men and women, whether administered by employers, by unions, or jointly by both. The

Administration made specific legislative recommendations in this respect in 1956 and 1957.

2. To require:

a. That all labor organizations, having members employed in industries affecting commerce or which receive benefits of tax exemption under the Internal Revenue Code, including regional and local conferences and councils, shall:

(1) File with the Department of Labor detailed annual financial reports, which shall be available for public examination.

(2) Maintain proper financial books and records open to the scrutiny of all of their members.

b. That officers of such labor organizations who handle union funds be held to the highest degree of responsibility for the funds committed to their care by union members; and that the members of such organizations be given an unequivocal right to sue in Federal or State courts to enforce these responsibilities. This would not supersede existing State statutes or judicial remedies.

3. To require that all labor organizations:

a. File annually with the Department of Labor detailed information as to their constitutions, by-laws, and organizational structure, and procedures.

b. Show by appropriate reporting that their members have the right and opportunity to elect and have elected at intervals of not more than four years, their local officers directly by secret ballot, and their national officers either directly by secret ballot, or through delegate bodies elected directly by the membership by secret ballot, with due notice of any election being given to the members. The Department of Labor would be authorized to make full public disclosure of these reports.

4. To require:

a. That all employers report to the Department of Labor all financial dealings with labor organizations or their representatives either directly or through a third party, but exempting those employer payments specifically authorized by law or reported under other requirements of law; to require that all labor organizations and representatives of labor organizations report to the Department of Labor all such financial dealings with employers either directly or through a third party; and to authorize the Department of Labor to make full public disclosure of these reports.

b. To prohibit by the application of appropriate civil and criminal

laws financial dealings between employers and labor unions which operate to impair the rights of working people to organize, to select their bargaining representative or effectively to bargain collectively; specifically to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to prohibit payments made to employee representatives by employer agents or representatives, as well as those made directly by employers, except as authorized by law; to cover employer payments to an employee representative other than a representative of his employees; to prohibit payments over and above payments for regular job duties made by an employer, his agent or representative to an employee or group or committee of employees to influence other employees in the exercise of their right of self-organization or the selection of a bargaining representative; and to make it clear that employer payments to trust funds for apprenticeship and training purposes are not prohibited.

5. For effective administration of this program of reporting and disclosure of general union funds, conflicts of interest, union organization and structure and also the program for reporting and disclosure of welfare and pension plans, the Administration recommends that there be created in the Department of Labor a Commissioner of Labor Reports who would be responsible to the Secretary for the performance of duties under the new legislation. The Commissioner should be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the administration of these reporting requirements, the Commissioner of Labor Reports would be empowered through authority derived from the Secretary of Labor to:

- a. Make full public disclosure of all information contained in the reports;
- b. Seek injunctions against violations;
- c. Investigate reports of violations of the reporting requirements, including the accuracy of reports filed, and charges that union election or procedural practices are not in accordance with the reporting requirements; and
- d. Issue subpoenas for the production of all appropriate books and records and compel testimony by witnesses.

6. In order to ensure the effective enforcement of this program, the Administration recommends that the following criminal and administrative sanctions be enacted into law:

a. Criminal

- (1) The embezzlement of general union funds, false statements or

entries, or wilful destruction of books should be made punishable as a felony.

(2) The Criminal Code provisions relating to filing of false information should be made specifically applicable to these reports.

(3) The failure of an employer or a union to file required reports should be made a misdemeanor.

(4) A new bribery section should be added to the Criminal Code making it a felony for an employer, or his agent or representative, or any union official or representative, to make or receive any payments to influence improperly the actions of the other in labor-management matters. To facilitate prosecutions of violations of this section there should be included a provision for immunity to witnesses.

b. Administrative

At the present time any labor organization covered by the National Labor Relations Act is denied access to its processes if it fails to file financial and organizational reports. This should be continued. In addition, subject to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, including judicial review, for the wilful failure to file true and proper reports the Administration recommends that:

(1) All labor organizations and employers be denied all rights or privileges available to them under Federal labor management relations laws;

(2) All labor organizations be liable to revocation of any outstanding certification as bargaining representative under any law of the United States;

(3) All labor organizations be liable to the forfeiture for an appropriate period of tax exemptions available to them under the Internal Revenue Code.

7. Certain provisions of the National Labor Relations Act afford opportunity for labor or management to coerce the other, often with detrimental effect on individual employees, innocent third parties and the general public. The Administration recommends that the ambiguities and inequities that exist in these provisions be removed by amending them as follows:

a. Amend the secondary boycott provisions of the Act to make it clear that they prevent:

Direct coercion of an employer to cease doing business with another;

Coercion of employers by inducement or encouragement of individual employees to refuse to perform services;

Coercion of secondary employers who do not come within the Act's definition of "employer"; and

Coercion of employers to enter into or to enforce agreements to cease using the products of, or to cease doing business with, another person.

To further amend the secondary boycott provisions to make it clear that they do not prevent:

Activity against a secondary employer who is performing "farmed out" work in behalf of a struck employer; or

Activity against secondary employers engaged in work on a construction project with the primary employer.

b. Amend the Act to make it an unfair labor practice for a union, by picketing, to coerce an employer to recognize it as the bargaining representative of his employees or his employees to accept or designate it as their representative where:

The employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization:

The employees, within the last preceding twelve months, have rejected the union in a representative election; or

It is otherwise clear that the employees do not desire the union as their bargaining representative.

c. Amend the Act to eliminate the statutory prohibition which bars economic strikers who are not entitled to reinstatement from voting in representation elections.

II

In addition to the above the Administration recommends that several other changes be made in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Some of these changes have been proposed before, some are new, but all are intended to strengthen and improve the Act where experience has shown that correction is needed. These proposals are as follows:

1. Amend the Act to eliminate the jurisdictional gap referred to in recent Supreme Court decisions by authorizing the States to act with respect to matters over which the National Labor Relations Board declines to assert jurisdiction.

2. Amend the Act to authorize the Board, under appropriate circumstances, to certify as bargaining representatives, without a prior election,

unions acting in behalf of employees primarily engaged in the building and construction industry.

3. In view of the enactment of the Communist Control Act of 1954, amend the Act to eliminate the provision requiring the filing of non-Communist affidavits by officers of unions seeking to use the Act's processes.

4. Amend the Act so that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement may not be required to negotiate during the life of the agreement unless it provides for reopening or the parties mutually agree to its being reopened.

5. Amend the Act to make it clear that when the office of the General Counsel becomes vacant the President may designate some other officer or employee to serve as acting general counsel during the vacancy.

These legislative recommendations are designed to benefit and protect the welfare of American workers and the general public, to curb abuses, and to provide greater harmony and stability in labor-management relations. They take into consideration the fundamental principle that an effective right to organize and bargain collectively is an essential part of this Nation's free and democratic society.

I urge that the Congress give speedy consideration to these proposals.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

21 ¶ Statement by the President on the Contribution of British and American Scientists Toward Peaceful Uses of the Atom.

January 25, 1958

THE SIMULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS yesterday by Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Sir Edwin Plowden, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority of the United Kingdom, is evidence of the continuous work going on by scientists of our two countries to harness the atom for the benefit of mankind.

The eventual peaceful evolution of the vast thermonuclear power of the hydrogen bomb from an instrument of war to a service to humanity opens up unbelievable vistas for the future.

This is only a first step, but it does bring within the realm of possibility

a limitless supply of atomic power and energy for all the world for many thousands of years to come.

The people of the United States congratulate the American and British scientists for the contribution they are making toward peaceful uses of the atom. All Americans sincerely hope that other scientists in other countries will be encouraged by their governments to do similar research.

As these and other scientific experiments continue, the adoption of a worldwide Atoms-for-Peace program becomes more inevitable to permit all scientists to devote their skills and energies to the betterment of mankind—not to its destruction.

NOTE: The announcement by Chairman Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, Lewis L. Strauss is published in the p. 301).

22 ¶ Statement by the President on the Agreement With the Soviet Union Covering Cultural, Technical, and Educational Exchanges.

January 27, 1958

I AM GRATIFIED that the Department of State has concluded with the Soviet Ambassador to the United States an agreement contemplating certain exchanges in the cultural, technical and educational fields. I hope that the arrangement will be implemented in the same spirit which has animated the negotiations. I sincerely trust that through such agreements a better understanding will result between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union.

NOTE: The text of the Agreement is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 243).

23 ¶ Remarks at Ceremony Marking the Tenth Anniversary of the Smith-Mundt Act.

January 27, 1958

Mr. Allen, Mr. Apaloo, distinguished Members of the United States Senate:

The Smith-Mundt Act was sponsored ten year ago by my good friends Senator Alexander Smith and Senator Karl Mundt who was then a

Member of the House of Representatives. This Act forms the basic legislation for our government's overseas information and cultural exchange programs. These programs are an important part of our effort to convey to everybody in the world a simple basic truth: America wants peace.

I personally testified before Karl Mundt's Committee, as he mentioned, some ten years ago on behalf of this legislation. I believed in it then and I believe in it now.

Earlier, Senator William Fulbright had sponsored legislation to use the proceeds from the sale of some of our war material overseas for educational purposes. I am pleased that Senator Fulbright is also with us today and that the law which bears his name continues in force and vigor.

Even more than that, I most heartily endorse and support the sentiments that Senator Fulbright has just expressed. I believe, with him, that the exchange of students—to include under proper arrangements exchange of students coming from behind the Iron Curtain—should be vastly expanded. In my opinion that program could have no other effect than to increase understanding and to make more secure the peace—a just peace, that we all seek.

Information and education are powerful forces in support of peace. Just as war begins in the minds of men, so does peace.

The program supported by you three gentlemen will help to bring about international understanding, which is the surest way I know to bring about the lasting peace which the United States has always sought.

I think it is a very important meeting when all of these Senators have come here today with Mr. Allen, each of them testifying before the American people and before the world of the value of the peaceful efforts of the United States in these important fields.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 9:30 a. m. His opening words referred to George V. Allen, Director, United States

Information Agency, and Lawrence K. Apaloo, Director of Technical Education of Ghana.

24 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Education. *January 27, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

Education best fulfills its high purpose when responsibility for education is kept close to the people it serves—when it is rooted in the home, nurtured in the community, and sustained by a rich variety of public, private, and individual resources. The bond linking home and school and community—the responsiveness of each to the needs of the others—is a precious asset of American education.

This bond must be strengthened, not weakened, as American education faces new responsibilities in the cause of freedom. For the increased support our educational system now requires, we must look primarily to citizens and parents acting in their own communities, school boards and city councils, teachers, principals, school superintendents, State boards of education and State legislatures, trustees and faculties of private institutions.

Because of the national security interest in the quality and scope of our educational system in the years immediately ahead, however, the Federal government must also undertake to play an emergency role. The Administration is therefore recommending certain emergency Federal actions to encourage and assist greater effort in specific areas of national concern. These recommendations place principal emphasis on our national security requirements.

Our immediate national security aims—to continue to strengthen our armed forces and improve the weapons at their command—can be furthered only by the efforts of individuals whose training is already far advanced. But if we are to maintain our position of leadership, we must see to it that today's young people are prepared to contribute the maximum to our future progress. Because of the growing importance of science and technology, we must necessarily give special—but by no means exclusive—attention to education in science and engineering.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Director of the National Science Foundation have recommended to me a comprehensive and interrelated program to deal with this problem. Such program contemplates a major expansion of the education activities now carried on by the National Science Foundation, and the establishment of new programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have approved their recommendations, and commend them to the Congress as the Administration program in the field of education. This is a temporary program and should not be considered as a permanent Federal responsibility.

PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Programs of the National Science Foundation designed to foster science education were developed in cooperation with the scientific community under the guidance of the distinguished members of the National Science Board. They have come to be recognized by the educational and scientific communities as among the most significant contributions currently being made to the improvement of science education in the United States.

The Administration has recommended a five-fold increase in appropriations for the scientific education activities of the National Science Foundation. These increased appropriations will enable the Foundation, through its various programs, to assist in laying a firmer base for the education of our future scientists. More immediately, these programs will help supply additional highly competent scientists and engineers vitally needed by the country at this time.

1. Improvement of the subject-matter knowledge of science and mathematics teachers.

First, the Administration is recommending an increase in funds to support institutes sponsored by the Foundation for the supplementary training of science and mathematics teachers and a somewhat larger increase to support teacher fellowships. This will provide additional study opportunities to enable more science and mathematics teachers in our schools and colleges to improve their fundamental knowledge and through improved teaching techniques, stimulate the interest and imagination of more students in these important subjects.

2. Improvement of course content.

Second, the Administration is recommending an increase in funds to enable the Foundation to stimulate the improvement of the content of science courses at all levels of our educational system. The efforts of even the most dedicated and competent teachers will not be effective if the curricula and materials with which they work are out-of-date or poorly conceived.

3. *Encouragement of science as a career.*

Third, the Administration is proposing an expansion of the Foundation's programs for encouraging able students to consider science as a career. Good teaching and properly designed courses are important factors in this regard, but there are other ways in which interest in these fields may be awakened and nurtured. The Foundation has already developed a series of programs directly focused on the problem of interesting individual students in science careers, and these programs should be expanded.

4. *Graduate fellowships.*

Fourth, the Administration is recommending an increase in the Foundation's graduate fellowship program. The enlarged program will make it possible for additional competent students to obtain better training for productive and creative scientific effort.

5. *Expansion of other programs.*

The Administration is recommending that funds be provided to enable the Foundation to initiate several new programs which will provide fellowship support for secondary school science teachers (during the summer months), for graduate students who serve during the school year as teaching assistants, and for individuals who wish to obtain additional education so that they may become high school science and mathematics teachers.

PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The education programs of the National Science Foundation deal exclusively with science education and operate mainly through scientific societies and science departments of colleges and universities. There is, however, an emergency and temporary need for certain additional Federal programs to strengthen general education, and also for certain Federal programs to strengthen science education in our State and local school systems. The Administration is recommending legislation authorizing these additional programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a four-year period only.

1. *Reducing the waste of talent.*

High-quality professional personnel in science, engineering, teaching, languages, and other critical fields are necessary to our national security

effort. Each year, nevertheless, many young people drop out of high school before graduation. Many able high school graduates do not go on to college. This represents a waste of needed talent. Much of this waste could be avoided if the aptitudes of these young people were identified and they were encouraged toward the fullest development of their abilities.

The Administration proposes, therefore, that the Congress authorize:

(a) Matching grants to the States to encourage improved State and local testing programs to identify the potential abilities of students at an early stage in their education.

(b) Matching grants to the States to encourage the strengthening of local counseling and guidance services, so that more able students will be encouraged to stay in high school, to put more effort into their academic work, and to prepare for higher education. The program also would provide for grants of funds to colleges and universities to permit them to establish training institutes to improve the qualifications of counseling and guidance personnel.

(c) A program of Federal scholarships for able high school graduates who lack adequate financial means to go to college. The Administration recommends approximately 10,000 new scholarships annually, reaching a total of 40,000 in the fourth year, to be closely coordinated with the testing and counseling programs. Scholarships should be allotted among the States on an equitable basis and awarded by State agencies on the basis of ability and need. Although it should not be compulsory for students to pursue a specific course of study in order to qualify, reasonable preference should be given to students with good preparation or high aptitude in science or mathematics.

2. Strengthening the teaching of science and mathematics.

National security requires that prompt action be taken to improve and expand the teaching of science and mathematics. Federal matching funds can help to stimulate the organization of programs to advance the teaching of these subjects in the public schools.

The Administration therefore recommends that the Congress authorize Federal grants to the States, on a matching basis, for this purpose. These funds would be used, in the discretion of the States and the local school systems, either to help employ additional qualified science and mathematics teachers, to help purchase laboratory equipment and other mate-

rials, to supplement salaries of qualified science and mathematics teachers, or for other related programs.

3. *Increasing the supply of college teachers.*

To help assure a more adequate supply of trained college teachers, so crucial in the development of tomorrow's leaders, the Administration recommends that the Congress authorize the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide:

(a) Graduate fellowships to encourage more students to prepare for college teaching careers. Fellows would be nominated by higher educational institutions.

(b) Federal grants, on a matching basis, to institutions of higher education to assist in expanding their graduate school capacity. Funds would be used, in the discretion of the institution itself, either for salaries or teaching materials.

4. *Improving foreign language teaching.*

Knowledge of foreign languages is particularly important today in the light of America's responsibilities of leadership in the free world. And yet the American people generally are deficient in foreign languages, particularly those of the emerging nations in Asia, Africa, and the Near East. It is important to our national security that such deficiencies be promptly overcome. The Administration therefore recommends that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be authorized to provide a four-year program for:

(a) Support of special centers in colleges and universities to provide instruction in foreign languages which are important today but which are not now commonly taught in the United States.

(b) Support of institutes for those who are already teaching foreign languages in our schools and colleges. These institutes would give training to improve the quality and effectiveness of foreign language teaching.

5. *Strengthening the Office of Education.*

More information about our educational system on a national basis is essential to the progress of American education. The United States Office of Education is the principal source of such data.

Much of the information compiled by the Office of Education must

originate with State educational agencies. The Administration therefore recommends that the Office of Education be authorized to make grants to State educational agencies for improving the collection of statistical data about the status and progress of education.

This emergency program stems from national need, and its fruits will bear directly on national security. The method of accomplishment is sound: the keystone is State, local, and private effort; the Federal role is to assist—not to control or supplant—those efforts.

The Administration urges prompt enactment of these recommendations in the essential interest of national security.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

25 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program.

January 30, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

I request the Congress to enact legislation that will permit a continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements program on an effective basis for a minimum of five additional years past June 30, 1958.

The enactment of this legislation—unweakened by amendments of a kind that would impair its effectiveness—is essential to our national economic interest, to our security, and to our foreign relations.

The high importance of trade to our economy is evident. The income of our people arising from export trade alone approximates or exceeds that arising from many major segments of our economy. The development of a healthy export trade has created a significant number of jobs for our working men and women. Imports furnish our industries with essential raw materials and the benefits of technological advances, add to the variety of goods available to our consumers, and also create jobs for our workers. Moreover, important geographical areas within our country, as well as many of our key industries in both manufacturing and agriculture, look to expanding world trade as an essential ingredient of their future prosperity.

Reciprocal trade agreements negotiated since the advent of the Trade Agreements Act have helped bring a more vigorous, dynamic growth to our American economy. Our own economic self-interest, therefore, demands a continuation of the trade agreements program. Under this program sound two-way trade can be further developed to assure to our industries widening opportunities for participation in world markets, and to provide foreign nations the opportunity to earn the dollars to pay for the goods we sell. We can either receive the benefits of the reciprocal lowering of trade barriers or suffer the inevitable alternative of increasingly high barriers against our own commerce which would weaken our economy and jeopardize American jobs.

Important as growing international trade is to our country, it is equally important to our Allies and trading partners. For them it is indeed vital to the health and growing strength of their economies, on which their political stability and military power heavily depend. The assured future of the reciprocal trade program is necessary for our national security and for our entire foreign policy.

In particular, it is essential to enable us to meet the latest form of economic challenge to the free world presented by Communism. In the State of the Union message, I spoke of the economic offensive that has been mounted against free nations by the Communist imperialists. The Soviet Union is engaged in an intensive effort, through combined programs of trade and aid, to divide the countries of the free world, to detach them one by one and swing them into the orbit of Communist influence.

We must recognize the growing capacity of the Soviet Union in the economic field. Their advances in technology and industrialization, together with their continuing repression of domestic consumption, enable them to supply, better than ever before, the machinery, manufactures, and other goods which are essential to the economic life of many countries.

The Soviet capacity to export is matched by its capacity and willingness to import. It is increasingly offering to import the surpluses of non-Communist States. In this way it seeks to tie such States to the Soviet orbit, and to exploit the trade difficulties of the free world.

This challenge in the economic field cannot be ignored without the gravest risk to our way of life. This fact alone makes it imperative that

previous positions be re-examined, and that particular interests be reappraised in the light of overriding national needs.

The question is whether the system of free competitive enterprise for which we stand will meet successfully in the international economic arena the challenge hurled by the Soviet leaders.

We will fail in this endeavor if the free countries do not continue their reduction of the barriers which they themselves impose on their trade with each other. We will fail if closed markets and foreign exchange shortages force free world countries into economic dependence upon the Communist bloc. We will fail if the United States should now abandon the task of building a world trading system from which all free world countries can gain strength and prosperity in a free economic society.

If our government is to play its decisive part in protecting and strengthening the free economic system against the Communist threat, the trade agreements legislation which the Administration is requesting of the Congress must be enacted.

The Secretary of Commerce, who is Chairman of the Trade Policy Committee which I recently established to advise and assist me in the administration of the trade agreements program, including review of recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission, will transmit to the Congress the Administration's legislative proposals. These proposals, including the various safeguards for domestic industry, will generally follow the pattern set by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955.

The amount of tariff reduction authority to be requested is essential to the continuing success of the program, as is the five year period of the proposed extension to the continuity in our trade relations.

There is a further and very specific factor necessitating a minimum extension of five years. Six European nations, which purchased nearly \$3 billion of our exports last year, have established a European Economic Community which will become a common market with a population nearly as large as our own. These countries will ultimately have a common tariff applying to imports from the rest of the world. It is anticipated that important steps toward this common tariff will become effective during 1962—up to four-and-one-half years from the renewal date of our trade agreements legislation. This period must be devoted to negotiations with the new Economic Community and these negotiations

must be preceded by painstaking preparations. Both preparation and negotiation must be based on a clear grant of adequate authority. This timetable requires an extension of the legislation for a minimum of five years. Such an extension, with the tariff reduction authority to be requested, is necessary to carry the trade agreements program through the early formative years of the European Economic Community and strengthen our ability to further vital American interests there and elsewhere in the world.

The five-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act with broadened authority to negotiate is essential to America's vital national interests. It will strengthen our economy which is the foundation of our national security. It will enhance the economic health and strength of the free world. It will provide a powerful force in waging total peace.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

26 ¶ Excerpts From Remarks at Republican National Committee Breakfast. *January 31, 1958*

THANKS VERY MUCH for your welcome. All I can say is that any Party that can get up this much enthusiasm by breakfast time is really jet-propelled.

One of the most pleasant events in my schedule is to meet with this dedicated and hard-working group assembled here today. You come from every part of the country and from every kind of background. But we all have one thing in common: the conviction that the great basic principles of Republicanism, adapted to mid-twentieth century problems, will give the American people the soundest, cleanest and most effective government possible.

Now, our immediate interest is the Congressional contest that lies ahead this year. We all know that the political prophets have already got out their sharp pencils and made a lot of mathematical calculations about the odds the Republicans are up against in various states and districts.

But these calculations overlook the decisive element: what counts is not necessarily the size of the dog in the fight—it's the size of the fight in the dog.

Of course, you as seasoned workers know that there are no secret weapons in politics.

Today, as always, the three ingredients of success are:

1. Good candidates.
2. Faith in a good cause.
3. Hard work.

When we have all three, we have the formula for victory.

As to the first—getting good candidates—the time to act is now. In some districts, it is only a matter of weeks before the time to file will have expired.

You know, and I know, that the Republican Party has in its ranks unnumbered thousands of talented and public-spirited men and women who would make first-rate candidates. We want candidates who—whether young in years or not—are young in courage and in creative energy. We need people who have the special ability to tell the story of our cause effectively. Regardless of how busy that person is, get him out in front—and don't take "no" for an answer. After all, in view of the gravity of the decisions resting on our elected representatives these days, can anyone honestly believe that there is a more important place for our best talents?

The second ingredient of success is faith in a good cause.

We have a good cause, in the form of a proud record of past achievement, and a lively, thorough, well-balanced program for the future.

Let us never for one instant forget that fact. And let us never permit the straight story of steady progress to be drowned out by the dismal wails of despair that we have been hearing from some public platforms for most of the past five years.

By the way, you may have heard long ago the definition of a demagogue, but it is still expressive: a demagogue is a person who rocks the boat himself so as to persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm on the water.

I am not going to review in detail the record of solid accomplishment of the past five years—you all know it well. But it is all too easy sometimes, in the fast pace of current events, to forget some of the monumental

achievements that now seem almost to be taken for granted. Our political literature must place all the facts in the hands of every Republican candidate and every Republican worker. There are two important Republican accomplishments, for example, that seem to have been somewhat overlooked, even by ourselves.

One is the huge national highway improvement program, bringing at last to America a modern road system consistent with the transportation needs of our age. The other is the St. Lawrence Seaway project, postponed for decades, until this Administration got it off the debating platform and into construction.

Moreover, let's not get so preoccupied with other matters that we forget to tell the American people about the host of big changes that have improved American life and government in the past five years:

- the freeing of our economy from strangling controls;
- getting the government out of business;
- the biggest tax cut and tax reform in history;
- the restoration of respect for state and local governments;
- the restoration of respect for private business;
- the genuine improvement in civil rights and the lot of minorities;
- the labor peace that has accompanied our policy of non-interference with labor negotiations;
- the marked advances in social security, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation;
- and, not least, an achievement all America is proud of: five solid years of clean, honest government.

What is more, we have had five years of prosperity. This simple truth, understood by every citizen, is not altered by the plain fact that business in general has been falling off in late months.

In our kind of free economy, expansion does not proceed regularly. There are some pauses and some downturns. Not all parts of the economy move together at the same pace. Today, for example, residential construction outlays are moving up, while manufacturers generally are reducing outlays for plant and equipment.

This is a period of consolidating the gains of recent years. Many people are paying off installment debts. Many businesses are trimming inventories. The economy is catching its breath for a new advance after the fast expansion of recent years.

The forces of growth may be expected to reassert themselves later in

the year, because the American economy remains basically strong, and the American people remain basically confident. These forces of growth include the needs and wants of a growing population, the impetus from huge research and development expenditures, and the demands for economic development around the world. Moreover, it is good solid Republican conviction that government should continue taking all proper measures whenever necessary to help promote renewed expansion in output and employment.

At the same time, a basic tenet of the Republican faith is our unswerving belief in the American system of private enterprise. This is one of the clearest distinctions between Republicans and some vocal opponents. A few political Cassandras pop up regularly to suggest that deep depression is just around the corner, and only panicky governmental intervention on a massive scale can stem the disaster.

We reject this pessimistic doctrine and the lack of confidence it reflects.

Republicans have never sold American free enterprise short—and never will.

The same goes for our farm economy. Its basic features of manpower, technology and productivity are not only sound—they are the wonder of the world. We must learn how to live with this abundance, and to make government policy help rather than hinder this effort.

By now nearly everyone realizes that high rigid price supports do not work. Actual figures on price movements prove that the farm price index moved down substantially during the period 90 per cent supports were in force, and moved up after more flexible price supports were initiated in 1955.

The Administration has now proposed greater flexibility in the farm program in an effort to bring production into better balance with markets at decent prices to farmers. This is necessary because surpluses are still being generated in some crops and are still depressing prices and imposing losses on farmers and needless burdens on taxpayers.

We have a tremendous education job to do in connection with improving the farm program. There must be an honest, forthright, and sensible attempt to get the farmer out of the vicious circle of building up and disposing of surpluses in which he has been caught since the war period. I think that most farmers, deep in their hearts, recognize

the Administration proposals as a courageous move to break this vicious circle. Let's get behind the Administration program.

There's one thing you don't have to do in this country, and that's to apologize for courageously facing up to a tough problem.

As to issues affecting security and international peace, the public has been trying to absorb a mass of figures and charges and speculations that have been poured out in recent months. But, as I have pointed out in several speeches and messages, several facts stand out clearly. We now have a vast and improving defense establishment which, together with that of nations allied with us, performs the function of deterring both global and local war. America has a stiff job ahead of maintaining all kinds of necessary strength in the age of the newer weapons such as missiles. Measures carefully designed to get on with that job are already going forward.

I am giving the modernization of our defense organization my closest personal attention. Everyone concerned, regardless of party, is determined that this country shall get the most efficient defense establishment that human wisdom and experience can devise.

An integral part of our defense is, of course, the far-flung and diversified strength of our friends and allies. There is a clear-cut necessity of maintaining and improving our mutual aid programs and our reciprocal trade legislation—without which even the most elaborate military build-up may well prove nothing but an expensive illusion of security.

The final ingredient of success, among the three I mentioned at the outset, is the stout efforts of an energetic, tireless army of Republican workers.

Once more let me pay my sincerest tribute to the thousands of volunteer political workers who toil, day and night, without compensation, without recognition, without reward except the satisfaction of a contribution well made to good government. Perhaps you and your co-workers sometimes wonder whether your efforts are all worth while, as you plan meetings or ring doorbells or stuff circulars in envelopes.

In my opinion, the voluntary political worker is the very beginning-

point of the democratic process. The elected candidate is rather like the airplane pilot who has the glamor of soaring aloft in the plane. But we all know the plane would never have gone up but for the skillful work of dozens of people in the ground crew.

Some people say that what a political party needs is a working majority. It's even more important right now to have a majority working.

We're off to a good start. We've had the January 20th meetings, and Young Republican meetings like the group of 250 that is here now. Their President called upon me. He really fired me with his enthusiasm. But he and his thousands of Young Republicans are going to generate a lot more heat than that. Next we have the Lincoln's Birthday rallies that will be held in all parts of the country.

There's an electric atmosphere of confidence and excitement in all these gatherings—a feeling of hardly being able to wait to get on with the battle.

Let me conclude with a little story about Lincoln which illustrates the kind of combination of idealism and practical politics that we should use. On the eve of the 1860 election, word was spread that Lincoln was seeking divine guidance, and someone asked him if he felt his prayers would bring victory. Lincoln replied he hoped that Heaven would be on his side, "but by thunder," he added quickly, "we're still going to have to carry Kentucky."

Well, we haven't done too badly ourselves in Kentucky lately—and that shows what faith in a cause, good candidates and hard work can do.

Thank you for having me with you this morning, and good luck, as we carry forward the campaign for good government. I am with you all the way.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 8 a. m. The full text of his remarks was not released.

27 ¶ Statement by the President Announcing the Successful Launching Into Orbit of an Earth Satellite. *February 1, 1958*

DR. J. WALLACE JOYCE, Head of the International Geophysical Year Office of the National Science Foundation, has just informed me that the United States has successfully placed a scientific earth satellite

in orbit around the earth. The satellite was orbited by a modified Jupiter-C rocket.

This launching is part of our country's participation in the International Geophysical Year. All information received from this satellite promptly will be made available to the scientific community of the world.

NOTE: This statement, issued at 12:52 a. m., was released at Augusta, Ga.

28 ¶ The President's News Conference of February 5, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have one short announcement. In view of the condition of my vocal cords, it would be very helpful to me if you'd ask very long questions that could be answered "Yes" or "No." [*Laughter*]

Are there any questions?

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, I will try to make this one long. I don't know whether you can answer it "Yes" or "No." Is any consideration being given to ordering the Air Force into the scientific satellite program, in addition to the Army, in view of the two Vanguard failures under Navy direction?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as I said in my state of the Union speech, and has been decided by Mr. McElroy, all of the outer space work done within the Defense Department will be under Secretary McElroy himself.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, you have now had several exchanges with Premier Bulganin bearing on the possibility of a Summit conference. Could you tell us whether you think these exchanges have (1) advanced the prospects of better understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union, and (2) increased the likelihood of a Summit conference?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think at this moment you would have no real facts on which to reach a truly favorable conclusion on either of these points.

But, I will say this: we are working very hard at this minute. As a matter of fact, I have an appointment with the Secretary of State this afternoon to see whether there is any possible approach that we can

make that will be appealing and which might lead, after proper preparation, to some kind of a meeting.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, the freer trade forces in Congress say that they despair of getting a meaningful extension of the tariff cutting reciprocal trade law through Congress unless you, yourself, fight for it. And, they say that while you talk freer trade, your deeds are those of a protectionist. They say, for instance, that you have packed the Tariff Commission with protectionists.

THE PRESIDENT. I have what?

Q. Mr. McGaffin: That you have packed the Tariff Commission with protectionists. Do you intend to fight for it, sir? Have you any comment?

THE PRESIDENT. I never in my life consciously appointed anyone who was a high protectionist.

Now, I have constantly argued with everybody that wants to put additional tariffs on any of the products coming up; mostly, of course, they have been products of very small volume, briar pipes, spring clothespins, tung oil—what I am trying to get at, they have been items where very small groups have been very adversely affected.

So, we have tried to find some formula by which they wouldn't be completely destroyed and thrown out, but still would conform as closely as possible to the principles by which we live in this whole field.

Now, not always can anyone agree with everybody else in this thing, because the fellow that is affected wants just protection, nothing else, just protection.

I believe that the economy of the entire country, as well as the free world, demands a freer trade, and the whole question is: what are the moves and the decisions that will make that possible? And sometimes you have to be—you can't be rigid—you have to be more flexible.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Mr. President, do you foresee a prospect, as Dr. von Braun apparently foresaw last night at your White House dinner, a prospect of the United States sending a rocket to the moon and back, within the next 10 years?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, he didn't, himself, tell me that last evening.

Now, I have heard a number of these things discussed by my scientific friends, and I would be the last, and I think they would be the last, to predict the time schedule of accomplishment.

This is what I have done: I have gotten a group of fine scientists

under the chairmanship of Dr. Killian; actually, I have asked him to do it, and he is getting the scientists to give for the United States a program of outer space achievement, what seems to be in the realm of possibility and, more, what is in the realm of probability in the whole scientific area as distinguished against the defense aspects of this business.

Now, whatever aspects of the defense space business are now involved will be pushed, just as they have been before, but now under the direction of Mr. McElroy's particular assistant.

The others, there will be a program made out largely in terms of objectives, and with a hope that it will be, of course, accomplished.

Now, they may—I think they will—make that general rough time schedule of accomplishment, but they will be also interested in how they will organize in order to do it.

Q. Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, on the Summit meeting, could you clarify for us whether you would require merely an agreement on the agenda issues to be discussed at that Summit meeting, or whether you would require a substantial negotiation on a lower level that gave some promise of an agreement at the Summit?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, obviously, there has to be some clarification: what are the subjects that we both believe should be discussed, with some hope that there would be an agreement. Manifestly, there is no use of going to a Summit conference with the knowledge that neither will adjust himself to the arguments of the other at all. Frankly, you would just be glaring at each other across the table.

I think it was eight points I had in my last letter; and I cannot recall in this last letter I have been studying, trying to answer it, that there is a single one that they indicated they would study or even believed was a reasonable subject to discuss. For example, the space problem, the division of Germany, things of that kind that we put out, well they just said "Nyet." [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*]

Yes. I should have made the exception of the one I forgot about, the possibility of a zone being established that might have some effect against a surprise attack.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Sir, I wanted to ask you about the idea of a European zone in this connection: whether it is the Germanys, plus Poland, and Czechoslovakia, or from the Rhine to the Vistula—do you see any possibility from our side of such a zone, whether

it is denuclearized or troops thinned out in such a zone, is that a reasonable idea?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Roberts, free nations, of which we are only one, and though we may be the strongest we are simply another equal among equals, cannot make decisions respecting other free nations unilaterally, or bilaterally with the Soviets.

There has got to be an agreement in which the affected countries must be participants. That is all there is to it. So, for the United States to say that we are going to treat all Western Europe or Central Europe in such and such and such a way is just unthinkable for us.

Now, if you talk about the value of such, admitting that everybody wants this thing, at least you have an arguable question; but the problem is: what do you do about Central Europe which now lies within the range of anything, any weapon that the Soviets want to use?

We are talking about the security of our great friends. We have established the NATO association, realizing that the defense of the free world must work by cooperation when confronted by a monolith of force and power so great as is the strength of the Communist area, that means that each is exposed to the most terrible dangers.

Consequently, for us to do anything that would destroy those associations—they are defensive and security arrangements and no one honestly believes they are for aggressive purposes, no one honestly believes it. Because of that, to my mind, it seems for us to proceed very carefully and take into complete consideration the convictions of the German Government, the low countries and all the rest, Italy and the others. We just must do it; we must not make a unilateral proposal that we go out or that we demilitarize all Central Europe.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Last year, Mr. President, you may recall that there was some talk at one of the press conferences here about special tax privileges, particularly the 27½ percent oil depletion allowance, and some others. And, as I recall it, you said at the time that you favored leaving the depletion allowance unchanged as an incentive to the oilmen, but that you were going to look into some of the other loopholes in the tax laws, or Secretary Humphrey had a committee, I believe.

But, what I wanted to ask you was: in several speeches you have recently spoken of sacrifice on the part of the general public in the defense effort. I wondered if you feel the same way about the depletion allow-

ance now as you did then; and also, do you have any recommendations about the special privileges?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not by my answer going to agree that everything that you say I said that day is actually correct, because, after all, my memory is not quite that good.

I do and have said that a depletion allowance is, from my standpoint, not something to enrich and fatten the pocketbooks of people who already have a lot of money. I am talking about the economic incentive of continuing exploration and keeping our oil reserves up at the peak that they need to be, and speaking of them as reserves.

Now, always from the beginning of the time that I have been here, I have had conference after conference on ways and means of plugging leaks in the tax system so that individuals could not, because of special circumstances, take advantage of the law and violate its spirit and meaning.

But, I have never for an instant that I know of—certainly I wasn't a party—put it this way—to fixing the depletion allowance at 27½ percent. My best advice has been a figure something of that sort is necessary if you are going to have your oil reserves properly kept up.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, *New York Herald Tribune*: Mr. President, could you give us a little case history of your cold and vocal cord trouble and tell us how you are feeling?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, funny thing—I got off the plane Sunday evening and felt nothing, and just went over and got to talking like this, and they have been doctoring me ever since; that is all. No, I have nothing that I feel badly about.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, *American Broadcasting Company*: Mr. President, I would like to ask you a question about the Presidency. There is nothing new, of course, to the controversy over Presidential aides, plenty of it in history over Colonel House, Harry Hopkins, and now, topically, Governor Adams.

Could you tell us your general concept about the functioning of the White House staff, as you have organized it, and could you tell us specifically a little more about some of Governor Adams' responsibilities?

For instance, do you personally clear his public statements and speeches? Are there decisions which he makes independently of your knowledge at a given time, that sort of thing, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No staff officer of mine, to include Governor Adams,

can possibly make a decision without getting my general approval or a decision which is consonant with the general policies that have been laid out by me. And he is responsible, specifically responsible, that those decisions, and they are nearly always some item of administration in the Government, are so stated and promulgated and carried out that the general policy is observed and is not invalidated.

Now, with respect to his speeches, he has exactly the same right. He knows exactly what I believe, what are my convictions, my policy, and he attempts to make his speeches exactly in that line, and I do not, very naturally, take every word of his speeches and go over them in detail. Listen, after all, I tell you, there are only 24 hours in the day, and with an organization as big as this Government, you simply can't. If you are going to concern yourself with every detail—and even indeed to try to assure that, some important detail might be done wrongly sometimes—why then, you are going to do nothing else.

Now, in the war, or any place else, I saw time and again where there were things done not exactly as I would have done them, but I still approved them because you have to do it.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Just one point: there has been so much controversy publicly in recent weeks, do you consider that there was no contradiction between his speech in Minneapolis on defense and your speech in Chicago on the same night regarding defense and national security?

THE PRESIDENT. There was no basic difference, because I read parts of his speech. He said, as I said, that there should be no partisanship in defense. He did undertake to say that he had a rebuttal to make in the case of some individuals that he thought were not observing this bipartisanship spirit.

I didn't make any rebuttal and I never have and I never expect to make it; but he did, and he was honest in the way he did it, and even if you, or anybody else, differs with it, I think he still had a right to say it.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, in your speech last week before the Republican National Committee, you said that you looked for an upturn in business later in the year. Could you tell us on what you base that confident forecast?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that to go into the whole thing, because it is a mass of conflicting testimony and conflicting considerations are enumerated, you must go to the Economic Report.

Now, I was very careful and didn't want to be unduly optimistic.

I believe in the winter months we will have a continuing and seasonal decline of some kind, I think January, February, and March probably will. I think that things ought to stabilize; my own opinion is, as the summer comes along we have freer credit and more money available due to the action of the Reserve Board, under the evidence brought about by our last financing. I think it is reasonable to assume some upturn sometime toward the middle or just after the middle of the year.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, some economists have suggested that if business doesn't turn up as fast as you expect it, a tax cut would give it a shot in the arm. Is a tax cut one of your reserve weapons in case it doesn't, even at the expense of a bigger deficit? How do you feel about it?

THE PRESIDENT. It could be, it could be. Yes. I'd say this: if things got to the point where you felt that it was necessary, it would be. One thing, it would have a very real, great stimulus on the economy, no question about that; but on the other hand, this is something you can take hold of and, going too far with trying to fool with our economy, then you get something else started. And you just remember, all of you here a year ago, how we were always talking about inflation and the things we were trying to study.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, save your voice and just say "Yes," or "No."

I presume from what you said a while ago that you are looking into the question of the plight of the lead and zinc miners in New Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mrs. McClendon: They have asked for a duty. It has been recommended to you, and those people out there who formerly were employed in the mines have recently had to call on the Government for food. They have actually been hungry.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the answer is, "Yes."

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, in his latest letter to you, Premier Bulganin opposed a foreign ministers conference because, as he put it, of the biased position of certain possible participants. What do you think of this remark, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I rather thought he must have been talking about Gromyko. [*Laughter*]

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Was Attorney General Rogers speaking for the administration when he said that he would

recommend a veto for legislation on the disability of the President?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think he said it just that way. He might have talked about some specific legislation that he might recommend. He never said I would veto it. And, I know this: that certain features that he has seen in a particular bill, he has said in his opinion, and in the opinion of his whole legal staff, are unconstitutional.

Q. Mr. Brandt: You are still in favor of a constitutional amendment instead of legislation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll say this: anything that will do it, but do it keeping very carefully separated the powers of the Congress and the President. As a matter of fact, this is a subject I think ought to be handled quickly and promptly and without the slightest bit of partisanship.

Q. Carleton Kent, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, do you believe it is in the public interest for members of regulatory commissions to accept fees and other favors from the industry that they are regulating?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know much about it, Mr. Kent. I have been reading the paper lately about one. This morning, one of my lawyer group brought in the law which says specifically that members of regulatory commissions may not engage in other businesses, but that they are, in making speeches or addresses or presentations, I believe, before trade associations and other people interested, that they are entitled to take reasonable honorariums.

Now, that is the limit of my thought on that.

Q. William H. Stringer, Christian Science Monitor: Mr. President, a double question on Governor Stassen:

Do you find his usefulness in his present White House job is at an end now; and, if so, would you be pleased to see the former Governor of Minnesota as the next governor of Pennsylvania?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is a double-barreled question, but neither barrel is easy to fire.

Actually, Mr. Stassen and I have had a couple of conferences, and I think I have one scheduled for this week to see exactly what we believe should be done.

Now he, as I understand, expressed some interest in being a governor, and I want to say very frankly that there are many traits of his that I believe to be admirably fitting for such an office. He is a great administrator and he is an indefatigable worker.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, do you plan to push statehood legislation for Alaska and Hawaii this session?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll say this: it has been in every message I have put in since 1953. I believe the Republican platform has always said, as I recall, we advocate statehood for Hawaii and statehood for Alaska under proper enabling legislation.

Now, what I personally would like to see—the two bills coming on simultaneously—that is what I'd like to see.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, Washington Star: Mr. President, the American Patent Law Association recently took note of reports that you planned to appoint Jack Martin to a vacancy on the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; they opposed Mr. Martin's prospective appointment on the ground that he was not a patent lawyer. Do you have anything to say about that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I asked someone yesterday; I said, "I wish you would look up the records of the people who, over recent years, 10 years, or 6 or whatever, have been appointed to this court and how many of them are patent lawyers." He said the only one that was a patent lawyer, who had been appointed, I had appointed him because we wanted someone on there who was a specialist. But, in general, I mean the average man should be a good lawyer who is known for his honesty, integrity, and his abilities.

Now, Jack Martin is one of the men that I consider a very splendid individual and certainly, unless I knew that he had to have some specialist training of this kind, I wouldn't be at all concerned about it.

However, I have not appointed anybody at this moment.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, an easy question: could you tell us whom you are supporting for the Republican nomination for the Senate in New Jersey?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, by no means. The primary isn't held, and I hear there are about seven or eight candidates; I can't pick one out.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, since you sent your education proposals to the Hill, they have been rather widely criticized as being insufficient to meet the need of the country, and also, once again, education has got tied up with segregation. I wonder if you would comment on those two points?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, let's take the second one first.

One thing in this year's proposals was that I had the great hope that

by taking a thing functionally the segregation idea would not come into it at all, we could go ahead with a job and not worry about peoples—the color of their skin or anything else.

I hadn't heard this, and I am distressed to hear it, if it be true.

Now, with respect to the size of this thing, there are a number of things you are trying to do, and one of them is to inspire the people who have normally been responsible for educational process to do better.

The Federal Government gets into this by fellowships and scholarships, and helping work for these summer institutes to give teachers a better education and some more money. You do it in numbers of ways, but I am convinced of this: if you try to take it in such a sweeping way that the whole country is looking merely to the Federal Government to do this now for the coming years, I think we have lost a very great and vital feature of our whole free system. Now, that is exactly what I think.

Q. Mr. Reston: Mr. President, when you went to Oklahoma City, you made an appeal at that time to the people on the boards of education in the communities around the country.

THE PRESIDENT. That's right.

Q. Mr. Reston: Do you plan to carry that on with other speeches to the people of the country?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll say this, Mr. Reston: I certainly will make no effort to keep my views from being known and, on the contrary, I will try to make them known. But when you come to say "making speeches," I am not one that believes that a person's convictions are made very much stronger by just repeating and repeating and repeating speeches. I just don't happen to be built that way.

But, I'll say this: I am for that whole idea of getting these local communities and, as a matter of fact, I've had letters from many of them where they are really doing something about it.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-sixth news conference was held in the Executive Office Build-

ing from 10:31 to 11:01 o'clock on Wednesday morning, February 5, 1958. In attendance: 242.

To dispel false impressions and to make clear the activities of this Administration in these fields, I am releasing today a Fact Paper setting forth programs and policies bearing on the current economic situation. They include action in recent months by the Federal Reserve System to ease credit, with dramatic results already achieved in a greater availability of credit and lower borrowing costs. Steps have been taken, going back to last August, to stimulate homebuilding, even though we were disappointed by the failure of the Congress to authorize interest rates that would attract mortgage money into many phases of home construction. They also include sharply stepped-up expenditures on the national highway building program, an increase in activity under the urban renewal program, and a sharp increase in the first half of this year in the rate at which defense procurement contracts will be placed with private industry.

These and other programs and proposals are outlined in the Fact Paper. If other measures are needed, I assure you they will be proposed—and in time. For example, for some time now the Administration has been engaged in systematic and comprehensive planning for expansion and modernization of public works and buildings, all of these useful public projects to be taken off the shelf when they could most appropriately be undertaken. Yesterday I directed the Postmaster General to present to the Congress a \$2 billion program for modernization during the next 3–5 years of Post Office buildings and equipment throughout the country.

In all these matters of Government policy it is well to remember that with an economy as complex as ours, it is necessary not only to avoid the taking of wrong steps but confidently take the right ones. This we propose to do.

NOTE: The Fact Paper referred to by the President was released with his statement.

30 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Harold E. Stassen, Special Assistant to the President. *February 15, 1958*

Dear Harold:

I deeply regret that you are leaving the Federal government, effective today, and that our five year association together in government service

is to terminate. In the important posts to which you have been assigned I have been most appreciative of your sincerity of purpose, tireless energy and dedication to duty.

On the more personal side, I have valued highly your loyal friendship, as well as your readiness to express to me frankly your views on the many subjects that have been of common interest to us both.

Since the reasons you give for your decision are of a political nature and involve an intent to participate in a primary contest in Pennsylvania, I deem it inappropriate for me to comment here on them. But I am free to express my deep conviction that because of your long and varied experience in state government and in military and civil posts in the Federal government, you have much to contribute to the future of our country. Certainly your sincerity and integrity will command the respect of all citizens, no matter in what activity you may engage.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes for you and your family for a successful and happy future. Once more I express to you my personal gratitude for your devoted work and many valuable contributions during the past five years.

With warm personal regard,
Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The five-year association referred to by the President began on January 27, 1953, when Mr. Stassen was commissioned Director for Mutual Security. Mr.

Stassen also served as Director of the Foreign Operations Administration.

Mr. Stassen's letter of February 14 and the President's reply were released at Thomasville, Ga.

31 ¶ Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.

February 17, 1958

[Released February 17, 1958. Dated February 15, 1958]

My dear Mr. Chairman:

I am in receipt of your communication of February 1. I note that it is a slightly abbreviated and moderated edition of the lengthy and

rather bitter speech which Mr. Khrushchev made at Minsk on January 22.

I begin to wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether we shall get anywhere by continuing to write speeches to each other? As I read your successive lengthy missives of December 10, January 8, and February 1, I cannot avoid the feeling that if our two countries are to move ahead to the establishment of better relations, we must find some ways other than mere prolongation of repetitive public debate. In this connection, I have some thoughts to offer.

But first I comment briefly on your latest note.

II.

I tried in my letter to you of January 12 to put forward some new ideas. For example, I proposed strengthening the United Nations by rededication of our nations to its purposes and principles, with the accompaniment of some reduction in the use of the veto power in the Security Council.

That proposal you reject, alleging that it would give to the Security Council a power to "adopt decisions that would be binding on all States" and make it in effect a "world government." That argument is directed to a misrepresentation of my proposal. I suggested that our two nations should, as a matter of policy, avoid vetoing Security Council recommendations as to how nations might proceed toward the peaceful solution of their disputes. Surely authority to *recommend*, and that only as to *procedures*, is not to impose binding decisions. Already, the General Assembly can, free of veto, recommend procedures for peaceful settlement. Would it really be catastrophic for the Security Council to exercise that same facility?

III.

Another new idea was that outer space should be perpetually dedicated to peaceful purposes. You belittle this proposal as one made to gain strategic advantages for the United States. Mr. Khrushchev in his Minsk speech said, "This means they want to prohibit that which they do not possess."

Since the record completely disproves that uncalled for statement, may we now hope between us to consider and devise cooperative international procedures to give reality to the idea of use of outer space for peace only.

When the United States alone possessed atomic weapons and the Soviet Union possessed none, the United States proposed to forego its monopoly in the interest of world peace and security. We are prepared to take the same attitude now in relation to outer space. If this peaceful purpose is not realized, and the worse than useless race of weapons goes on, the world will have only the Soviet Union to blame, just as it has only the the Soviet Union to blame for the fact that atomic and nuclear power are now used increasingly for weapons purposes instead of being dedicated wholly to peaceful uses as the United States proposed a decade ago.

The Soviet Union refused to cooperate in tackling the problem of international control of atomic energy when that problem was in its infancy. Consequently, it has now become too late to achieve totally effective control although there can be, as we propose, a controlled cessation of further weapons testing and of the manufacture of fissionable material for weapons purposes. But, as your Government said on May 10, 1955, a total "ban" on atomic and hydrogen weapons could not now be enforced because "the possibility would be open to a potential aggressor to accumulate stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a surprise attack on peace-loving states."

A terrible new menace can be seen to be in the making. That menace is to be found in the use of outer space for war purposes. The time to deal with that menace is now. It would be tragic if the Soviet leaders were blind or indifferent toward this menace as they were apparently blind or indifferent to the atomic and nuclear menace at its inception a decade ago.

If there is a genuine desire on the part of the Soviet leaders to do something more than merely to talk about the menace resulting from what you described as "the production of ever newer types of weapons," let us actually do what even now would importantly reduce the scope of nuclear warfare, both in terms of checking the use of fissionable material for weapons purposes and in wholly eliminating the newest types of weapons which use outer space for human destruction.

IV.

With respect to the meeting of Heads of Government, the cumulative effect of your last three missives is to leave considerable puzzlement as to what you think another such meeting could contribute to a genuine settlement of our problems.

You have proposed, and insisted on, about ten topics which you want to have discussed at such a meeting. I, in turn, suggested some eight topics which I thought should be discussed—strengthening the United Nations, dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes, the reunification of Germany, the right of the peoples of Eastern Europe to choose the form of government under which they would live, and a number of specific proposals in the disarmament field.

I wrote that, if there were to be a top-level meeting, I would be willing to discuss your proposals in good faith if you would so discuss mine. Your answer is that I must be prepared to discuss your proposals but that as regards mine there must, you said “be unanimous agreement of all participants as to the necessity for considering such proposals.” In other words, you demand the right to veto discussion of the matters I believe to be vital to peace.

I noted that Mr. Khrushchev devoted a considerable part of his Minsk speech to a discussion of conditions in Hungary, Poland, and East Germany. Does the Soviet Union claim such a proprietary interest in these lands and people that to discuss them is solely a matter of Soviet domestic concern? If not, and if these lands and people can be discussed by Soviet leaders as an international problem, why cannot we both discuss them?

If indeed a top-level conference were to apply the formula that no one is to say anything except what all the rest agree they would like to hear, we would, as I said in my last press conference, end up in the ludicrous posture of our just glaring silently at each other across the table.

Perhaps the impasse to which we seem to have come can be broken by less formal and less publicized contacts through which we would continue to seek to find out whether there can be a top-level meeting which, in the words of my letter to you of January 12, 1958, “would hold good hope of advancing the cause of peace and justice in the world.” Exchanges of views effected through our Ambassadors or Foreign Ministers may serve better than what Mr. Khrushchev referred to at Minsk as “polemics” between Heads of Government. The United States is accordingly consulting with some other interested nations as to the desirability of exploring, through more normal channels, the prospects of a top-level meeting which would be adequate as to subjects, and as to which preliminary exchanges would indicate good prospect of an accord. You will understand, of course, that, whatever be the preparatory procedures,

these would, as far as the United States was concerned, require the participation of our Secretary of State.

v.

“Polemics” will not, I fear, advance us along the path of better relations which is my nation’s goal. Indeed, I deplore the constantly mounting accusations within the Soviet Union that the United States is a nation ruled by aggressive war-minded imperialists. Mr. Khrushchev’s speech of January 22 is an outstanding example of such charges and indeed they are to be found in your February 1 note.

What is the explanation of such charges? They seem to fly in the face of established history.

Until the end of the First World War, war was generally accepted as a lawful means of conducting foreign policy. But after World War I showed the terrible consequences of such toleration of war, the United States took the initiative in bringing about the Pact of Paris whereby the nations of the world renounced war as an instrument of national policy. An even broader renunciation of force is now found in the United Nations Charter. The United States, which initiated the concept of the international renunciation of force, has sought to adhere scrupulously to that concept.

I am really amazed now to be told by Soviet leaders, who have never even been near this country, that there are in the United States those who, in your words, “utter the dangerous call for preventive war”; and conduct “unrestrained propaganda for war.” If any such persons exist in the United States, I do not know of them; nor do I know of any “imperialist ruling circles” that are supposedly eager to plunge the world into war in order to make financial gains.

These allegations do not provide the real facts of American life. The real facts are the intense longing of the American people for peace; the working of the American constitutional system which assures that government shall be responsive to the peaceful will of the people; our “built-in” guarantees against the possibility of any United States Government suddenly initiating war; our national dedication to the international renunciation of force as an instrument of national policy; the decisive influence for peace of American religious, labor, intellectual and political leaders and of their organizations.

It is, of course, quite true that our people are flatly opposed to regimes which hold people against their will and which deny the principle on which our nation was founded, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and can never rightly deprive the governed of their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our people's rejection of many foreign and domestic aspects of Soviet methods and policies is, however, demonstrably not a moving cause to war. Otherwise we would have struck when we had atomic weapons and the Soviet Union had none; or when we had thermonuclear bombs and the Soviet Union had none.

VI.

When I contrast the actual facts of American life with such portrayals as those of Mr. Khrushchev at Minsk, and indeed of your latest communication to me, I am impressed more than ever before with the enormous difficulties besetting us in attempting to move toward better relations and with the greater necessity than ever before of doing so.

It is possible that Soviet leadership feels it necessary deliberately to misrepresent the American viewpoint. If so, one effect would be to confuse their own people and the people of those Eastern European countries under their domination, who are denied access to world information except as the Soviet leaders permit. Another effect would be to make true cooperation more difficult. Possibly also these misrepresentations constitute blind adherence to what was one of the early tenets of orthodox Communism, namely, that capitalistic societies are by their very nature warlike.

I prefer, however, to assume that these misrepresentations are not willful but result from genuine misconceptions which could be done away with.

VII.

Our two nations are both now exploring and seeking to learn the truth about outer space. But is it not more important to learn the truth about each other? The ambassadorial agreement concluded between our Governments on January 27, 1958, points in this direction. It contemplates exchanges that, it is said, "will contribute significantly to the betterment of relations between the two countries, thereby contributing to a lessening of international tension." I hope that we shall make full use of that agreement. But, for the most part, it deals with exchanges of technicians and specialists in various fields. Would it not be well

if, in addition, leaders of thought and influential citizens within the Soviet Union should come to visit the United States, not to acquire technical knowledge but rather to learn at first hand the feeling of our people toward peace and the working of our popular institutions as they affect our conduct of foreign relations. Most of the Soviet citizens who exert an influence are strangers to this country with, I fear, totally false conceptions. These misconceptions I should like to see corrected in the interests of better relations. I can assure you that groups of qualified citizens of the USSR coming here for the purpose I describe would receive every facility to learn about our country and our people and the working of our political institutions.

I feel also that we need particularly to be thinking not only of the present but also of the future and of those, now young, who in a few years will be carrying heavy responsibilities that our generation will pass on to them. I think our young people should get to know more about each other. I strongly feel that the recent agreement for the exchange of 20 to 30 students a year is a small step in the right direction, but woefully inadequate. I may write you further on this topic.

VIII.

In the meantime, I reaffirm what has been so often said by Secretary Dulles and by myself. The American nation wants nothing more than to cooperate wholeheartedly with any Soviet Government which is genuinely dedicated to advancing, by peaceful means, the welfare of the people of the Soviet Union. It should, however, be appreciated how difficult it is to generate here the good will which the Soviet leaders claim they want, so long as there remains between our two countries the vast gulf of misunderstanding and misrepresentation that is again revealed by both speeches and written communications of Soviet leaders. If the Soviet leaders sincerely desire better relations with us, can they truly think it helpful for the Soviet Union to continue to pursue the objectives of International Communism, which include the overthrow of other governments? The Moscow Manifesto made last November by the representatives of Communist Parties from 64 nations, and the Soviet Government's official endorsement of the results of the recent Afro-Asian Conference in Cairo could not fail to raise in the minds of our people the question of the real purposes of the Soviet leaders.

We shall nevertheless go on seeking such good relations. And I hope

that, if there is a positive response to the concrete suggestion here made, we may perhaps do something toward ushering in a new and better era.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Bulganin's letter of February 1, 1958, is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 376). The

President's letter of January 12 appears as Item 7 above.

32 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on the Mutual Security Program. *February 19, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

The State of the Union message this year set forth an eight-point program required to focus the resources of America upon the urgent tasks of security and peace. As an essential element of that effort, I recommended the vigorous continuation of our Mutual Security Program. I now ask enactment of the legislation that will accomplish this.

It is my duty to make clear my profound conviction that the vigorous advancement of this Program is our only logical course. An alternative there is—to discontinue or sharply reduce the Program—but the consequences would be:

- a severe dislocation and basic impairment of free world power;
- a certain crumbling, under Sino-Soviet pressures, of our strategic overseas positions and a forcing of these positions progressively back toward our own shores;
- a massive increase in our own defense budget, in amounts far exceeding mutual security appropriations, necessitating increases in taxes;
- a heavy increase in inductions of American youth into our own armed forces; and
- ultimately a beleaguered America, her freedoms limited by mounting defense costs, and almost alone in a world dominated by international communism.

Those who would consider this alternative to support of our Mutual Security Program must measure well these consequences.

Since the Mutual Security Program was initiated ten years ago, its essentials have remained the same: Its means are military, economic and technical cooperation with other nations. Its object is to preserve peace

and freedom for our nation and for other nations of the free world. Its achievement is what its name declares—the mutual security of our own and other free nations.

It is easy to forget our fears of only a decade ago that France, Italy, and other nations of Europe devastated by war would be engulfed by the Red tide. Due in major measure to this great program, these and other nations of Asia and the Middle East are free today and stand with us against Communist domination.

It is also our Mutual Security Program which has afforded the critical margin of assistance required by still other nations, great and small, in order to make the economic progress essential to their survival.

The accomplishments under this program in building the military strength of the free world have been dramatic. Since 1950, when the military assistance program was inaugurated, the ground forces of countries associated with us for collective defense have grown to include nearly 5 million well trained and equipped fighting men situated at strategic locations around the world. Naval forces have increased by over 100%, and the air forces of these nations now include 32,000 aircraft, of which over 14,000 are jets. In the build-up of their forces, the nations associated with us have spent over five times as much as we have expended on military assistance.

The value of the Mutual Security Program to our national safety and to freedom throughout the world is many times greater than its cost.

I. MUTUAL SECURITY IN THE NUCLEAR ERA

The United States will keep its own military forces strong and ready. But we must not allow concentration on our military might to divert us from other essential objectives of our national security program.

The major objectives of our security effort are to provide opportunities for the advancement of peace and freedom: *First*, by deterring general nuclear war; *Second*, by preventing local Sino-Soviet aggression; and *Third*, by forestalling Communist subversion or massive economic penetration of other nations.

In achieving these major objectives of our national security effort, the Mutual Security Program is indispensable.

Deterring Total War

All mankind has a revulsion against nuclear war. We prayerfully hope that this sentiment will ultimately persuade the Soviet Government

to participate in a plan of genuine disarmament. Until then, however, we must maintain the deterrent power of our armed forces. This power is immeasurably increased by the cooperation of nations friendly to us—in Europe, Africa, the Near East, and Far East, and in our own hemisphere—and by the forward bases there maintained.

The Mutual Security Program plays a direct part in the availability of bases from which strategic striking forces can be staged and fueled. Similarly, it makes possible the logistic, warning, and defense facilities essential to the operation of these bases.

The importance of these facts increases as intermediate range ballistic missiles provide this supplement to our striking power.

Preventing Local Aggression

Our defensive power must be directed as well toward deterring local aggressions which could lead to global war or to piecemeal absorption of the free world by Communist imperialism. It is imperative that the free world maintain strong conventional forces capable of dealing effectively with such aggressions whenever and wherever they may occur. America alone cannot maintain such forces on the scale required. They must be developed by the threatened nations themselves.

Those nations are anxious to provide for their own defense. They can supply the men and much of the needed facilities and support. But many of them lack the modern industries necessary to provide military equipment or they lack the economic strength needed to bear the full burden of the agreed military effort. To maintain this effort they must have help.

We provide this help—arms through military assistance and economic aid through defense support.

In short, our own military strength, great as it is, is vastly increased by the power of our allies, by the bases we have jointly established and by the whole fabric of our collective security system.

Prevention of Communist Subversion and Penetration

It is not enough, however, that our military assistance and defense support help to prevent Communist expansion by force of arms. We are equally concerned by the danger of Communist absorption of whole nations by subversion or economic penetration.

Military strength alone is not an adequate barrier to this insidious process.

To defeat the spread of Communism by these means, economic progress is essential.

Our technical assistance and economic development programs serve this larger purpose. They are addressed for the most part to the less developed countries of the free world, because it is in these countries that freedom now hangs most precariously in the balance.

More than one billion people live in these newly developing nations. These people want economic as well as political independence; they want education and the enriched life it will bring; they want a voice in world affairs; and they want urgently to have the material advances made possible by modern technology.

The governments of these newly developing countries are now under pressure from within to fulfill the hopes and needs of their people for education and economic betterment. They are exposed to Communist enticements and threats. Against a background of massive social and economic problems, solid steps toward solving these problems have been taken.

But even with the most determined local effort, in many countries the prospects for economic growth—unassisted—are not promising. If free institutions are to survive in these countries they must have external help. They must have technical assistance to train their manpower, to explore their resources and use them productively. They must have supplementary capital from abroad for investment in agriculture, power, transportation, and industry. They must have help to tide them over economic difficulties that threaten their stability and cohesion. They must have increasing trade with availability of necessary imports and growing markets over a long term.

It is the purpose of our economic and technical assistance programs to enlarge the community of nations that can meet the aspirations of their people for economic and social improvement. We can help to demonstrate that growth can be achieved more readily in conditions of freedom, that it is not necessary to sacrifice liberty for bread.

It is also in our interest to establish a sound basis for effective international cooperation. Poverty is a divisive force in the world. Working together with the people of less developed countries in a common attack on poverty, we talk a common language that all men understand and

we help to establish the basis for better relations and more enduring cooperation among free nations.

We also have an economic interest in promoting the development of the free world. In the years to come, the increased economic strength of less developed countries should prove mutually beneficial in providing growing markets for exports, added opportunities for investment, and more of the basic materials we need from abroad.

The leaders of the Communist bloc are acutely aware that the economic needs of many independent Nations offer Communism a valuable opportunity to influence the political direction in which those Nations will move. For the past three years, the Soviet Union, Communist China and the satellite nations have been offering increasing amounts of economic and technical aid to countries of the free world, often under conditions that, on the surface, are appealing. They have already concluded agreements for aid involving substantial sums, and additional offers are outstanding. In several free nations, the aid pledged by the Communist bloc equals or exceeds that made available to them from free world nations in the same period.

If the purpose of Soviet aid to any country were simply to help it overcome economic difficulties without infringing its freedom, such aid could be welcomed as forwarding the free world purpose of economic growth. But there is nothing in the history of international Communism to indicate this can be the case. Until such evidence is forthcoming, we and other free nations must assume that Soviet bloc aid is a new, subtle and long-range instrument directed toward the same old purpose of drawing its recipient away from the community of free nations and ultimately into the Communist orbit.

The newly independent countries will not knowingly choose subordination. They are proud of their sovereignty. They know recent history which shows plainly that whenever the opportunity has arisen, the Soviet Union has swallowed up its neighbors and is willing to use tanks to crush attempts to gain freedom from Soviet domination.

Yet if newly developing countries are forced to choose between abandoning development programs demanded by their people or achieving them through Communist bloc assistance, the opportunity for Communist economic penetration will be greatly enhanced.

The United States provided economic and technical help for development for many years before the Soviet economic offensive began. It is

now all the more important that we and other developed nations of the free world should continue and increase effective programs of aid which may be relied on by the less developed countries to give them timely and substantial help.

So long as the uncommitted countries know that the rest of the free world shares their aspirations and is prepared to help them achieve economic and social progress in independence and freedom, we can be confident that the cause of the free world will prevail.

II. THE PROGRAM FOR FY 1959

The Mutual Security Program which I recommend for FY 1959 contains essentially the same component parts as authorized by the Congress last session. To carry out this program I request \$3,942,100,000.

Military Assistance

Military assistance continues to be the essential program by which we join with our allied and associated nations in maintaining well-armed forces in NATO, the Baghdad Pact, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and in other key nations in the Far East and Southeast Asia. Through this program we also supply advanced weapons to our allies in Europe and elsewhere for their effective defense.

The mutual defense assistance which we have furnished, and are proposing to furnish, to nations, organizations, and areas of the free world will continue to make them more able to defend themselves, and will thereby strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

I ask for \$1800 million for military assistance. This sum will be sufficient to maintain during FY 1959 the level of deliveries carried out in FY 1957 and projected for FY 1958.

Defense Support

For defense support I request \$835 million to go to twelve countries that are supporting substantial military forces. These funds are needed to enable the recipient countries to make a mutually agreed contribution to our common military effort. This amount is substantially what I requested last year for support to these same twelve countries. Of the total amount, 70% would be used in four countries—Korea, the Republic of China, Viet-Nam, and Turkey.

Special Assistance

Several of our mutual security needs, some closely related to our collective security effort, cannot be met through other categories of assistance. For these we shall need to provide Special Assistance. I request \$212 million for Special Assistance. This will serve two main interests:

First, Special Assistance helps maintain political and economic stability in certain nations where we do not support substantial military forces. Among such nations are Morocco and Libya where we have Strategic Air Command bases of great importance. In FY 1958 assistance of this nature was included within the category of defense support. It will help clarify the purpose of this assistance if it is now provided as Special Assistance.

Second, Special Assistance supports another group of activities not falling properly under other categories of the Act, for example, a continuation of the world-wide malaria eradication program, the European technical exchange program, and a program in Latin America to provide training and civilian type equipment to military engineer units for construction of useful public projects.

Development Loan Fund

This Congress in its first session established the Development Loan Fund to help friendly nations strengthen themselves by encouraging the development of their economies on the basis of self-help and mutual cooperation.

This action was taken to place our economic development assistance on the long-term basis essential for sound planning and execution of development programs. The Congress appropriated initial capital of \$300 million. The fact that the Fund has already received applications totaling well over one billion dollars is a measure of the hopes which these newly developing nations place in it.

I request that the \$625 million already authorized to be made available beginning in FY 1959 be appropriated in full. This full amount is needed as additional capital for the Fund in order that its basic objectives may be realized.

The Fund's long-term character set it apart from economic assistance elsewhere provided in the Mutual Security Program. I believe it is wise,

therefore, to identify the Fund as a separate entity. I am accordingly requesting incorporation of the Fund with a Board of Directors which will both act as the governing body of the Fund and assure coordination with our foreign policy objectives, with other mutual security activities and with lending activities of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank.

Technical Cooperation

Our technical cooperation program is well established and has wide support of the American people. It should be gradually increased as additional able, well-trained technicians can be prepared to work abroad. For this program I ask \$142 million for FY 1959.

I also ask \$20 million for the U. S. contribution to the United Nations Technical Assistance Program. At the recent meeting of the General Assembly, the United States took the lead in proposing an expansion of this program, including the establishment of a special projects fund, in order to meet repeated and urgent requests from the newly developing nations for forms of technical development not now available from the United Nations. The proposal, if fully implemented by contributions from United Nations members, would ultimately result in a United Nations program of \$100 million a year. I anticipate that an appropriation of \$20 million will be sufficient to meet our obligations under this arrangement during the coming fiscal year.

In addition I request \$1.5 million to continue our contribution to the work of the Organization of American States.

Contingency Fund

Past experience has proven time and again that, as the fiscal year develops, contingencies will arise for which funds will be needed. Some of these can be foreseen but without certainty as to the amounts; some cannot now be foreseen. Considering the turbulent state of the world today, I believe a fund of \$200 million for contingencies is the minimum that will be needed for these purposes. Funds in the same amount were requested for FY 1958 as a clearly distinguished part of Special Assistance. The important need for such funds can more clearly be identified through a separate appropriation to be used as required under the established categories of assistance.

Other Programs

For other programs I ask the appropriation of \$106.6 million. As in past years these funds will provide for our contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund, certain refugee programs, the Atoms-for-Peace program and for the cost of administering the economic programs. This administrative cost includes initial funds for bringing about an increase in the training of employees to speak the language of the countries in which they will serve. This is increasingly important because many of the newly independent nations speak languages in which we have few experts.

III. CONCLUSION

In recommending to you the vigorous continuation of our Mutual Security Program, I am conscious of the feeling of some that desirable developments should be accomplished in this country before funds are used for development abroad.

This feeling springs in large part from the kind of misunderstandings typified by the name so often attached to this program: "foreign aid." This name is often used as though the program were some sort of give-away or handout to foreigners, without benefit to ourselves.

For all the reasons I have discussed, the very opposite is true. Our Mutual Security Program is of transcendent importance to the security of the United States.

No one would seriously argue that funds for our own military forces should be denied until desirable civilian projects had been provided for. Yet our expenditures for mutual security are fully as important to our national defense as expenditures for our own forces, and dollar for dollar buy us more in security.

For the safety of our families, the future of our children and our continued existence as a nation, we cannot afford to slacken our support of the Mutual Security Program. The program I have recommended represents the smallest amount we may wisely invest in mutual security during the coming year.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

33 ¶ Telegram to the Governor of New York Concerning the Economic Situation.

February 20, 1958

Dear Governor Harriman:

Thank you for your telegram of February thirteenth expressing your views and those of ten of your fellow Governors regarding the current economic situation.

My economic statement of February twelfth points out that the hardships brought by the falling off of business to many families through shortened work weeks and temporary unemployment are of the deepest concern to me and to the Administration. As I said then, many steps have already been taken by the Federal government that bear on the situation, such as measures to stimulate home building, to provide greatly increased expenditures under the national highway building program, to provide an increase in activity under the urban renewal program, as well as a sharp rise in the first half of this year in the letting of defense procurement contracts. Added to this list of course must be the action of the Federal Reserve authorities in recent months to increase the availability of credit and reducing its costs to borrowers. Other measures are under Administrative consideration and still others—such as a large Post Office modernization program—have been presented to the Congress. I shall continue to take, or propose to the Congress, such steps as can contribute effectively to the health of the economy and the welfare of our people.

I believe that the underlying growth factors in the economy remain vigorous and every indication is that they will reassert themselves later in the year. Our history shows that economic recovery and growth is not a matter of Washington stop-gaps or panaceas. It is as necessary to avoid doing the wrong thing as to do the right one. We must actively seek to speed the recreation of productive job opportunities for those out of work in ways that will not undermine confidence and thus jeopardize the jobs of the more than 62 million Americans who are at work today.

You will agree, I know, that all of us in positions of trust and authority have a great responsibility in these times to help meet the needs of our

people and to do so in a way that will strengthen, and not weaken, a tough-minded confidence in the future. Only if such a confidence is impaired—and thereby the daily decisions of millions of Americans adversely affected—can our present difficulties develop into a deep and protracted decline.

I assure you and your colleagues that the suggestions in your telegram will receive careful study. I also appreciate your offer to be available for personal consultation on these problems.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This telegram was made public at Thomasville, Ga. Governor Harriman's telegram was not included in the release.

34 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Alfred Hanzal. *February 21, 1958*

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1495, entitled "An Act for the relief of Alfred Hanzal." This bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$322.67 to Alfred Hanzal, San Antonio, Texas. The payment of such sum would be in full settlement of all claims of Alfred Hanzal against the United States for refund of taxes which he erroneously paid under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to his remuneration (as owner of the Milam Building Barber Shop, San Antonio) during the period beginning January 1, 1937, and ending March 31, 1947, and which cannot now be refunded to him by the Internal Revenue Service because of the expiration of the applicable period of limitation.

The available information indicates that Alfred Hanzal paid taxes of \$322.67 for the period January 1937 through March 1947 on his own earnings from his business which he erroneously reported under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. In 1947 Mr. Hanzal was informed by the Internal Revenue Service that, under the then applicable law, an employer was not authorized to pay social security taxes on his own earnings and that it would not benefit him to continue payments. Mr. Hanzal therefore ceased making such payments. At the time he was in-

formed of his error, Mr. Hanzal could have filed a claim for refund of the taxes paid by him within the preceding four-year period of limitations prescribed by section 3313 of the Internal Revenue Code. Mr. Hanzal did not file such a claim although he did file a claim for refund of social security taxes erroneously paid on the wages of his father whom he employed in his business. This claim was allowed in 1947.

In addition to limiting the time within which it is possible for the Government to collect additional taxes or for a taxpayer to obtain refunds of tax overpayments, the Congress has determined it to be a sound policy to limit the period within which Social Security earning credit entries can be deleted or corrected except in the event of fraud or other limited and inapplicable circumstances. By virtue of this provision of law, Mr. Hanzal was assured Social Security protection from 1945 on, notwithstanding the fact that his payments were in error. Since a substantial benefit was received for the payments, their purpose was fulfilled and refund appears unnecessary on equitable grounds.

Also, the granting of special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner required by law, would, in the absence of special circumstances which do not appear to exist here, constitute a discrimination against others similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

35 ¶ Remarks at the National Food Conference. *February 24, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, My Friends:

It is a very great personal privilege to extend on behalf of the Administration a welcome to members of the food industry of the United States. All of us hope that you have a meeting that you consider instructive, interesting and enjoyable.

Of course, we know that your purpose is very serious and we, I think rightfully, hope for new ideas and new help to all of us in government as we go about performing our duties and scratching our heads to find ways to be more helpful to the food industry of the country.

Now I think it would be profitless for me this morning to talk to you about the technical phases of any part of the industry in which you are collectively engaged.

We know that farmers, the processors and retailers of food, and even the users of food, do not have any exclusive interest. They are citizens of America.

I should like to talk briefly this morning about two or three problems that to my mind involve us all, where each of us must concern himself, to draw the conclusions, to form the convictions that will allow him to operate intelligently as he goes about the business of making his living for himself, for his family and for becoming a useful citizen in our entire society.

One of these problems is the overwhelming, the all-embracing problem of our foreign situation. We are faced by those who seek an end to our form of government, who would take away from us our God-given rights—human rights—which we have been endowed with by our Creator, by those who would make of us pawns of the state. We must consider what it is now that we must do, if we are not to be overcome by that threat, and not either to do unwise things because of hysterical thinking, or to become prey to that threat because of indifference or apathy or hopelessness.

America is the strongest temporal power on the earth.

We have nothing to fear, nothing to fear from ourselves or from others. We need only to do our duty intelligently—to do those things which are calculated to maintain our security and to work for a just and reasonable peace. We have no reason for failing to go about our daily lives, doing our work as citizens, and by that much—by the individual efforts of each of us—to make this country still more strong, still more secure.

Our security does not lie, of course, in armaments alone. Indeed, armaments are nothing but a shield behind which we may work for those things that bring about permanent security, which means permanent peace. And as much as those military armaments are needed, we must not shirk one instant.

But with all the cost we must be sure there is not one unnecessary dollar. We must be concerned with what we are doing to our economy when such useless expenditures come about.

It is a very difficult problem, but nevertheless it is one which thoughtful Americans can solve, if they put their minds to it. And, I might

add, when they are supported in official positions and by people who are so minded.

Another part of this security problem touches on you people a little bit more directly. It is the things which we must do to strengthen our alliances—to make certain that neither by the threat of force, nor by propaganda or by subversion or economic penetration, that those areas now uncommitted or those areas that are more exposed to threat are not overwhelmed by communism, and by that extent we become more nearly isolated.

To keep those countries strong, to keep them of a benefit to ourselves, we do many things. We help them preserve military forces in accordance with pre-arranged plans. I am now speaking of our Allies—people allied with us by multilateral treaties or bilateral treaties. We help them to support those forces necessary to our own security. We help them to improve their own standards of life so that they do not become prey physically and mentally to the insidious doctrine of communism.

One part of the help that is given is in the form of exports of food. I am not talking of the commercial exports that are paid for through private industry and through private means by dollars, which I believe is about sixty percent of our entire export of some \$4.7 billion last year. What I am talking about is where the government comes into it, and frequently sells these foods for soft currency or for lower prices. By doing that, we are helping these countries to exist and to strengthen themselves.

I think it would be well for many of us, as we sit here in the comfort of a Washington hotel, to remind ourselves that there are hundreds of millions of people today—looking to us—who have an annual income on the average of seventy-five dollars a year. This is about twenty cents a day for their livelihood. That income has a long history behind it, it has not come about suddenly. But this has come about suddenly: many of these nations have recently become independent. By becoming independent they have renewed their aspirations for a better life, by finding that kind of political philosophy and political conviction that will make it possible for them to stand by the side of countries like our own that believe in freedom, to be allowed to do as they choose in the matters of worshipping, thinking, speaking and working. That is the kind of thing that we must help to do.

If we don't, it is my earnest, my most profound, conviction that Amer-

ica cannot fail to be gradually pushed back from the frontiers where we now find ourselves—sometimes stationed with our own troops but always in political alliances with many countries throughout the world. We will be pushed back and we will find freedom more and more beleaguered by communism.

If that ever happens, I remind you there is only one thing we can do. It will be a garrison state that will be imposed upon us by our own actions because of the extraordinarily multiplied defense costs that we will have to shoulder. And if we become a garrison state, we will have lost the very values that all of us so cherish, the values that have come about by our rights to worship and think, to differ with one another, and to earn our livings as we see fit. That must never happen.

So I beg of you, when you help, either in the indirect method of exporting food to some of these nations, or when you help in assisting us to give some military support to these nations that need it, that you do not think of this as “give-away,” as “boondoggling,” as “raking leaves.” This is a thing you are doing for your own welfare and every individual of understanding owes it to himself—to his duty as a good citizen—to help others understand that the money we spend in this field—something less than four billion dollars a year—is some of the finest investments that we are making.

I believe with my whole heart that as much of the work as is possible must be done on the basis of investment lending, not on grants. But I say: this problem must be done if we are going to take a world look at the menace that faces us consistently, balefully, never relenting in its purpose of destroying our free forms of government.

The other problem I would like to mention briefly is that of our own country.

As I remarked before, America is strong, America is healthy. Like all healthy individuals, we have our ups and downs. I have been suffering from a cold. We know that America is not always at the very tip-top of its form, and it is not now. But I want to tell you this: the economy of this country is a lot stronger than the spirit of those people that I see wailing about it and saying that it is not good.

I am not going to recite this morning all of those directions and places in which government could be doing something to help reduce the slack employment which we now suffer—something on the order of four million, five hundred thousand now unemployed. We must do something.

And we are doing something. We have done it, and we will do it.

But I beg of you, let's don't be trapped into expenditures that have no useful purpose except to hand out something—that have no useful purpose except that of helping a man exist for the moment.

Let's do it by the means of doing things that need to be done in our country.

Naturally, we have to provide for our own security, but we have today on the shelves of government all sorts of worthy projects, some of which have been already approved by the Congress—or indeed where annual or partial appropriations have been made. If those things are useful—and we know that they are because they have been approved both by the Congress and by the Executive studies—then let's use this time of slack employment to push these projects. When we have full employment, that is no time, as I see it, to be pushing Federal projects to compete with private industry. It would be far better to push these projects when there is the time of slack employment. I think it's just ordinary horse sense. I think all of us agree. So let's do that.

The Federal Reserve Board has concerned itself with our credit situation—making it better. There are all sorts of things in the way of housing development and building going on.

But basically, here is the problem: are we going around with our chins up? Or are we looking at the ground thinking of our own dismal troubles rather than putting our eyes straight forward and pushing in that direction?

Confidence is what this country needs. And it is going to get confidence—not so much about the numbers of men that the Federal Government can put back to work through useful projects that can develop. It is going to be brought confidence because of the example of the Federal Government—as well as by each person in this room and by all like you in the United States that are working still for a better and stronger America. You are working for an America that is strong and sound economically at home, that is spiritually strong in its faith in the values that have been handed down to us by our forefathers—an America that will respond to the convictions, the beliefs, of those people who say America has survived every crisis that it has ever faced—even the bitter ones of war.

This is no time to listen to the people who are men of little faith and of little spirit. Now is the time when courage, common sense and sound-

ness will prevent a slackness in employment and a dip in the economy from becoming serious.

Those are the two subjects of which I wanted to speak to you briefly this morning.

My final word is to say Thank You for your attention, for being here, and my best wishes to each of you. God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12 noon. His opening words referred to Charles Shuman, President of the Farm Bureau

Federation and General Manager of the Conference, and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

36 ¶ Remarks and Address at Dinner of the National Conference on the Foreign Aspects of National Security. *February 25, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, My Friends:

Rarely have I asked personally for an opportunity to appear before the microphone of a public address system. But I did so this evening for special circumstances.

I am scheduled to give an address over the radio that you people here have heard several times today. It is my effort this evening to try and give the essence—the thoughts, the ideas, the convictions—that have been uttered during the day by speakers of far greater ability than that I possess.

This would preclude me from speaking to you personally about a few things that are on my heart in the period that has been allotted me for the radio address. So, this is what I want to say:

My first words, and I think my last ones, will be “Thank you.”

I am so proud of this gathering, what it means in a cross-section of the United States to come together. You have laid aside your own personal preoccupations and your personal businesses to devote this time to public service, to the good of the United States and to the free world. I am so proud of you that, frankly, I believe this is, in many respects, the most unique occasion at which I have ever been present.

It is difficult to think of any body of this size that represents here such a level of devotion, of dedication and of ability. And because of this, I believe that from this meeting—from people of both political parties,

leaders in every walk of life—will flow a great wave of knowledge, of education to the American people so that they will truly understand what we mean when we say: only in peace for the whole world can there be peace for any one nation, no matter how great.

And so I want to thank Chairman Johnston—all of the staff that is helping—and each of you that has come here to do your part and to carry the message out as far as the remotest hamlet in this whole country.

And therefore, this simple message again to you: thank you.

SECURITY AND PEACE

[Address delivered over the radio at 9:30 p. m.]

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice, Speaker Rayburn, Governor Stevenson, Senator Johnson, Senator Knowland, Congressman Martin—other guests of this distinguished audience, and My Fellow Americans:

I am speaking tonight at a unique dinner in Washington. At this dinner are national leaders from all walks of life, every sector of our land, and from both political parties.

They have been meeting all day in our nation's Capital, considering one of the most critical and embracing problems of our times—that of furthering the peace.

I am honored to join with them tonight, for they are dedicated people. They are dedicated to this proposition: in the last analysis, we can have positive security only through positive peace.

Today a principal deterrent to war is adequate military strength. We are sustaining it; we will keep on sustaining it.

But positive peace is one brought about by active work to create the living conditions, the level of education and health, the mutual understanding, and the sense of common purpose that make possible the genuine and everyday substance of living in harmony with our neighbors.

Peace is an affirmative, constructive, continuing development. Its foundation is an educational process that will give to all peoples a fuller understanding of the shadows of fear under which we live, and a united determination to dispel them.

To maintain America's military strength during the next five years, with no great or early change in the world situation, we shall spend more

than 200 billion dollars. This almost unimaginable sum will, together with similar but smaller expenditures of our allies, keep us in a strong security posture. But these sums, great as they are, cannot produce a single constructive, useful thing for human beings. Indeed they can give us no more than relative security; only true peace can give us true security.

For the past four decades the primary goal of American foreign policy—overriding all others—has been to bring about this kind of peace.

The methods we use are many and varied. They include day-to-day diplomacy, talks with heads of friendly governments, tireless efforts to work out amicably the clashes of interest that naturally arise even among friends. They include building the mechanisms of peace, such as treaties of friendship and the United Nations. They involve the effort to take specific steps toward peace, among them, satisfactory disarmament plans. They include information activities, cultural programs, educational exchanges and promotion of mutually profitable trade. And they involve the program of mutual security.

It is with this last item that I shall principally deal.

It is my conviction that, urgent as the outlay for our own missiles and other modern weapons may be, a strong program of military and economic aid is equally urgent.

This is a strong statement. But it is bare, plain, fact.

My friends, we are talking about a program that has been proving its worth in practice for over ten years. And yet, every time another year comes round, the mutual security program is compelled to engage in a life-and-death struggle for its very existence.

Why? The reason is that the attack is based, not on the record, not on the facts. It is based on slogans, prejudices, penny-wise economy and above all, an outright refusal to look at the world of 1958 as it really is.

What the ostrich-like opponents of mutual security seem to be saying is this: "Billions for armament, but not one cent for peace!"

Now let's get away from sloganeering; let's look at facts.

To do so, let us seek answers to three simple questions.

What is the mutual security program?

What good has it done?

What is its present function?

WHAT IS MUTUAL SECURITY?

Now mutual aid is of two kinds: military and economic.

Of these, the military side is much the larger. In our request for 1959, the sum needed for direct military assistance to others is one billion eight hundred million dollars. "Defense support," which is the financial assistance we give certain countries in order to help them maintain military forces, accounts for another 830 million dollars. The military strength maintained by these friendly countries is as necessary to our security as it is to theirs. We depend on that strength. Moreover, the unit costs in sustaining this allied power are far less than in producing similar strength from our own resources.

If we should attempt to do the whole task ourselves our over-all costs would go up at an appalling rate. The number of young men inducted into our armed forces would be sharply increased.

In short, I know of no responsible military authority who would for one moment consider abandoning or weakening our program of military aid.

But having provided, with the cooperation of our friends, for safety against military assault, we face only a bleak future of indefinite support of huge armaments unless we get on with the constructive work of peace. One of the major tools available to us, which serves both defensive and constructive purposes, is economic aid.

Economic and technical aid totals one billion three hundred million dollars. This is about one-half of what we spend for the military portions of our programs.

The larger part of this activity falls under three headings.

One is technical assistance. Often these countries have the needed funds, and labor, and determination, to carry out splendid development programs. These include improvements in irrigation, agriculture, roads, dams, health projects, schools and industrial facilities. Our small investment in providing the special skills of our experts supplies the necessary spark to release all this creative energy.

Another major part of economic aid is loans. Many of the newly-developing countries cannot, in the early stages, borrow money from investors or banks. The new Development Loan Fund will tide them over this difficult period, until their own economies become stronger.

Now still another category of economic aid is called Special Assistance.

This includes, among other things, grants where loan repayment would be impossible.

In short, economic aid is designed to bridge the two great gaps that stand in the path of most of the newly-developing countries: lack of trained manpower, the lack of capital.

EVIDENCE OF CONNECTION BETWEEN MUTUAL AID AND PEACE

Now, the second question is: what good has all our mutual aid done?

The answer is this. Mutual aid has repeatedly played a major part in keeping free-world countries from losing their freedom. It has thwarted the communist hope of encircling and isolating us by taking over vulnerable smaller countries, through aggression or subversion.

I give a few examples.

Consider Greece, in the winter of 1947. Some 30,000 communist guerrillas, financed from foreign sources, had seized control of large parts of the country. The government did not have the resources to strengthen either its small, poorly-equipped forces or the crumbling economy.

At that point, under the Truman Doctrine, United States economic and military aid went to work.

With that help, by the fall of 1949 the number of guerrillas was reduced to less than a thousand, and later wiped out altogether. And, during the years that followed, the tottering economy was restored to pre-war levels.

The result: freedom saved in a crucial sector, communist imperialism checked.

Recall the critical situation in Iran before the fall of Mossadegh.

The economy was in chaos. Pro-communist elements within the country were strong. The stage was set for a communist take-over of this strategic country.

But the Shah and his people reacted vigorously, deposed Mossadegh and re-established law and order. American economic and military aid were promptly given and greatly bolstered the new government. Now, the country's oil, so important to our European allies, is flowing once again. A vigorous development program is in progress. Iran has found strength as a nation.

The result: again, freedom saved at a crucial point—communist imperialism checked.

In 1954, we saw a clear case of the connection between mutual aid

and peace in Viet-Nam. When Viet-Nam was partitioned in July 1954, South Viet-Nam faced the threat of overt aggression. It had the problem of absorbing nearly a million refugees. The country was full of private armies and subversive groups.

In spite of these appalling difficulties, communist efforts to dominate South Viet-Nam have entirely failed. For this modern miracle, the Viet-Nameese people under the dedicated leadership of President Diem deserve great credit. At the same time, American aid of all kinds played an indispensable role. With our help a National Army was organized and trained. Technicians helped the government to set up institutions needed for healthy business and national life.

The result: once more, freedom saved at a highly critical point—communist imperialism checked.

These examples could be multiplied in their number.

Now ask yourselves: if this flood had not been stemmed at these points through these years, where would it be now?

Can there really be anyone left in America who will say: "Never mind. Let these countries go one by one. We shall find peace and security in Fortress America."

We might as well try to find peace by building another Chinese Wall.

Our hope for permanent security and peace today is not in fortifications and walls. It is in the hearts and minds and unity of purpose of the people whose ideals we share throughout the world.

THE PRESENT CONNECTION BETWEEN MUTUAL AID AND PEACE

Our third question is: what is the present function of mutual aid?

As our mutual aid programs have shifted from meeting post-war emergencies to building the long-range basis for peace, the scene of operations has shifted. Our technical and economic aid is now concentrated heavily in the newly-developing countries of Asia and Africa.

Throughout large parts of these continents, vast reserves of human energy are opening up in a way that has not happened for centuries.

Now this poses a blunt question. Is this tremendous force to become funneled into violence, rioting, destruction of orderly government, and communist exploitation? Or will this force be channeled into producing better education, wider sharing of prosperity, improved health and living standards, and greater freedom, self-determination and self-respect? Is our goal a just and permanent peace or is it merely a precarious security built on arms alone?

If you wonder why there is so much restlessness in such places as the Middle East, South Asia and the Far East, look at a single statistic.

Over a large part of this area, the average individual has twenty cents a day to live on.

Now some have asked, and still ask: "Hasn't this been true for centuries? Why then is it suddenly such a problem?" they say.

One reason is that most of the countries involved have recently become independent. The world has seen twenty new countries born since World War II. With independence and with greater knowledge of the outside world there has been a new hope, and a new determination to have a better life.

In these countries the trained communist agent is always present, trying to make communist capital out of this normal and healthy dissatisfaction with needless poverty.

In the last few years the communists have added a new technique: blocked in their efforts to use military force for expansion, they have turned to offers of economic loans and credits—and this in spite of their own low standard of living at home. They are trying to imitate a valuable and needed program we began ten years ago.

But there is a vast difference between the purpose of Russian loans and credits and the purpose of our own economic aid.

The Soviet Union wants to gain economic, and ultimately political, control of the countries she pretends to help.

We, on the other hand, want these countries to stand on their own feet as proud, robust friends and partners with whom we can live in mutual respect.

Improved agriculture and industry raise living standards and give more and more people a solid stake in peace.

Improved education brings greater political stability and international understanding.

Improved health cuts down poverty and misery which are well-known breeding-grounds of disorder and communism.

If we are to find the world we seek, we must catch the vision of the neighborhood of the world. When we have done this, all such measures as mutual world security will seem as natural and as logical—or as necessary to our own good—as our activities for community prosperity, health, and education now seem.

While economic aid undeniably helps other nations, it likewise

strengthens our own security and economic position. It establishes good relations with nations from whom we obtain important raw materials and other goods. Asia, for example, supplies five-sixths of the world's natural rubber and half of its tin. Moreover, the countries principally concerned represent the greatest potential market for future trade relations. Already they are buying five times as much from us as they did in 1938.

If anyone, then, wants to judge this entire program only on a "what's-in-it-for-me" basis, he can find all the justification he needs. But beyond this, if others want to add another element, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," I see no reason to apologize for acknowledging this kind of motive.

I can see no great evidence of intelligence in sneering at "do-gooders" if their "do-gooding" helps America at the same time that it helps our friends.

But it is not a primary purpose of mutual aid to produce expressions of gratitude and affection.

We should rather look for these things: is economic aid helping these countries to hold off communist attempts to turn discontent into subversion? Is it helping them to become sturdy, self-respecting members of a peaceful free-world community? Is it helping to win, for all of us, a secure and just peace?

The answer is "Yes."

Tonight I am not discussing the importance to peace and to our own domestic prosperity of the fullest possible trade with other nations—trade which means jobs to more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ million Americans. That would take another speech all by itself. But let me try to pack my views into one or two sentences.

Under current conditions, the urgency of both our mutual security and our reciprocal trade agreements legislation leaves no margin for error. They are not merely useful suggestions or helpful hints.

They are Iron Imperatives of Security and the building of true peace.

MUTUAL AID AND THE SOVIET UNION

Of course, in the last analysis, the success of our efforts for peace depends heavily on our relations with the Soviet Union. We urgently want these relations improved.

We have urged that orderly preparatory discussions be undertaken to lay the groundwork for a productive high-level conference.

A start has been made toward increased exchanges of people and ideas.

A greatly increased flow, in both directions, of leaders of thought in the two countries would be productive in making the voices of our two peoples more influential than are the pronouncements of governments. In line with this thought I suggested, in a recent letter, that visitors to us by such non-governmental Soviet leaders would be welcomed.

Another American proposal is that, beginning perhaps with cooperative projects aimed at conquering major diseases, we might embark upon a broad program of Science for Peace.

Moreover, our country proposes that we seek without delay to work out practical mechanisms to ensure that Outer Space will be devoted only to peaceful uses.

But whatever the subject, whatever the means, we will spare no exertion, we will neglect no approach whenever there is any promise of another step, large or small, toward a world of prosperity, justice and harmony.

In conclusion, my fellow Americans, the action I would like to ask of you is simple. It is your fullest support of the pending programs of mutual military and economic aid.

Success in these fields, as always in a democracy, depends on you.

It depends on the fullest understanding by every American of the importance of these programs to our country, as well as an understanding of the hopes and needs and views of our friends overseas. It depends not only on what we are willing to give, but on what we are willing to receive and to learn from others. It depends on our realization of the indispensable role played by mutual aid to produce a safe and peaceful world.

And remember this: as our aid program goes forward with your support, people all over the world will know that it is not a maneuver carried out by dictators—it is rather an expression of good will and basic common sense coming from the voluntary act of a great and free people.

This is no time for shortsighted narrowness. The array of leaders of both parties who have come together here today is eloquent proof that on this issue partisanship has indeed taken a holiday. The urgency of the times and the opportunity before us call for greatness of spirit transcending all Party considerations.

The tasks of building and sustaining a mighty military shield are hard, and tremendously costly. The tasks of patiently building a sound place in a sound world are less costly, but even harder.

Americans have always shown a greatness of spirit and capacity of understanding equal to the demands of both war and peace. With faith in their God, and with unshakable devotion to their country, Americans will show these qualities now, and in the years ahead.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Eric

A. Johnston. The President's letter appointing Mr. Johnston as Chairman appears as Item 4.

37 ¶ The President's News Conference of February 26, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have no announcements of my own.

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, International News Service: Mr. President, on the basis of evidence turned up by House investigators so far, do you feel that Commissioner Mack should resign or be fired?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have no judgment at this time because the evidence, so far as I know, is in the process of being concentrated.

The Attorney General, for a long time, has been watching the situation, getting everything to see if there is any reason for taking any action.

Now, we should remember this: the only function of the President in a thing of this kind is to appoint the man. He is appointed to a term and the only way he can be removed is for cause, so therefore I assume that would be by a trial of some kind.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, Time magazine says, in its issue that came out today, that because of the cumulative effect of your illnesses, that you have been forced to reduce your work load 25 percent. Now, do you feel that your work load has been materially reduced?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wish it were reduced, but—no, I don't think it has at all. This is the first time I even heard such a suggestion.

Q. Clark R. Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register and Tribune: Mr. President, Sherman Adams has written a letter in which he states that

he went over the details of a pending CAB matter with an acting chairman of the CAB.

It is contended, up on Capitol Hill, that this was a violation of a CAB rule which states it is improper that there be any communication, private communication that is, by any private or public person with a member of the CAB, with the examiners of the CAB, with the staff, while the case is pending, except in those matters prescribed by law.

I wonder if you could tell us whether you felt Mr. Adams was acting within the proper scope of his authority in this particular matter.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, again you are bringing up a thing I have not heard of; but I will say this: there are a number of cases that come under the CAB that the White House must act on. Any time that they refer or have anything to do with the foreign routes that CAB has authorized, or refuses to authorize, then the President himself is required to make the final judgment. And, very naturally, my staff would want to get any additional information that I need. So, I would assume it is so on that case.

Q. Mr. Mollenhoff: Mr. President, on that line——

THE PRESIDENT. I don't want anything more about that.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, when you were examined in December by a neurologist, they said they would examine you again in about a month. Could you tell us why that apparently has been delayed or whether a date has been set, or what the situation is?

THE PRESIDENT. I asked someone that question last evening, because I forgot it, and I wondered why it hadn't come up. I think maybe I should check up.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, Newsweek: Sir, a group of Republican Congressmen have decided that Secretary Benson is a liability and they intend to ask you to do something about obtaining his resignation. Do you have any intention of doing that before the November election?

THE PRESIDENT. Let me get this whole subject in perspective.

Now, in the first place, so far as my immediate official family is concerned, it is my responsibility to appoint them, select them, and the only relationship the Congress has to that process is that the Senate must give its advice and its consent to the appointment. Therefore, for any group of Congressmen, either informally or formally, to raise a question concerning my appointments to the Cabinet would not seem to be in order.

However, let's go to the substantive part of this matter: the purpose of all farm programs from the beginning has been the hope of getting for the farmer parity in costs and in price. None of those governmental programs has ever been completely successful, and many have been tried.

We, of course, want to provide governmentally for insurance against the advent of disaster to farmers by reasons beyond their control. By and large, this administration believes, certainly I believe, that we are going to be better off the more we can free farmers from regulations and the more they can participate in their own activities in the farming industry under the general influence of economic forces that apply to the rest of the economy.

Now, Mr. Benson has been trying to find ways and means that we can proceed in this way so that the opportunity of farmers to get their parity in prices and in costs will be greater rather than less.

On top of that, I feel that Mr. Benson is a man of acknowledged courage and honesty. By "honesty," I don't mean only his personal habits and practices, a personal matter; I believe this: I believe he is honest in his great effort to find proper, reasonable, sensible programs that can be recommended by the Congress. He has organized advisory committees, some of them legislatively authorized, from people from both political parties, from all parts of the Government; and generally speaking the programs that he has established have had the full approval of these outside committees.

Now, I think this: when we find a man of this dedication, this kind of courage, this kind of intellectual and personal honesty, we should say to ourselves, "We just don't believe that America has come to the point where it wants to dispense with the services of that kind of a person."

Therefore, I think the people that are advising and recommending this kind of thing are badly mistaken.

Q. Alan S. Emory, Watertown Times: Mr. President, you and the Secretary of the Treasury have indicated that a tax cut would be only a last resort measure in the event that the recession does not end when you expect it to. The congressional leaders of the Republican Party yesterday, after conferring with Dr. Saulnier, of the Economic Advisory Council, indicated that the administration might be exploring new starts in the public works field, but the Budget Director said, in New York yesterday, he preferred a tax cut in preference to public works starts.

Where does the average American look to the administration for economic activity to help?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, I think you are a little bit in error when you say we would say that the administration would consider a tax cut to be a last resort. I think I talked about that matter one other time here. I have no doubt that in special cases Dr. Saulnier—after all, I was at that conference myself yesterday morning with the legislative leaders—Dr. Saulnier has a particular personal thought, as the Bureau of the Budget can; but when you come down to the measures that are to be approved for Federal action, there is only one person that makes the decision, and that is the President.

Now, with respect to your new starts, of course there will be new starts. There are new starts that are already approved, with money appropriated for them, and those new starts we will take on. But in general, new starts will not do a very great deal for bringing people back to work quickly. There is always preliminary engineering work, surveying, boring, soundings, every kind of thing where only a few specialists are working.

But you can take projects already in order, and in process, projects that the Government wants to get done, and, as I pointed out in a little talk the other morning, this is a kind of a time to press them, to accelerate them. Now, you can accelerate them much more easily than you can these newer types.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, in your last letter to Premier Bulganin, you suggested the possibility of visits here of what you called influential Soviet leaders. Does that constitute an invitation to Bulganin and Khrushchev and other members of the Presidium?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I thought I was—it is possible my wording was not as accurate as I had hoped, but it meant people not in official governmental positions, so it could not be called a Summit meeting between ourselves. I was talking about leaders of thought, and not those people carrying official responsibility.

Q. Felix Belair, *New York Times*: Mr. President, you have asked Congress repeatedly, I think, sir, to deal with the question of Presidential disability, and the constitutional ambiguity on that point, but nothing has been done up on the Hill about it as yet. Now, it is reported that you have reached an understanding with the Cabinet and Vice President Nixon on the question, as far as your own administration is concerned. I wonder if you could tell us anything on that?

the Russians. He suggests that one of these points being an end to atomic testing for a 2-year period, but, for the first time, he drops the condition which we have said must go hand in hand with that, namely, an end to production of atomic materials. What would you think of such a proposal?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I would prefer not to discuss it in detail, but I do say this: there is one very great difficulty about just making a flat agreement for cessation of testing, even if you could conceivably detect all of the tests illegally made, and that is this: we belong to an association for which we have great respect, NATO; and some of the nations there are in different states of producing the weapons that require testing, and we would have a difficult time, I think, under the present laws, to make an agreement with them that would be binding on all of the NATO countries, and certainly we would want it to be so.

Q. Carleton Kent, *Chicago Sun-Times*: Mr. President, in answer to an earlier question, you denied that the administration's position on a tax cut was that it would be a last resort thing. Could you tell us a little more in detail what your position is now on it, and whether it is a possibility for this year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, a tax cut is, of course, a possibility if there is any deepening of the depression that requires it. On the other side, let us not forget that we are asking for enlarged sums in every single thing that we are doing. We are asking for the greatest sums in our history for all public works. You take Agriculture, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, their total is the highest of our history. Our peacetime budget for defense is greater.

Now, if you are going to have this kind of expenses, you have got to try to get some money in your purse to pay for the bills. And certainly you don't want to go into a tax cut until that is necessary to bring about the upturn.

Now, as I pointed out, there certainly are some indications that there will be more job opportunities in March—some increased job opportunities, probably not great, but some; and if that occurs, we believe it can mark the beginning of the end of this recession.

I have never said, as some papers have noted, that March is going to be a critical state in which there will be quick upturn or even a gradual upturn in the economy. It will take some time to stop the

recession, even though you finally begin to note certain phases as beginning to wane. So I would say that our situation, certainly we hope, by mid-year is going to be along the line much better.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, Minneapolis Star and Tribune: Since the beginning of your second term, sir, has the Secretary of Agriculture sought to return to his private life; and have you had to reason with him to keep him on down here?

THE PRESIDENT. No. No, there has been this about it: a number of people in Utah have stated that they would like him to be back whenever he could come, but they always want to know whether he is useful to me, and my answer is "Yes."

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, I believe you favored the amendments put in the House bill on gas, the one that Mr. Harris brought forth which came out of the committee, and I wonder if the Porter letter has changed your mind on the merits of that gas bill.

THE PRESIDENT. No. It has not changed my mind on the merits whatsoever. That, to my mind, hopefully, is an isolated incident that will never be repeated.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, have you formulated any plans yet as to what extent you will participate in the 1958 Republican congressional campaign?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't. I have not even thought about it. As far as my personal participation, I haven't thought about it.

Q. Earl H. Voss, Washington Star: Last July, Mr. President, you told us that if there were any more atomic weapons tests you would invite foreign observers, including those from the Soviet Union. Since then, there has been an announcement that this might be supervised by a United Nations group. Have you invited any observers from the Soviet Union, or do you plan to?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't done anything about it at all yet. As a matter of fact, I don't know exactly the tests when this practice would be wise; and I haven't talked to Admiral Strauss exactly as to that particular matter.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: The publisher of the Paterson, New Jersey, Evening News says that we are in the grip of what he calls a psychosomatic business slump, and he proposes a "believe in America" campaign. He does this in an editorial I believe earlier this week. He says that we are the greatest country on earth and that some-

thing needs to be done to shake us out of the psychological slump, as he calls it, and we have been asked for your comment on that idea.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is undeniable that confidence, a belief in ourselves, individually and collectively, is a very important feature in the degree of activity you normally anticipate in our economy; and if we have the courage, if we have got, you might say, the widely held determination to move courageously, there is no question in my mind but that it would be helpful.

Now, whether or not a campaign for bringing about this kind of confidence is the best thing, I haven't thought of that as a public relations problem that has yet come to me. But let's not forget, above all things, the need of confidence and that, of course, I think nationally. It is what do you and I think of the prospects; do we want to go buy a refrigerator and do something that we think is useful and desirable in our families, or don't we?

It is just that simple, in my mind.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, your reciprocal trade program on the Hill has been reported to be in difficulties, sir. At the same time, there are countries abroad that are looking anxiously to you. The Japanese, for example, seek to diversify, and each time they do, they are slapped down by finding themselves in difficulty with domestic producers.

Could you tell us about your feelings on this now?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, last evening, of course, I was speaking about mutual aid; but I did seize or make the opportunity to make as great a favorable statement as I could for mutual trade.

I said it was one of the iron imperatives of security and peace. I believe that. And as this campaign or this struggle goes on, whatever I can do is going to be done, because I cannot believe that anything would be more damaging to us in this country, and in this world—I mean when I say “damaging to our country,” to our own economy, as well as to our international relationships—than to attempt to withdraw commercially, economically from the rest of the world.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, you had an unusually long conference with the new Russian ambassador. Could you tell us whether he took up the question of a Summit conference or increased East-West trade?

THE PRESIDENT. No. Well, I don't think I could talk, Mr. Brandt, specifically about the subjects of a conference.

He came in to make a call and present his credentials, and I found him, as far as his mannerisms, his attitude was very friendly, and he did talk in a general way about some of these subjects but he covered the water front very well, for the simple reason that I wanted him to stay there to get in my own mind just what he seemed to be thinking.

He talks English well, and he seemed to me to be individually a very friendly person. That's about all there was to it.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, could you bring us up to date on the reorganization of the Pentagon plans since the Puerto Rico——

THE PRESIDENT. I really cannot do it, for this reason: I had Mr. McElroy in, I think yesterday morning, for a brief moment, but he is trying to have a final conference here to get his ideas crystallized so he can bring them to me. And I think we have a conference with Mr. Coolidge, who is his executive director down there, in a very few days, maybe this week.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Sir, in answering Felix Belair and talking about your relations with Vice President Nixon, may I ask: have you put in writing any specific expression of your will for Mr. Nixon or for the Cabinet in case of emergencies?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think that is really an answer that I should give, for this particular reason: if I have, then probably you would want the letter, then you would want to see whether my grammar is correct and all the rest of it. I say this: there is such a clear understanding between Mr. Nixon and myself, an understanding to which others around me are completely privy, that it is inconceivable, that is between him and me, that any misunderstanding could occur.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, former President Truman, in talking yesterday about the mutual security bill, made this statement: "I challenge the Republicans to do as well by this bill as the Democrats do." Do you have any plans, Mr. President, to rally the Republican members of Congress on this?

THE PRESIDENT. As I recall, and I hope my memory on historical events is not too faulty, that for the first time we had a Republican majority favoring this bill, and a Democratic majority against it.

Now, if that is an erroneous statement, I will apologize the next time I meet you.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, you

have been asked, getting back to Mr. Benson, to rescind his order reducing the prices for dairy farmers on April 1. In view of your defense of him here this morning, does that mean you are going to decline absolutely a request from Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. Well I haven't seen that request, but I do say this: in spite of my great confidence in any individual, I would be wrong if I had shown any tendency to surrender my mind to one of my friends and to be sort of an automaton for him. I have used my own judgment in details, but that does not affect in any degree my great confidence in Secretary Benson.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-seventh news conference was held in the Executive Office Build-

ing from 10:33 to 11:01 o'clock on Wednesday morning, February 26, 1958. In attendance: 203.

38 ¶ Statement by the President Marking the Opening of the Red Cross Drive. *March 1, 1958*

[Recorded on film and tape for use in connection with the 1958 Red Cross Drive]

My Fellow Americans:

In recent weeks I have spoken to you and to the Congress about many problems that beset us involving our nation's defense and security. It is a welcome change, now, to talk to you about something that stands as a monument to the goodness and generosity of Americans. I mean the American Red Cross.

Through the Red Cross, Americans help the needy, assist their neighbors in natural disasters and promote the welfare of the men and women, and their families, in the Armed Forces.

This work goes on unceasingly.

Only recently I learned of a man in a small midwestern town whose wife and children were terribly injured in one of last year's tornadoes. The future of this family was black indeed. It appeared that many months of medical treatment would be needed, and the expenses would reduce them all to poverty. But then, like a good neighbor, the Red Cross—your Red Cross—moved in to pay the bills and to set the family on its feet.

I have seen many of these examples of Red Cross service, in war and peace. In the summer of 1955, I saw at first-hand the way the Red Cross met the suffering caused by the floods which swept our Eastern states. And those floods were the beginning of an almost unbroken series of natural disasters over the succeeding two and a half years. They have struck down our citizens in almost every part of the land.

In assisting these citizens—83,000 American families in 1957 alone—the Red Cross has used up all its disaster reserve funds. There is now a critical shortage of funds for national emergencies and for all the other jobs the Red Cross does for our servicemen and for all of us at home.

The month of March is traditionally called “Red Cross Month.” This is the month the Red Cross turns to the American people with the confident expectation of our generous support.

Long ago, the Congress of the United States charged the Red Cross with great humanitarian responsibilities. But it is only by our voluntary contributions of time and treasure that we can keep the Red Cross on the job. This is one of our greatest and brightest opportunities—to serve our country by helping our neighbors in need.

This we do when we support the Red Cross—generously.

39 ¶ Letter to James J. Wadsworth Upon His Designation To Represent the United States in Future Disarmament Negotiations.

March 3, 1958

[Released March 3, 1958. Dated March 1, 1958]

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

When Secretary Dulles spoke to me of his wish to designate you to represent the United States under the general supervision of the Secretary of State in future disarmament negotiations, I told him that the proposal had my enthusiastic endorsement. I want you to know of my appreciation of your willingness to undertake this new and additional task and of my confidence that you will meet its challenge with the same diligence and ability you always have brought to your assignments.

It will not be an easy task, I know. Of all the problems confronting

our country and its government today, none is more vital than that of finding a way to relieve mankind of the burden of devising, developing and maintaining arms which could lead to mankind's self-destruction. The burden is not only a danger to life itself, but, because of its ever-growing cost, an increasing threat to the economic well-being and security of everyone.

The United States, together with like-minded nations, is determined to exert every effort to assure that obstacles, procedural or substantive, not continue to interrupt our genuine striving to remove these threats from the daily lives of all the peoples of the world.

I personally follow this matter with the keenest interest and shall follow closely the progress of your task, in which you carry with you my cordial best wishes.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable James J. Wadsworth
Deputy United States Representative
to the United Nations

40 ¶ Agreement Between the President and the Vice President as to Procedures in the Event of Presidential Disability. *March 3, 1958*

THE PRESIDENT and the Vice President have agreed that the following procedures are in accord with the purposes and provisions of Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution, dealing with Presidential inability. They believe that these procedures, which are intended to apply to themselves only, are in no sense outside or contrary to the Constitution but are consistent with its present provisions and implement its clear intent.

(1) In the event of inability the President would—if possible—so inform the Vice President, and the Vice President would serve as Acting President, exercising the powers and duties of the Office until the inability had ended.

(2) In the event of an inability which would prevent the President from so communicating with the Vice President, the Vice President,

after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances, would decide upon the devolution of the powers and duties of the Office and would serve as Acting President until the inability had ended.

(3) The President, in either event, would determine when the inability had ended and at that time would resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the Office.

NOTE: This is the text of agreement as set forth in a White House news release of this date.

41 ¶ Message to the Congress Transmitting Second Report on the Promotion of Peace and Stability in the Middle East. *March 5, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the second report to the Congress covering activities through December 31, 1957, in furtherance of the purposes of the Joint Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East. This report supplements the first one forwarded to the Congress on July 31, 1957 concerning activities through June 30, 1957.

The Resolution continues to be an important element in United States foreign policy relating to the Middle East. Communist opposition to it is clearly revealed by the fact that over the past six months Communist propaganda and its adherents in the Middle East have intensified their efforts to distort the purposes of the Resolution and to depreciate the contribution it has made to the creation of more stable conditions in this important part of the world. I am convinced that we must continue to devote major attention in our Middle East policy to assisting the states of the area, on a cooperative basis, in maintaining their independence and integrity. The Resolution forcefully embodies the purpose of promoting these means of achieving international peace and stability in the Middle East.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The report is published in the and as House Document 349 (85th Congressional Record (vol. 104, p. 3020) Cong., 2d sess.).

42 ¶ The President's News Conference of *March 5, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have no announcements.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Mr. President, did Vice President Nixon act as President at any time during your three illnesses?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I would have thought a question like that could be posed on this basis: if it had been necessary for him to make any decisions, should he? Should he then act as acting President? I said yes, that is correct; but you see the Constitution says he is to discharge the duties and powers.

But, if there is no occasion for discharging the duties and powers and the matter were something of a matter of a few hours, like when I was on the operating table a year ago or so, well then if anything came up, he would have to do it. That is all there is to it.

It doesn't make any difference, as I see it. The time element is the possibility of a crisis.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Mr. President, in connection with this pact between yourself and the Vice President——

THE PRESIDENT. No, it isn't a pact.

Q. Mr. Spivack: Well, agreement or——

THE PRESIDENT. We are not trying to rewrite the Constitution. We are trying just to say that we are trying to carry out what normal humans of good faith having some confidence in each other would do in accordance with the language of the Constitution.

Q. Mr. Spivack: Well, could you tell me whether your legal advisers have discussed this point with you: suppose there was a long period during which he had to be acting President, would any bills that he signed have the effect of law if they were brought to him?

THE PRESIDENT. I think—I'll tell you what, I will preface my remarks to this extent: I believe that the Attorney General is going to have a press conference and is going to try to answer all the constitutional questions that might be brought up.

But, I believe this: as long as the Vice President, as acting President, is carrying or discharging the powers and the duties of the office, he has to do anything that the President would be required to do at that time.

Q. William S. White, *New York Times*: Mr. President, there is a visible difference and emphasis in Congress between the way the two parties are dealing with the recession. In a general way, the Democrats are arguing for the expenditure now of more money and having more Federal projects than the Republicans. Would you care to make any general comment about the philosophy of these two approaches, and indicate how you, yourself, look at it?

THE PRESIDENT. I believe, of course, that the upturn in our economy will be the result of millions of citizens making their purchases, having greater confidence.

In other words, the private economy has a way of steering its own course, and the Federal Government and the State governments are not, themselves, the most important factor in those dips and upturns of the economy.

However, it is undeniable that they can do many things. For example, the encouragement of more home building, which goes into many areas of our country. There is the easing of credit which the Federal Reserve Board has been doing in the last 3 months. There are all sorts of things in the way of accelerating projects already approved, already in some instances appropriations made. That kind of thing is very good and should be done all the time.

And certainly the Federal Government should be terrifically interested in watching every statistic, every index, that they can get hold of, as to what the economy is going to do, and do everything that seems to be reasonable.

Now, I do not believe that just spending Federal money is entirely the answer. We have spent an awful lot of Federal Government money, and that—when we are doing that, it seems just a putting a few more dollars, because they are a few dollars, relatively, compared to a \$72 billion budget—that doesn't seem to be the whole answer.

I believe it is watching the situation, getting the best advice, seeing what is happening and doing everything you can; but do not ever attempt to make the Government the most important factor in the American economy.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, *Chicago Tribune*: Mr. President, if you come to a tax cut as a means of fighting the recession, would you recommend that that be largely on individuals, or would it apply also to business;

and, secondly, do you have a bill ready to take off the shelf on tax cutting, a specific bill?

THE PRESIDENT. No; and, I'll tell you, for a very specific reason, Larry: this is a situation that changes every single minute of the day. You don't know exactly when is the right time to do some of these things, and when the time does come to make a specific move, you have to know the details of the move that will probably improve the situation.

For example, right now the Wall Street Journal and other reports say that the machine-tool industry has had a spurt in February. At the same time, we know there has been more unemployment. Now, as you look at the predictions made by those industrialists themselves, about two-thirds of them believe that this is the beginning of an upturn in the machine-tool industry; about a third say "Well, maybe that spurt has no great meaning."

So that is another one that comes in, because this is a very important index that all your economists examine; this is the kind of expenditure that makes more jobs, more production, and all the rest of it. This is not merely a new statistic in the, let's say, falling off in departmental sales; it has got more significance.

So, as the time comes to make a decision, you have got to be flexible enough to make the proper detailed decision at that moment.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: If a Summit conference should be arranged, would you like to see it held in Washington?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in this respect, I have a message from the Soviets which indicated they were quite agreeable to come to this country if there were a Summit meeting arranged; and they even were so kind enough to say that I had special inhibitions because of my constitutional duty as the head both of the state and of the government. So, I would think that the decision would have to be made at the time. If the prospects were for a short meeting of the heads of state, I don't think there would be any great thing to be gained; if it looked like you were going to be awhile in such a place, well, manifestly I would have to stay in this country.

Q. Mr. Lisagor: Was this message to you in the latest aide memoire from the Russians?

THE PRESIDENT. No, this was just a message to me, that's all.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, *Portland (Maine) Press Herald*: May I go back to the Presidential question?

Your agreement with the Vice President seems to assume that a disabled President should resume the Presidency when he felt better. Outside of the legal question involved, and it is controversial, as you know, might this not lead to a sort of musical chairs with the President going in and out, which might be detrimental to the national interest because of difference of policy between the President and Vice President?

THE PRESIDENT. Mrs. Craig, the imagination can picture any kind of a situation—where personalities are involved—where the national interest could be badly damaged.

What we are assuming here, as far as Mr. Nixon and I are concerned, at least, is that we are men of good faith, we are honest men that are trying to do what is correct for the country.

Now, as far as the assumption that if I am capable of resuming my duties—the text of the Constitution says when the disability or inability is removed. If those words, English words, don't mean anything to you, I assure you they do to me. I think it means when the inability is removed he resumes his duties. So you will note in the little public statement that I made, I said the Vice President will be the ultimate and exclusive authority for the decision as to taking over this job; it will be mine to decide when I can take it back.

I admit this: if a man were so deranged that he thought he was able, and the consensus was that he couldn't, there would have to be something else done, no question.

Q. Roscoe Drummond, New York Herald Tribune: One more question on this subject. May I ask whether the constitutional amendment that was introduced in the Senate yesterday by a group of Democrats and Republicans, either essentially or broadly meets your concepts of what would be good?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, yes indeed. Actually, as you study it, I believe—going back to Mrs. Craig's question, you can picture situations where it is almost impossible to write a formula that is going to work; but I believe if we are people of good will, if we are people that think of their country a little bit more than we do just of some personal prestige or something else, I believe that the kind of amendment they are now talking about would be a complete answer.

Q. Stephen J. McCormick, Mutual Broadcasting System: Mr. President, yesterday Mr. Dulles used strong language with words like "hoax" and "fraud" in describing the Russian proposal. Do you feel this still

leaves the door open, or is this an effort to attempt to close the door on the kind of proposal the Russians are making?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I read every word of his press conference and frankly say that I don't recall the word "fraud." I am sure he didn't mean to close any doors. I think the details of his conference reflect my own views just as accurately as I could possibly explain them myself. Indeed, we had a very long conference between ourselves before he went to that press conference, about this whole subject.

We will never close the door; I have assured you people time and time again that if there is any possible avenue, no matter how crooked, no matter how narrow, if I can discern it and it will take us toward some easing of tensions in the world, one step towards peace, I am perfectly ready to start, no matter what the difficulty is.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, we know that you and Mr. Nixon are men of good faith, but aren't you setting a dangerous precedent here for someone who might come in the future, who might not be of such good faith? Mr. Rayburn said yesterday that there is no provision in this country for an acting President, and, therefore, if this agreement should be legal, then there would be no need for law or constitutional amendment.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am afraid there are lots of people who are no better lawyers than I, making a lot of commitments on this thing.

I just want to point this out: I haven't used the word "acting President" except as a method of describing what the man would actually be doing.

The Constitution says the Vice President will do certain things. It doesn't say he takes a new oath. It says under certain situations the Vice President does certain things, and when that situation is ended, he doesn't do them any more; that is the way I see the constitutional issue.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Does he take an oath, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Why should he? He is Vice President. He has taken an oath as Vice President, and it says the Vice President will do these things.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: I see.

THE PRESIDENT. Again, I refer you to the Attorney General, who will probably have a thousand of this type of question.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, *American Broadcasting Company*: Mr. President, I think I am right in my history, sir, that it was just about 2 years

and 1 week ago that you let it be known that you would be available for renomination.

Recently, amid heavily increasing complications and difficulties for your administration, not excluding some rather sharp criticism of yourself, it has been widely speculated that you wished that you had not let yourself be persuaded to run for a second term.

Would you care to comment on that; and, as a corollary, could you tell us when you and Mr. Nixon, orally at least, reached a decision on this operating agreement?

THE PRESIDENT. Let's take the last part first.

We have discussed this thing ever since my first illness. We first discussed it in an entirely different context, recommending as urgently as we knew how, for the Congress to act. Then, when it seemed that there was going to be a long delay, we began to talk in personal terms what we would do. Finally, we felt it best to give a statement what we felt we would have to do.

Now, what was the first part of your question?

Q. Mr. Morgan: As to whether in retrospect, sir——

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, about this regret. I think I have told you numbers of times that I see no profit of regretting any decision.

On the other hand, I would say this: I thought they were compelling reasons, I thought it frankly required a great personal sacrifice of my own convenience and the desires I would like to have as an individual, but these reasons seemed to be sufficiently weighty that I decided to go ahead.

That decision having been made, and I having been elected, then I am going to do just as well as I know how, and I'm not going to ask anyone for sympathy, in spite of all these, you say, criticisms of me. I expect them and I would be amazed if we didn't have them.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, your earlier answer to the question of the Summit may be subject, sir, in the interpretation that you favor Washington as a site only if it is a long conference. Is this what you have in mind?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I didn't say—I just said in my position, that if there were a long conference, it would be certainly preferable for me to be in the United States somewhere, rather than away, because I feel that communications are better, particularly communications where you have signatures to affix to documents and so on.

So, I haven't even thought in those terms, for a very simple reason:

the subject you are talking about is so important that frankly I don't care much about where I'm working as long as it is a convenient place and it can be done.

But when it comes to the place that I couldn't operate efficiently, then this other factor came into it.

Q. Carleton Kent, *Chicago Sun-Times*: Mr. President, it has been about a week since that mutual assistance conference at the Statler Hotel, called to engender support for your bill. Have you had any reports on public reaction, or more importantly, on congressional reaction to that conference?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have heard that—only in an individual way and as far as I know—there has been no particular Congressman that has had his mind changed; but there is a very great evidence of the work now going on by members of this central conference to set up similar ones in States, counties, cities and so on, and in the effort to inform the American public exactly what is required in this field.

Q. Pat Munroe, *Salt Lake City Deseret News*: Mr. President, is there any thought within your administration of denying economic and military aid to France unless some sort of truce is reached in Algeria?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I haven't had that specific question put before me in that way, but I'll say this: we have a very, very difficult problem to solve, but I believe at this moment there is no economic aid in Europe going ahead; I believe that so far as I know.

Now, there may be some little exception, but in general the aid there is in getting new weapons systems into the NATO areas. We do have [France as] a NATO ally and we also are great friends of the North African area, so it is a very hard problem and one that takes the attention of the administration each day.

Q. Spencer Davis, *Associated Press*: Mr. President, there have been recent reports, sir, that the statehood question for Hawaii and Alaska is stalemated; but Senator Knowland and some other Senators believe that there is still a chance for it. Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have discussed it with a number of people on the Hill, and, as usual, I find that many are opposed and some are supporting.

It would appear that there is more activity than in the normal session of Congress, and, as I repeat, statehood for these two areas is still a part of both the Democratic and the Republican national platforms;

and it would seem something that shouldn't be quite as controversial as it appears to be.

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, International News Service: Mr. President, Senator Schoeppel, the Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said over the weekend that it would be detrimental in some States for Republican candidates to campaign in support of your administration. First, do you agree that it would hurt any Republicans to campaign in support of you; and, second, will you support any Republicans who don't support you?

THE PRESIDENT. Well—[*laughing*]*—*you have asked a specific question on a statement that he has made that I have not read, and I certainly would like to read his whole context.

I have frequently stated that there are a few things in this world that I believe with my whole heart: we must be amply secure in our own right; we must help to build up countries, both militarily and economically, if the tide of communism is to be checked and turned back; we must, in this country, federally and in all proper governmental ways, be watchful of the economy, to keep it prosperous, and to keep our prosperity widely shared.

I try to do those things under principles, as I see it, that are in keeping with the Constitution of America.

Now, those are the big things that I believe in, and where I would refuse to go along and support any man who didn't believe them, because I think they are vital to our country, there can be a hundred things where a man can disagree with me and still, to my mind, belong to the general political grouping which I belong in.

One other thing: I don't like to remind you of one thing, but at least the national ticket had more people voting for it in 1956, only a year and a few months ago, than ever supported a Republican candidate before. I don't believe that is very conclusive evidence that it is better to repudiate the national ticket of 1956 than it is to support it. On the contrary, I think it would be better if they would support it.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Sir, the Army has reported to Congress that the troops at Little Rock are costing about \$3,500 a day, and they figure that the total cost for this fiscal year will be about \$5 million. Should we interpret the use of "the fiscal year" to indicate that the troops will remain there until the end of the fiscal year, or do you know when they will be pulled out, the last one?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I many times described the conditions under which I think they could be and should be taken out, but as long as there is any cost that is compelled to make certain that the Federal courts cannot be defied successfully, we have to bear the cost.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, Mr. Dulles talked yesterday about the Soviet proposal for a foreign ministers' meeting in April. I am not sure in my own mind whether the judgment of the Government is that this proposal has advanced the prospect for a Summit conference or that it makes no substantial contribution at all. Could you tell us how you estimate the importance of it?

THE PRESIDENT. I think I can say in about two sentences what I believe about the things Mr. Dulles had to say.

It is absolutely futile and, in my opinion, damaging to attempt to hold a Summit meeting unless the agenda and the subjects included on it are so well prepared as to give a genuine belief that real progress, if not fixed agreements, but real progress toward easing of tensions can be accomplished.

And, therefore, the yardstick by which the United States measures the possibility of a Summit meeting is: have we had really decent preparation that would appeal to reasonable men?

Q. Arthur B. Dunbar, Jr., Newark Evening News: On the basis, sir, of the 4-week record of the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, could you tell us, sir, whether you see any clear need for legislation to avoid the sort of influences that have been shown by that testimony?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, while I have always tried to avoid prejudging, I'd say this: there must be certainty that these so-called independent commissions are really independent, that they make their judgments without outside influence other than the submission of proper evidence, either on the part of the Government or private industry. That is what they are for, and I think it is a very tragic thing for the United States to begin believing that someone has got a really top-flight lobbying outfit and knows how to reach somebody, is getting the kind of decision that it wants in the case.

Q. William H. Knighton, Jr., Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, there are several proposals relating to the setup of the ultimate agency to control space activities, whether it be civilian or military or two separate agencies. In that regard, sir, over the last 12 years has civilian authority

over atomic energy satisfied everyone, including the military?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hope it has, because I was, I think, the first and most emphatic proponent for putting atomic energy in the civilian agency way back in '46, or when we started on this thing. Now, exactly how this thing is going to be done now—this is certain: the use of outer space for scientific purposes certainly belongs to the finest civilian administrators and scientists we can get.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, you spoke a little bit mysteriously about a message on holding a Summit conference in Washington. Could you and Mr. Khrushchev be setting——

THE PRESIDENT. No, there is nothing—after all, don't find wickedness around here where no evil is intended. [*Laughter*]

All I am saying is that I don't think it is proper to identify every message that has ever come back to me, because sometimes they are by word of mouth, sometimes they are written, they are direct telegrams; so the message came and I gave you my interpretation of it.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, in the last midterm political campaign, that was 1954, you really did a great deal to try and elect a Republican Congress. As I remember it, you spoke in Denver several times, Oregon, Los Angeles, and then, at the very——

THE PRESIDENT. I think I made about a dozen talks.

Q. Mr. Folliard: Yes, sir.

Now, do you expect to do anything comparable to that in this election year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in light of this implied criticism I just got this morning, maybe someone doesn't think it is so beneficial; but there are places I think they would like me to come around, I am sure.

Dayton Moore, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-eighth news conference was held in the Executive Office Build-

ing from 10:31 to 10:59 o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 5, 1958. In attendance: 222.

43 ¶ Letter to the Minority Leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives Concerning Measures To Aid Economic Growth. *March 8, 1958*

Dear _____:

In recent press conferences I have stressed the point that in the current economic situation, certain kinds of governmental measures, including the acceleration of planned and needed public improvements, can be helpful in promoting increased growth of the economy.

I have also stressed this point: the course of our huge, complex economy mainly depends upon what individual citizens do—upon their creativity, their productivity, their initiative and enterprise, and the millions of economic decisions which they freely make each day. The proper relation of government to the growth and vigor of such an economy must necessarily be to stimulate private production and employment, not to substitute public spending for private spending, nor to extend public domination over private activity.

I am concerned over the sudden upsurge of pump-priming schemes, such as the setting up of huge Federal bureaucracies of the PWA or WPA type. That kind of talk evidences lack of faith in the inherent vitality of our free economy and in the American as an individual. Schemes of that kind reflect the fallacy that economic progress is generated not by citizens wisely managing their own resources, but by the wholesale distribution of the people's money in dubious activities under Federal direction. Unsound programs of that kind would do great damage to America rather than contribute to our economic strength.

My February 12 economic statement emphasized a number of important considerations:

First, that current economic developments, including increased unemployment with its severe hardships for those individuals temporarily out of work, are of deep concern to us all;

Second, that the basic factors making for economic growth remain strong, justifying expectations of early economic improvement;

Third, that numerous governmental policies and programs already underway and projected will help achieve an early resumption of economic growth; and,

Fourth, that should additional governmental measures be needed, they will be taken by the Executive Branch or proposed to the Congress.

In that statement I cited a number of governmental activities currently aiding the economy. These include measures by the Federal Reserve authorities to ease credit, various steps to stimulate home-building, a \$600 million increase in Federal aid highway expenditures next fiscal year, sharply increased activity under the urban renewal program, and a more than \$5 billion increase in defense procurement and construction during the first six months of this calendar year over the preceding six months.

A number of Administration recommendations for new legislation which could be of great help in stimulating the economy are already pending before the Congress. Again I urge the Congress to act promptly on such measures as (a) authority for additional insurance of FHA mortgages of \$3 billion per year for the next five fiscal years; (b) adjustment of those statutory interest rates which stifle private investment; (c) special assistance to areas of high and persistent unemployment; (d) tax relief for small business; (e) removal of the statutory limit on the life of the Small Business Administration and provision of new authority for loans to small business; (f) a \$2 billion increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank; and (g) a \$2 billion year program to modernize post office buildings and equipment.

Since my February 12 statement the Administration has been developing additional orderly accelerations of programs that are genuinely needed in the public interest, have long been planned, and are already approved. I cite here some of the additional actions I have directed since February 12:

1. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, on my instruction, has directed the executive departments and agencies to accelerate where practicable the construction of projects for which appropriated funds are available. Acceleration of civil projects alone, many of which are already in planning and engineering stages, will result in the expenditure of nearly \$200 million several months earlier than previously planned. This earlier expenditure will step up such construction programs as Corps of Engineer civil works, the improvement of roads and facilities in National Parks, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' road building and maintenance activities.

2. Additionally, certain water resource projects have been accelerated in the present fiscal year and the affected departments are submitting

such amendments to the budget as are needed to continue this higher construction rate in 1959. Amendments, to be transmitted to the Congress next week, will involve increased appropriation requests as follows:

Department of Interior:	<i>In millions</i>
Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$46
Department of the Army:	
Corps of Engineers, Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control.....	125
Department of Agriculture:	
(Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Projects).....	15
Total.....	186

In addition, an amendment to the Department of the Interior Budget will be presented to the Congress to allow an early start on small reclamation projects which were authorized by the 1956 Small Projects Act.

3. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has just released an additional \$200 million to the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These funds will be used by the Federal National Mortgage Association to stimulate construction of homes for citizens of modest means and to implement other authorized programs. They will provide additional employment throughout the country. Should experience establish a need for more of these funds, they will be requested of the Congress.

4. In the next few days the Administration will ask the Congress to amend the Highway Act to suspend certain expenditure limitations for three years. If enacted this amendment will permit apportionments to the States of an additional \$2.2 billion of Federal funds, all of which will be placed under contract during calendar years 1958-1961. Adoption of this amendment will permit the apportionment during each of these years of a total of \$2.2 billion of Federal funds for interstate highway construction alone.

5. The military departments, on my instruction have in recent days acted to award more procurement contracts in labor surplus areas, with first priority to small business concerns in such areas. A new clause is being inserted in future contracts urging prime contractors to give preference to qualified subcontractors in labor surplus areas to the full extent permissible under existing law. The Services are also reexamining their procurements to assure that the maximum number of contracts are available to small business generally as well as to labor surplus areas.

6. The Veterans Administration has acted to make private funds more readily available to veterans for acquiring home ownership under the G. I. Loan Guaranty program, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has launched a program to increase the availability of funds for investment in home mortgages in areas that in recent months have experienced a shortage of such funds.

7. I deeply believe that we must move promptly to meet the needs of those wage earners who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits under state laws and have not yet found employment. I have requested the Secretary of Labor to present to me next week a proposal which, without intruding on present state obligations and prerogatives, would extend for a brief period the duration of benefits for these unemployed workers. This would enable eligible unemployed individuals to receive weekly benefits for a longer period than is now permitted under state laws and thus enable them to continue to seek jobs with a greater measure of security. I shall shortly place such a proposal before the Congress.

Finally, it should be understood that other programs and measures are under study and, as circumstances may require, will be administratively set in motion or proposed to the Congress.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable William F. Knowland, Minority Leader of the Sen-

ate, and to the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

44 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and Prime Minister Nkrumah on the First Anniversary of the Independence of Ghana. *March 8, 1958*

[Released March 8, 1958. Dated March 4, 1958]

Dear Prime Minister:

On behalf of the people and Government of the United States of America, I extend to your Excellency and the people of Ghana sincere

congratulations on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the independence of your nation.

Since your country joined the Community of Nations, it has gained recognition for its efforts to meet successfully the challenge inherent in launching a new nation. These efforts come as no surprise to us for, after attending your independence celebrations last March, the Vice President came away with a clear impression of the courage and determination with which your new nation faces its future.

It is gratifying to note the developing ties between Ghana and the United States, many of which reach back into the history of our two countries. We look forward to strengthening these ties and creating new ones. We are proud of the fact that hundreds of your young people, including yourself, have chosen to come to America to study in our schools, to establish friendships, and to return home with useful knowledge and experience.

As I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting you, I would be honored if you could pay an official visit to the United States in the latter part of July of this year. We would wish to have you spend a few days here in Washington, and you may desire to spend a few days elsewhere in the United States. If you can accept this invitation, the details can be readily arranged through Ambassador Flake.

I am sure that the coming year will see Ghana moving steadily ahead in the resolution of its problems and in the solidification of its position as a fully independent member of the Commonwealth and of the family of nations.

Accept, Prime Minister, our earnest good wishes and congratulations upon this auspicious occasion.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Prime Minister Nkrumah's reply follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Your message reached me on the first anniversary of Ghana's independence. It has made a deep impression not only on me, but also on all my colleagues in the government, and it will be accepted by the people of my country as an expression of the very great interest which Your Excellency, your government and

the people of the United States of America have always taken in the affairs and aspirations of the people of Ghana. We are proud of the friendship and confidence which exists between your great country and mine.

I am greatly honoured by your invitation to pay an official visit to your country in July, which I gladly accept. It will be a particular honour to be able to meet you and it will also be a real

pleasure for me to visit once again the United States to which country I am indebted for a greater part of my university education.

I am confident that my visit and the continued interest which Your Excellency takes in my country will further strengthen the bonds between our countries. We in Ghana realize the magnitude of the task that lies ahead of us

when we enter the second year of our independence. We are determined to make a success of it realizing that we have no small part to play in the future history of Africa.

Accept, Mr. President, my thanks once again and the assurances of my highest esteem and considerations.

Yours sincerely,

KWAME NKRUMAH

45 ¶ Message to Regional Conferences of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.

March 11, 1958

[Recorded on film and tape]

FIRST, I WANT TO EXPRESS my personal appreciation to each of you for attending this Conference. You are all taking valuable time from crowded personal schedules. You have come at your own expense. You have done so because you feel a most commendable sense of responsibility for the always urgent business of Highway Traffic Safety.

Second, I am delighted to see that progress is being made in the fine work you are doing. The National Safety Council reports a saving of 1,100 lives and the lowest mileage death rate in the nation's history in 1957. This is the kind of news we all like to hear.

It proves that something can and is being done to overcome the terrible march of death, personal injury and billions of dollars in property damage on our public roads.

Those in charge of the program for this Conference advise me that you are convened for two primary purposes: first, to bring you up to date on the very latest traffic safety needs. Second, to enlist your leadership in developing the widest possible support for the action programs required to meet these needs. Every year, inventories are made of the traffic-control activities of all the States and cities of the Nation. The most recent inventories show that the average safety performance of all the 48 States has reached only 58 percent of the minimum standards—that is, the States have applied only about half of the basic traffic-safety program. The performance of cities is reported as no better.

If this record is to be improved, every State, county, and local official

with responsibility for traffic control must have organized citizen support. This is why you as leaders in your States and communities have been asked to attend this Conference.

So, my plea to you is: give your support in making certain that your safety needs are met as promptly as possible. More importantly, give the leadership that is indispensable if public support is to be effective.

Action is the answer. Cooperation is the means. I am confident you'll give an excellent account of yourselves and the results will be most rewarding.

NOTE: The regional conferences were held in Atlantic City, Chicago, San Francisco, and Miami Beach.

46 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Percival F. Brundage as Director, Bureau of the Budget.

March 13, 1958

[Released March 13, 1958. Dated March 12, 1958]

Dear Percy:

It is with great regret and reluctance that I accept your resignation as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, effective on or about March fifteenth. I know well the complicated and demanding nature of the post, and realize fully that after four years of such strenuous work you have a natural and intense desire for freedom to attend to your personal affairs.

I am proud, as I know you are, of the achievements of the Bureau of the Budget under your direction. You have devoted yourself tirelessly and selflessly to bringing about better fiscal standards and management throughout all departments of government.

It is especially difficult to keep the high degree of efficiency we all want in fiscal affairs in the face of ever increasing demands of the security establishment and changes in the domestic economy. You and the members of your Department have adjusted yourselves and your work admirably and understandingly to the requirements of these situations. I am grateful to you for your outstanding service.

I appreciate your willingness to continue to work, outside of government, to bring about an awareness of what we must do to insure the sur-

vival of our free enterprise system. I am even more grateful for your assurance that, when circumstances might indicate a renewed need for your services, I would be free to call upon you.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in the hope that you and Mrs. Brundage will enjoy to the fullest, for many years, the happiness and satisfactions that you so richly deserve.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Brundage became Budget Director on April 2, 1956. His letter of March 12, 1958, was released with the President's reply.

47 ¶ Statement by the President: Launching of Vanguard Test Satellite. *March 17, 1958*

I HAVE just been informed by Dr. Alan Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, that a small test vehicle has been placed in orbit around the earth by the Vanguard rocket.

The orbiting is part of a series of tests which will be conducted prior to the launching of Vanguard satellites as part of the United States participation in International Geophysical Year.

48 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Cale P. and Julia Fay Haun. *March 17, 1958*

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 674, entitled "AN ACT For the relief of Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun".

The bill would provide that, for the purpose of determining the individual liability for income taxes for the taxable year 1953 of Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun, sole stockholders of River Grange Company, Incorporated, which was liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation adopted on December 24, 1953, the elections of Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun to have the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be considered to have been filed within

thirty days after the adoption of such plan. The bill states that the mailing of such election was delayed, without negligence or fault on the part of such stockholders, beyond the thirtieth day following the adoption of such plan.

Section 112 (b) (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 provides a special rule in the case of certain complete liquidations of domestic corporations occurring within one calendar month for the treatment of gain on the shares of stock owned by qualified electing shareholders. The effect of this section is to permit deferral of tax upon unrealized appreciation in the value of the property distributed in liquidation. An election to be governed by section 112 (b) (7) must be filed by the shareholder or by the liquidating corporation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or before midnight of the 30th day after adoption of the plan of liquidation. The bill would waive this requirement for the named taxpayers.

The records of the Treasury Department show that River Grange Company, Incorporated, adopted a plan of complete liquidation on December 24, 1953. The Internal Revenue Service began an examination of the return of this corporation on September 9, 1954, and a question arose as to whether the stockholders had filed an election under section 112 (b) (7). It was found that no such election had been filed. A representative of the taxpayers has advised that an election was mailed on or about September 10, 1954, which date was more than seven months after the expiration of the statutory period for filing the election.

Except in the case of special circumstances, the enactment of special legislative relief for a taxpayer who has not made an election within the time prescribed by law constitutes an inequitable discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated. The primary extenuating circumstance on which the taxpayers appear to rely in this instance is that a professional advisor, upon whom the taxpayers were accustomed to depend in legal matters, was incapacitated by illness six months prior to the adoption of the plan of liquidation so that the taxpayers were compelled to rely on other professional advisors. The circumstances of this case do not seem to justify special legislative relief.

The granting of special relief in this case would constitute an inequitable discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and

would create an undesirable precedent which might encourage other taxpayers to seek relief in the same manner.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

49 ¶ Remarks at Sixth Annual Republican Women's National Conference. *March 18, 1958*

Miss Adkins and Fellow Citizens:

I have always been especially happy to meet with gatherings of women workers and leaders in the Republican Party. This is not only because they are more numerous than men, and normally far more enthusiastic, in general women assume a much more personal attitude toward the business of party organization and work than do men. When a job needs doing they are likely to say, "All right, let's get at it." To me this is far more inspiring than to hear someone say, "Well, why don't you get after this problem and do something about it?"

Now, since women are both practical and personal—and who am I to omit the adjective charming?—they are also persuasive. This is one of the most important qualifications that any political worker can have.

So, as I try to express to you the thoughts that I have in mind this afternoon, I want to assure you that I do so with the feeling that you have always been, over these past five years, an army of devoted, helpful and energetic associates and friends. You have done much to attract supporters, women and men, to administrative programs and to our Party's platforms.

For this I thank each of you.

The American citizen in these times has a staggering job in keeping up with the facts and issues of a fast-moving world.

He is seemingly expected to understand everything from the effects of a change in the Federal Reserve discount rates, to a boundary dispute in mid-Africa, to the impact of our stock-piling policy upon the zinc industry.

Presumably to help him gain this understanding, every day millions of words pour out of our presses and our loud-speakers to tell him about the day's news and controversies. Now along with this he is

practically inundated by a volume of advice and exhortation flowing from political circles, as to what his opinions and his actions should be.

Now out of such a welter of words and widely-diverging counsel, how can the thoughtful citizen develop for himself sensible decisions on current issues?

Obviously, he cannot do it by bending to every gust of political opinion, or by depending upon the meanderings of some self-appointed prophet.

He can deal wisely with his complex world only if he begins with an orderly set of personal convictions about fundamentals. Next, he must assemble pertinent facts as he knows them, and then must constantly check his daily decisions against these deep convictions and these facts.

In somewhat the same fashion, it is one of the functions of a political party to develop and articulate basic convictions, so that its specific governmental actions will have the direction of well-understood principles.

I am proud to say that the Republican Party and the Republican Administration have held forth to American men and women a consistent set of basic policies. For five years we have struggled tirelessly to put those policies into action. And with a good deal of success.

Now, let us see how both a Party and an individual, pondering problems that today engage attention can, by harking back to principle, sometimes transform a swirling mass of controversy into a clear line of purpose.

I.

First, for example, there is the relation of the government to the economy.

The Republican principle is clear: we believe that the government has a never-ending responsibility to keep abreast of the facts of economic activity, and to be prepared, whenever an economic downturn occurs, to do whatever it can to help bring about a healthy increase in employment and business activity. But another part of the same principle holds that the real mainspring of our kind of economy is not government, but the built-in thrust and vigor of private enterprise.

Now let me here say this personally to every unemployed worker, every housewife trying to keep the family going on an unemployment

check, every worried businessman, every young man and woman concerned about a job: your Administration is doing and will do everything that it can constructively do to bring about a resurgence of employment and production.

This is not an exercise in economic theory, nor primarily a problem of graphs and statistics. All the economic indicators and high-sounding oratory in the world cannot fill the empty place in a pay envelope.

We are concerned with people—their jobs, their homes, their children, their hopes and plans, their worries and their ambitions.

Now already a long line of governmental actions has been taken to stimulate recovery.

The government has acted, I earnestly believe, in both a sound and timely fashion.

First, beginning in November the Federal Reserve authorities began to ease credit. Funds are now more readily available to borrowers and interest costs are lower.

Second, the Administration has taken numerous steps, in the light of easier credit conditions, to stimulate private demand for homes. Down payments were reduced last August. The amount of cash required to purchase a new home was further reduced in January. Last month the Veterans Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board acted to increase the availability of funds for home mortgages. I have recently ordered the release of additional funds for military housing and for special assistance programs.

Third, we shall recommend to the Congress a plan to help meet the personal needs of those unemployed workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits under state laws. We must move with speed because this plan bears directly on the immediate personal well-being and personal dignity of thousands of American families.

Fourth, the Administration has accelerated the schedule for the construction and improvement of needed facilities for which appropriated funds are available.

These projects include such items as water resources and reclamation projects. They include a step-up in federal aid for hospital construction.

They include the Administration's program to modernize our postal facilities. This is a step which is essential if the Post Office Department is to continue expeditious handling of the growing volume of mail.

The General Services Administration is accelerating its program for

repair and modernization of Federal buildings and for building needed new facilities.

A sharp advance in expenditures for Federal aid to highways is already taking place under the new budget. And I have asked the Congress to amend the Highway Act to suspend certain expenditure ceilings for three years, to permit accelerated placement of highway contracts.

Activity under the Urban Renewal Program is also rising rapidly, and we are taking action to speed pending projects.

Now this is a sample of the sort of thing we are already doing.

All of the projects being accelerated and being presently readied as a reserve have one thing in common: they are useful and needed in themselves. Moreover, they are generally projects that start quickly, and provide employment quickly. They will not drag out so long that they compete with the needs of private enterprise when resurgence comes.

Now a word about the make-work approach with its vast, slow-moving projects. To this I am flatly opposed. First, it is not effective. Moreover, experience clearly shows that too much of this sort of make-work activity tends to supplant rather than to supplement private activity. It dulls the edge of private initiative. It builds up a huge bureaucracy. And it threatens to turn a temporary recession into a long-term economic headache.

The hardships to individuals and their families of a temporary downturn in employment are bad enough. But this Administration is not going to be panicked by alarmists into activities that could actually make those hardships not temporary but chronic.

So let me repeat: this Administration will continue to undertake, by Executive action or proposal to the Congress, any measure—including tax reduction if, after consultation with the Congressional leaders, such action should prove desirable and necessary—that will assist healthy economical recovery.

This recovery effort of the American people will be successful. It will be successful, because we have faith in our nation, in our free economy, and in ourselves. Americans have over the years earned for themselves the highest standard of living in the world. They still have the same skills, the same resources, the same knowledge and the same experience. These will enable them to overcome temporary setbacks to economic growth and place them once more on the road to ever higher levels of prosperity.

To this goal I am fully dedicated.

My confidence in our ability to attain this goal is as strong as my belief in the greatness and destiny of our beloved country.

II.

Next, the farm economy.

If there ever was an issue that called for intelligence instead of prejudice, conviction instead of expediency, purpose instead of drifting, courage instead of timidity—that issue is the farm program.

It is therefore highly fortunate that we have a Secretary of Agriculture who typifies intelligence, conviction, purpose and courage.

Now the principle we are following with respect to the farm economy is this: to get real improvement in farm income, unnatural wartime controls must progressively give way to greater reliance on the natural operation of free market forces. Price-depressing surpluses must be reduced and then eliminated. At the same time, price support policies must avoid creating new and greater surpluses.

Meanwhile, every possible constructive action to improve agricultural health should be taken. Already much progress has been made in this direction through the Rural Development program. We have extension of low-cost credit to the family farm, the sharing of our abundance with the needy at home and abroad through donations, export sales for foreign currencies, research to find new uses for farm products, special programs to increase milk consumption, long-range conservation measures, and the development of new markets.

Now the improvement in farm prices at points where these principles have been given a chance shows that we are on the right track. Income per person on farms last year was the highest in history. But improvement is slow, the adjustment is sometimes painful, and there have been increases in costs of non-farm products that have robbed farmers of parts of their gains. But the direction of the Administration's farm program itself is right.

By contrast, the Senate bill passed last week, freezing rigidly the price-depressing practices of the past, represents in my opinion a 180-degree turn in the wrong direction—that direction that can only lead to chronic controls and perpetual troubles for the farmer. The Administration program seeks to make government a real partner of the farmer—and not his boss.

III.

Now, a word about conduct in government.

Here there is only one possible principle for all Americans to follow: the standard of official conduct must be the highest standard known to human behavior.

Government activities reach into the lives and businesses of our people at a thousand points. For all practical purposes, remedies by the individual against unwise or unfair government actions are often too difficult and too costly to be effective. As a result, the citizen's primary protection lies in the assurance that the country's administrators are affected by no conceivable interest other than the public interest.

Of course in a government as large as ours, staffed by fallible human beings, there is no way to make certain that a deviation from this standard will not sometimes occur. But all of us can make certain, by prompt, decisive and fair corrective action, that public confidence in the integrity of government is maintained.

The greater the necessary role and responsibility of government, then, the greater the importance of uncompromising insistence on the highest official standards, all the time, everywhere.

IV.

Now, my friends, I should like to talk to you about the principle we are following in our relations with people overseas.

It comes to this: we are trying to apply to the world community the same principles that have brought harmony and progress to local, state and national communities in this country.

Many years ago, the things we now do on a community basis were unheard-of. A man who could afford to educate his own children hired tutors, though his neighbors' children remained ignorant. He took health precautions in his own house, though nearby there might be disease and contagion. He looked after his own business, and let other businessmen look out for themselves.

Then people began to realize, as a matter of simple self-interest, that they themselves could have a free, healthy, prosperous community only if their neighbors were educated and healthy and their community prosperous.

Now our programs of economic and technical aid to newly-developing countries recognize this same truth, on a world-wide basis.

A similar principle applies to world trade.

Four and one-half million Americans owe their jobs directly to the activity created by overseas trade. But if we are to sell to others, we must buy from others. If we do not buy from them, and pay for them with dollars, where will they get the dollars with which to buy our goods? And if they do not buy our goods, what happens to the four and one-half million Americans whose jobs depend upon it?

But there is even more at stake. Peace is at stake.

Let us try to picture two different kinds of world.

First, a world in which we have begun to throw up increasing tariff and quota restrictions against imports. What happens? Bitter resentment among peoples whose good will and help is essential to our collective security. A sharp cut in their purchases from us—and sales to us. A severe blow to their vitally necessary development programs. A resultant mounting of unrest and violence. Offers by the Soviets to take their output on a barter basis. A desperate turning toward the communists, for want of an alternative. A gradual shackling of the smaller country's economy to that of the Soviets. Then it becomes an economic satellite, overrun with communist technicians and agents. At last national and personal freedoms are lost. Eventually, as one country after another runs this course, the United States will find itself beleaguered and alone. Then our nation's economy will be shrunk, its military posture damaged, and its young men drafted by the millions for the grim defense of their friendless country.

But now let us consider the other picture. A world in which the newly-developing countries build up more and more diversified economies. This creates a host of new demands and wants to be filled by sales from our factories and from our farms. The products of those countries begin to sell all over the globe. With progress comes pride and confidence. The same energy that might have gone into rioting and smashing goes into building and producing—into more and more demands for our products. As more and more goods move back and forth between our countries, so more and more people visit and learn to know each other. Millions of people acquire a stake in a stable but forward-moving way of life, that combines increasing living standards with personal freedom. In short, they have a stake in building and maintaining the only kind of world in which peace can really grow and flourish.

My fellow citizens, that is the kind of world America wants—and, indeed, needs.

If we are to have that kind of world, we must help to build it. Two of the most indispensable building-stones in the structure—without which it can never stand—are the Administration's mutual security bill and the extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

CONCLUSION

Now, although my audience today is made up primarily of women, I have talked to you not as women but as American citizens with a real responsibility in public affairs. You see, there is no special "women's angle" to the great issues of our day. Certainly, mothers do not want their sons to be shot at on the battlefield. Neither do fathers. And, I might add, neither do the sons.

Now our problems are not problems of motives. All Americans agree on the kind of harmonious prospering world we would like to see. Our problem is rather to get public understanding of the intricate international and domestic questions that must be decided right if we are to help build that kind of world.

An ever increasing burden of responsibility has devolved upon the people of this country in recent years. In the perspective of history, we have had comparatively little time as a people to prepare for it. But this is no cause for pessimism or defeatism. Rather it is a condition that should stimulate our pride and inspire our confidence. Though America is confronted with a great task, let no one doubt that America is equal to its every requirement. So first, what is needed above all is sober education in the facts of today's world. We must have a seriousness of approach to crucial public issues that is in proportion to the gravity of the decisions we must make and sustain.

In the light of our world position, our nation cannot tolerate, in any individual or in any party, demagoguery that would put winning immediate political advantage above winning the world struggle for justice and freedom. In this day and time it is up to every political party in every free country to stand up and be counted. Each must make clear its dedication to the best interests of its nation and the world.

The Republican Party and Republican Administration take their stand on their nation-wide principles, their constant five-year endeavor to apply those principles, and their forward-looking proposals for the future.

These are the actions that the overwhelming majority of Americans—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—know in their hearts are what the country needs and the world needs.

The growing dimensions of our world responsibility require that we strive always toward higher levels of understanding, of personal dedication and of insistence upon absolute integrity in political life. As long as this is our Party's dedication, we will attract to its support those additional millions of Americans who, with us, believe that we can make our country and our world more secure, more prosperous and peaceful.

My most profound hope, my most devout prayer for the Republican Party is that in its ranks the workers, members and candidates will be individuals who will set—and live—this high standard of responsibility, understanding and devotion. Thus they will bring lasting credit and strength to party, to community and to country.

Thank you very much indeed.

NOTE: The President spoke at the luncheon meeting at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words

"Miss Adkins" referred to Bertha Adkins, Assistant to the Chairman, Republican National Committee.

50 ¶ Letter to Albert M. Cole, Administrator,
Housing and Home Finance Agency, on
Accelerating Construction Programs.
March 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Cole:

In accordance with the policy announced in my statement of March 8, 1958, of accelerating where feasible construction programs under existing appropriations and authorizations, you are directed to take the following steps with respect to programs under the jurisdiction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Public Facility Loan Program

You are instructed to take all feasible administrative steps to secure the commencement of construction of projects supported under the Public Facility Loan program including the use of Federal financing during construction where such financing will avoid a delay in initiating

the project. Preference should be given to loans for projects ready for immediate construction. In addition, you should liberalize the program by extending eligibility for loans to communities of larger population and by broadening the categories of public works eligible for loans. To assure adequate funds to finance this accelerated program, I am directing the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to release present reserved balances of the \$100 million authorization for this program for use as needed for the processing of applications.

College Housing

You should launch a vigorous program to expedite construction on some \$300 million in college housing loans on which planning is complete or substantially under way, and which have not yet been placed under construction. To this end, you should undertake, in cooperation with the governing officials of applicant institutions, to assure that there is no avoidable delay in the commencement of construction on college housing program projects. In this case again, Federal advances for construction should be used to the extent necessary to accomplish this purpose.

Urban Renewal

Public and private construction planned in connection with urban renewal projects in execution or about to be placed in execution involves investments of hundreds of millions of dollars. In many cases the land involved has been acquired, cleared and improved, and in some has been sold or leased for redevelopment. This large volume of essential construction should be accelerated. To this end, top priority should be given in the operations of your agency to urban renewal activities:

1. Facilitating and accelerating the undertaking of construction on urban renewal project sites where the land has already been disposed of for redevelopment in accordance with an approved urban renewal plan.
2. Accelerating the disposition of project land which can be made available for early construction when sold.
3. Prompt initiation of installation of public facilities and site improvements.

In connection with the foregoing, you should where necessary au-

eratives and other borrowers to move forward the time at which orders are placed with manufacturers of materials and equipment under these programs.

2. Encourage additional facilities loans to finance farm and rural home installations for electrical services, and the purchase of electrical appliances and other equipment. Funds are presently available under the REA program which can be used to finance such installations and purchases by consumers. Additional purchases of facilities, where needed for improved farm and family living, would be of special benefit to the economy at this time.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: For the statement of March 8, referred to in the first paragraph, see Item 43, above.

52 ¶ Citation Accompanying the Sylvanus Thayer Award Presented to Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence. *March 21, 1958*

[Read in the President's name by Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger, USA (Retired)]

I AM DELIGHTED to participate in a ceremony that links your name with that of the father of West Point, Sylvanus Thayer.

Founder and Director of the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, you are the inventor of the cyclotron, recipient of the Nobel Prize, leader in the development and use of high energy accelerators.

Under your leadership, the Radiation Laboratory contributed materially to development of the electro-magnetic method of separating uranium isotopes and thereby greatly enhanced your nation's security.

As student of the atom, you have sought its beneficent application not only to physics—but to biology, medicine and technology.

Today the men of West Point pay tribute to your contributions to our nation and all mankind, and for your achievements as scientist and as a statesman of science.

It is my great privilege, on their behalf, to convey the gratitude of

your colleagues and countrymen—and to present you with the Sylvanus Thayer Award of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

NOTE: The President's flight to West Point was canceled because of inclement weather. The citation was telephoned to the office of the Superintendent of

the Academy and was read by General Crittenger, President of the Association of Graduates of the Academy, at a luncheon of the Association.

53 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Extending Unemployment Compensation Benefits. *March 25, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend to the Congress the enactment of legislation to provide for the temporary continuation of unemployment compensation benefits to otherwise eligible individuals who have exhausted their benefits under State and Federal laws. I believe that these workers and their families should be enabled temporarily to receive weekly benefits for a longer period than is now in effect so that in the current economic situation they and their families can obtain a greater measure of security.

These recommendations reflect my strong conviction that we must act promptly, emphatically and broadly to temper the hardship being experienced by workers whose unemployment has been prolonged. They also reflect my conviction that the need for additional assistance to these workers will be of relatively brief duration.

Such legislation should not encroach upon the prerogatives which belong to the States, and matters of eligibility, disqualification, and benefit amounts should be left to the States. The legislation should provide, however, for the payment, to individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation benefits, of temporary benefits for an additional period equal to one-half of the duration of their regular benefits.

The State Employment Security agencies and the Railroad Retirement Board would administer the program. The Government would be reimbursed for the costs incurred by it for this program in each State through an increase, four years after the program's end, in the tax payments to the Federal Government by employers in that State under the Federal

Unemployment Tax Act. Any State, however, that wished to avoid an increase in such tax on the payrolls of employers within the State, could provide for reimbursement to the Federal Government either by direct appropriation or by authorizing transfers from its credit in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

The temporary Federal assistance which this program provides, while of great immediate benefit, is in no sense a substitute for extending the coverage of unemployment compensation which I have previously recommended, or for appropriate State action extending the duration of benefits and increasing benefit amounts which I have previously urged upon the States.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

54 ¶ Memorandum Approving Recommendations of Special Committee To Investigate Crude Oil Imports. *March 25, 1958*

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior:

I have approved the recommendations embodied in the Supplementary Report dated March 24, 1958, of the Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports as set forth in the attached memorandum. I direct you to incorporate these recommendations in the administration of the voluntary oil import program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The recommendations referred to relate to revised allocations for crude oil imports in Districts I-IV. Similar memorandums dated and released on June 4, July 1, and December 23 record the President's approval of the Special Com-

mittee's recommendations relating to (1) importation of petroleum products other than crude oil, (2) allocations for District V, and (3) continuance of existing crude oil allocations through February 28, 1959.

55 ¶ Remarks at the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. *March 25, 1958*

Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a distinct honor and privilege to greet such a great body of Americans gathered here for such a human and noble purpose: the pur-

pose of cutting down the accidents that bring suffering to people, that cost us so much in treasure and through which we lose so much of the skills that we need in our country.

I understand this is your tenth anniversary and the sixth of your conferences of this type. I have been informed by various members of the Administration that the results of your work have been noticeable through the years. These are not, therefore, conventions in the sense of being a good way to get away from the old hometown—to have a good time. These are conventions and conferences by serious-minded people, attacking with real success a very serious problem: the human values that are lost through the accident rate in our industry.

I understand there are something of the order of fourteen thousand people killed, to say nothing of two million—of that order—injured. The human values that are so lost are of course indescribable.

Belonging to a civilization that places human liberty, human rights and, above all, human dignity as the greatest value that our nation possesses, the value on which our whole governmental system is based is, of course, a tremendous contrast to a dictatorship where the individual is a pawn to be used at the behest and at the will of the state. In a dictatorship the individual has no rights, has no freedoms, and human dignity is a concept that is not even understood.

But we, having that value, are deeply concerned, first of all, with the human values that we lose through the accidents we incur in industry. You people are doing everything you can to prevent accidents.

Another value I should think would be that of skills. We put years in training people. It means an investment not only in money but in human satisfaction that a man gets for himself when he learns to do something better than he did before. As that training goes on and we lose one of those individuals from industry, we have a loss that each of us must feel to some degree, and certainly the nation cannot afford.

Finally, we come down to the financial costs of such losses. These also you are here to help prevent. Through such losses there are people without paychecks, there are people who have to pay long, big hospital and doctors' bills. Of course, the financial cost of a death falls most heavily upon the family and the locality, but indeed in the long run on the nation.

So we have, it seems to me, a purpose that is worthy of the trouble you people have taken to come here and confer about it, to discuss

it with your fellow citizens, and to make certain that progress is not only constant but swift.

I feel that along with the old truth—the old axiom—that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, eternal vigilance is the price of safety, too. Because if we know what to do, if we are vigilant in the industrial leadership, and if each person working in national industry is vigilant, then through such vigilance we will do much to cut down our losses.

So I repeat, it is a distinct honor and privilege to be with you, to extend to you personally and officially a welcome to this Capital, and certainly above all things to wish you success in your work.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at Constitution Hall. His opening words “Mr. Secretary” referred to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

56 ¶ The President’s News Conference of *March 26, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

In the scientific field, I have two or three announcements, the first of which I will read, although the document will be in mimeographed form and you can get it after you leave here. This one has to do with forthcoming tests.

[*Reading*] In line with what I said to the press on July 3, 1957, the United States will demonstrate the progress our scientists are achieving in reducing radio-active fallout from nuclear explosions.

To this end, for the first time at any test, we are planning to invite the United Nations to select a group of qualified scientific observers to witness at the Pacific Proving Ground this summer a large nuclear explosion in which radio-active fallout will be drastically reduced.

We will also invite—as we have on occasions in the past—a representative group of United States and foreign news media correspondents.

The United States scientists have been making progress in reducing radio-active fallout from nuclear explosions in the hope and belief that basic advances in both the peaceful and military uses of nuclear energy will thus be achieved. The advantages to mankind of continued progress in this field are obvious.

The United States has always publicly announced in advance its

nuclear testing programs. We trust that the forthcoming tests will provide valuable information to the world. [*Ends reading*]

Now, the next statement is about another document. There has been prepared by my Scientific Advisory Committee a paper that is called, "Introduction to Outer Space."¹ This report, in my opinion, is the most interesting and fascinating thing in this field that I have seen, and I want to make it available to the entire public. Frankly, I am hopeful that all publicity media will find it so interesting that they will give it the widest possible dissemination.

Then, I wanted to make this final statement: I expect to send up shortly recommended legislation providing for civilian control and direction of governmental activities incident to civilian space programs.

As I say, that report will be—is that to be this afternoon or this morning? [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*] That one you will get this afternoon.

The first one that I read is the one you will get this morning; the other one will be ready this afternoon.

That's all.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, can you say specifically whether Russia and other Communist nation observers will attend those tests?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course I can't tell what they will accept, but we are hopeful that the United Nations will designate the Scientific Committee for Detection, I believe it is, of Radioactivity—that's about its name. On that committee are U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, the United States, U. K., Canada, and a few others. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hagerty can give you also the entire list of nations. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

Mr. Hagerty wants me to read the full—the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, that's the name of the committee.

Q. Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, Mr. Khrushchev has in recent weeks hinted that Russia might unilaterally end its atomic tests and stop production of nuclear weapons. My question is: does the administration have any information that this is a real possibility, and how would you view such a Soviet move?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, anything is a possibility. As we have been reporting from time to time, they have undergone a long series of

¹ See Item 57.

tests and I don't know what they will do, of course.

So far as we are concerned, we have been perfectly honest in stating exactly what we expect to do. It has been many months ago that we announced our spring tests; and we have always stated that when there was any reliable agreement for stopping tests, and particularly when this can be connected with elimination of manufacture for weapon purposes, that we would be quite ready to go with the thing.

I don't know anything about the possibility of their making a statement.

Q. John R. Gibson, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion recently of taxes. Could you say just what the administration's policy is on tax cuts now, particularly as to timing?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, sir, I have tried to be very accurate in what I had to say about it. I have never excluded the possibility that there might come a situation where a tax reduction would seem desirable.

At the same time, I think that every thoughtful person, certainly that I have met and this includes leaders from both parties, views this step or possible step with such seriousness that they are not going to be stampeded into doing it. As a matter of fact, I believe the Secretary of the Treasury has conferred with leaders in the Democratic Party, with the result that we have agreed to do nothing except with bipartisan consultation, at least notification of intention.

All sorts of difficulties arise with the possibility of tax reduction. Most of you have been aware of some of the anxiety voiced by our people for larger and larger military appropriations. Those appropriations by '59 will be very considerably greater than they are now.

There have been all sorts of other proposals for expenditures that will swell national budgets if all of them are approved.

So, in any event, there seems to be the prospect of very greatly increased expenditures.

Now, if you recognize that any tax cut is bound to increase the gap between revenues and expenditures, realizing again the seriousness of large and continuing deficits upon our whole fiscal and financial system, then you will see that this is not something to do lightly.

I do say that we are watching every development as closely as we know how. We try to get advice, information, counsel from every phase of our American life, and we are certainly going to do those things we think

should be done; but we are not going into a tax cut or any other what we believe to be unwise program that can hurt us badly in the future. We have got to think of the years to come as well as the immediate month in which we are living.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, to go back to the nuclear testing for a moment: have you had the report from Dr. Killian on the feasibility of test detection if there were an agreement?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't understand the question correctly—feasibility?

Q. Mr. Roberts: Have you had a report from Dr. Killian on the feasibility of detecting tests in the Soviet Union if there were an agreement, and do your earlier remarks indicate that there is no truth in the reports that you might consider separating the test ban from the production cutoff?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Roberts, as I have told you time and again, certainly I believe it would be unwise to take a perfectly rigid position in respect to any of these things where any agreement would seem to be a reliable one, and would seem to be opening the door to wider and better negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Now, I have not only had many conferences with Dr. Killian, but with others in the scientific world about the feasibility of detecting tests.

While I think there is certainly a little field for uncertainty, and some differing opinion, I think that by and large for any sizable test of any kind, if it didn't go way down into the, you might say, fractional kiloton, that the tests ought with proper inspectional facilities, seismic and electronic, and so on, that they ought to be detected.

Q. Robert C. Pierpoint, *CBS News*: Mr. President, in view of the long exchange of messages that you have had with the Soviet Union, and particularly the most recent message from the U. S. S. R., do you believe that Summit talks are closer or further away?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is a very difficult guess to make, you might say.

This is what I am trying to do: I am trying to maintain a position that I think is conciliatory, that will reflect reasonableness and logic and truth as we see it.

Now, we simply, as I see it, must not by going to a Summit meeting appear to accept every contention that the Soviets are now making. In other words, we must not tacitly say "Yes, we approve of everything that

they are now saying as possible subjects for conversation.” It isn’t necessarily true or acceptable to us. As I say again, we must be careful to prepare these meetings properly.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, although there is plenty of food in this country, many families, especially children and most especially the unemployed, cannot buy because the prices are so high. Have you ever considered the so-called Brannan plan by which the food stuffs went into the market and at whatever price it would bring and the Government pays the farmer the difference between that and parity?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mrs. Craig, yes, I have read it often, read about it, discussed it, and frankly I do not believe in the Brannan plan.

Now, I do say this: with our surpluses, I believe that we could find better ways at times such as these of using our surpluses better. And we are doing this more generously and more freely at this moment. But I just don’t believe that you can get such a program as this, and work it in our country and keep farmers free.

Q. Joseph R. Slevin, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, do you see any sign of the downward movement of the economy as coming to an end?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think there are many factors that would imply that the bottom is certainly close, or possibly even now reached. But we have gone through these factors, about the strength of consumer buying and many things of that kind. I don’t see any need this morning for going through all of them. My own feeling is we are going through the worst of it right now.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, getting back to the farm situation, there are reports that you will veto the farm price freeze measure and then in an administrative action, announce some increase in the supports for crops and for dairy products as you did in 1956. Could you tell us anything about that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am always intrigued by prophecies of what I shall do and how I shall do it.

Now, the bill that we have now is still under study. I’ve had many conferences with my people, and action will be taken soon.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, back to this food question. There are people out in New Mexico right now who can’t even get beans because they can’t get them out of surplus food

stocks. They are going hungry. There are some unemployed in this country who can't get anything but starches to eat, and that has been going on for months. Can't we do something to give better distribution of surplus foods or to get meat into the surplus pile so that we can give these people a balanced diet?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, right now, if you can take beef at over 30 cents and pork, over 20, and call it surplus, you'll be doing something. I don't see how you can do it. I don't see how meat can be in surplus.

Now, as to methods that there may be for feeding the hungry, after all, one of the things that I am attempting to do by this extension of the benefits of unemployment insurance is to take the burden off the States for what they have to do in assistance within the States and, therefore, give them more opportunity to take care of people that are not taken care of by an extension of this kind. I believe—did I sign that this morning? [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*] I believe it is either down today, or on the route.

But I agree with you, something should be done for people that are hungry, but we must not just always say that it has got to be right square here from Washington, that we are going to send this and that. We must do our part, respecting the responsibilities, the rights of the States, and if we do our things in that formula, I think we won't go too badly wrong.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Another domestic matter, Mr. President. Little Rock is still unsolved. There are responsible reports indicating indeed that the basic issues are more embittered and in a worse state of ferment than they have been before.

Your Civil Rights Commission exists but it hasn't really got its work off the ground and hasn't really got a budget of its own.

Do such things indicate an inclination on the part of the administration to follow rather than lead these civil rights problems to a decision; or, on the other hand, do you have in mind some intensification of pressure on the part of the Federal Government toward them?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, just a minute. Intensification of Federal activity can mean many things, and certainly I would have to know exactly what you were proposing before I would believe it to be legal and proper and desirable.

Now I have preached, since the day I came to this office, and long

before, that we are going to solve some of these great internal social problems of the United States of America by reason, by education, by tolerance of the other fellow's views.

I do not believe that all of these problems can be solved just by a new law, or something that someone says, with teeth in it. For example, when we got into the Little Rock thing, it was not my province to talk about segregation or desegregation. I had the job of supporting a Federal court that had issued a proper order under the Constitution, and where compliance was prevented by action that was unlawful.

I had to do that, and that is an entirely different thing from me starting out new laws for attacking this basic problem, which I again say is not going to be solved finally until it is done by understanding and reason.

Now, on the other hand, with respect to your reference to the Commission, surely it has had a hard time getting off the ground. We had to give it, you might say, a loaned budget, but I have great hopes for what it will do in both these fields, watching and seeing what are the legal difficulties that occur, as well as what can be done in helping to get things done in what you might call the educational and even, indeed, the spiritual field.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Sir, Senator McClellan's investigating committee has just come out with their report criticizing the Teamsters' Union and a few others on the grounds of alleged corruption, and proposing several laws to promote union democracy through secret ballots, and so forth. Is it your hope that Congress will pass some legislation along those lines before it goes home this year? I know you recommended——

THE PRESIDENT. I have a very fine answer for you. If you will just read again exactly what I said in my special message, I think it was in late January, on labor, you will find exactly what my views are.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, recently you told us, sir, that you would be willing to hold a Summit conference in the United States if you thought it would contribute to peace. Since then there have been reports that the administration felt that Geneva might be a better site, particularly in view of the feeling that Mr. Khrushchev might use a visit to the United States for his own propaganda purposes. Could you tell us what your latest view on this is, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I have no change in the views that I have already

expressed, but I will tell you this: by no means do I fear the results on America of a visit by Mr. Khrushchev.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, some of your critics claim that you are not doing enough to combat the recession, that to wait until the middle of April is too late.

I wonder if you could discuss that point?

THE PRESIDENT. I think I explained it rather thoroughly in connection with my remarks on tax reduction. I think that we have got to be very, very careful of what we are doing to this economy over the years as well as just looking at the immediate difficulties in which we find ourselves; to fail to do so, to my mind, is merely to bring on again a difficulty that could be even worse. We can compound difficulties here. So, I can run through again for you all the things that we have put down on paper, the recommendations I made to the Congress. They are numerous, and I think mostly they are reasonable, but I do believe that if we go frantic on this, like some people wanted to do on Sputnik, we can be doing the wrong thing.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Have you and your advisers projected the spending of this Congress so that you can make an estimate on the deficit for the current fiscal year and next year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll tell you, we tried a little bit, but you can't do it. For example, the housing bill now before me was first started off at \$2.9 billion; and now we have got one item in the housing bill, \$1.5 [billion] that means, as far as I can see, just right square out of the Treasury as quick as they come in and recommend that the Government purchase these insured loans. So you just can't tell what is going to happen until we are further along in the session I think, as far as the amounts are concerned. But I do think this: it would be futile to believe we could keep the amounts down to what they are now.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, going back to the Summit conference for a moment, sir, Mr. Pierpoint commented on the long exchange of letters between you and Premier Bulganin. The Russians seem prompted by some sense of immediate urgency to have a Summit conference, more than usual. Have you any comment on what might be giving them this sense of urgency?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I really believe it is their hoped for effect upon the world at large. By saying these things, by seeing in the papers

what they purport to mean, they believe they are getting the world convinced that Russia really wants peace and negotiated agreements that are sound and practical and fair to both sides and enforceable.

Now, that is what they, it seems to me, are trying to get over. Now, when you take ourselves, and we try to analyze these things—remember, we are handicapped by the attempt at least to observe fact and truth—why sometimes our answers may not seem as convincing; and if they think they are getting a propaganda advantage, there it is.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Mr. President, there are reports that many people are holding off from buying automobiles to wait and see whether there is a cut in the excise tax. If there should be such a cut, do you think it should be retroactive?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'm not going to answer that question directly for the simple reason I don't want yet to discuss the details of any such proposal before you until I believe that necessity is here.

But I will say this: I believe that the American public now should be buying on the basis of the worth of the product that is offered to them. I believe that there is a great field for expansion of business by better salesmanship on the part of business concerns. I believe we have got great savings, I believe that we have got to offer things in a better packaged way, we've got to do better advertising; and above all things let the public buy when they think they are getting a bargain and not worrying about what is going to be some possible future action.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, this has to do with the reciprocal trade agreement. As you know, sir, many Senators and Congressmen are concerned about the possible adverse effects on their communities of the renewal of the reciprocal trade agreement legislation in general. However, many of them believe they could vote for the renewal of such an important measure if there were less stress and strain and less opposition back home, if an amendment were added in the form of a trade adjustment act, which would aid labor and industry and communities generally which might be adversely affected by the operations of the reciprocal trade agreements legislation.

Is there any prospect that you and the administration would support such an amendment of the reciprocal trade act?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the only amendment I can think would be more useful was that you could go back to 50 percent above the 1934

tariff levels in order to protect a particular industry when there was clear evidence that it was being threatened.

Now, I don't know of any other amendment that we have thought of, and I don't know what you could be thinking of.

Q. Mr. Herling: Well, sir, aside from the peril point angle, there is legislation introduced which would physically and economically aid communities that might be adversely affected.

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, you mean direct, some kind——

Q. Mr. Herling: Direct subsidy, yes.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, whatever you can——

Q. Mr. Herling: The Randall Commission report, for example.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there, of course, there have been all sorts of things suggested even to the degree of assisting a small industry that wants to go into something else, and giving it Federal help while it gets going on something that's more profitable for it, and all sorts of things. None of them as far as I know have been written into legislation, but there is, of course, all of this concern about the so-called depressed areas by giving greater intensity to your procurement efforts in those areas, wherever you can. Everything of that kind has been done that I know of, but the idea you are now propounding, I don't——

Q. Mr. Herling: If specific legislation were laid out, would you consider it?

THE PRESIDENT. I would have to take a look at it.

Q. William V. Shannon, *New York Post*: Mr. President, I want to clear up something at the last press conference.

You said that you didn't recall that Mr. Dulles had used the word "fraud" in describing the Russian conference proposal. In checking the transcript, it shows that he did definitely use both the words "fraud" and "hoax," and my question is: are you still convinced that there is no difference between yourself and Mr. Dulles in your attitude on this question?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say that Secretary Dulles and I confer by telephone or personally at least 5 to 6 hours a week, more than that if you would count both Cabinet and National Security Council.

Before he made his statement yesterday morning, we talked for, starting the afternoon before and for the morning, another considerable period. I wouldn't guess its length.

Now, if there are any great differences between Secretary Dulles and

myself, I am unaware of them. I have told you time and again I believe he is the most informed and wisest man in the field of international relations that I know, and I certainly have no great differences with him.

Q. Donald H. Shannon, Los Angeles Times: Mr. President, this is an area where you are being accused of doing too much, if you did it.

There are in circulation in Pennsylvania now badges bearing your picture and a ribbon attached to the badge that says: "I like Stassen for Governor."

Did you authorize this, and, if it was not authorized, what do you think of it? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Did you say you have seen that or did you just—

Q. Mr. Shannon: Yes, sir; I have seen the picture; there is one in this room.

THE PRESIDENT. The only thing I can say is this: I have always refused in advance of any primary or of any selection of Republican candidate for any office to intervene in any way, and I wouldn't want to be used either directly or indirectly in such a campaign.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-ninth news conference was held in the Executive Office Build-

ing from 10:28 to 10:58 o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 26, 1958. In attendance: 234.

57 ¶ Statement by the President on Releasing the Science Advisory Committee's "Introduction to Outer Space." *March 26, 1958*

IN CONNECTION WITH a study of space science and technology made at my request, the President's Science Advisory Committee, of which Dr. James R. Killian is Chairman, has prepared a brief "Introduction to Outer Space" for the non-technical reader. This is not science fiction. This is a sober, realistic presentation prepared by leading scientists.

I have found this statement so informative and interesting that I wish to share it with all the people of America and indeed with all the people of the earth. I hope that it can be widely disseminated by all news media for it clarifies many aspects of space and space technology in a way which can be helpful to all people as the United States proceeds with its peaceful program in space science and exploration. Every person has the oppor-

tunity to share through understanding in the adventures which lie ahead.

This statement of the Science Advisory Committee makes clear the opportunities which a developing space technology can provide to extend man's knowledge of the earth, the solar system, and the universe. These opportunities reinforce my conviction that we and other nations have a great responsibility to promote the peaceful use of space and to utilize the new knowledge obtainable from space science and technology for the benefit of all mankind.

NOTE: The statement prepared by the President's Science Advisory Committee is published in "Introduction to Outer Space" (Government Printing Office, 1958).

On March 27 a White House release announced that the President had ap-

proved several projects for launching a number of small unmanned space vehicles, to be carried out by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. Programs authorized would include scientific earth satellites and lunar probes.

58 ¶ Address at the National Conference on International Trade Policy. *March 27, 1958*

I AM HONORED to join tonight in this great gathering of citizens from all parts of the nation. You have come here to demonstrate the strength of your support for an enlightened trade policy that promotes jobs at home and peace in the world.

My grateful thanks go to you for this magnificent bi-partisan citizen effort to rouse Americans to the great stake all of us have in widening and deepening the channels of world trade.

This cause that draws us together tonight does not readily command the headlines. Like so many other good things, the benefits of trade are taken for granted and are assumed somehow to be a normal part of life. On the other hand, the special domestic problems to which world trade sometimes give rise, in terms of impact on particular industries, are real and identifiable and demanding of action.

You and I believe firmly that our reciprocal trade program is good for America and we have an obligation to our fellow citizens to set forth our views fairly and convincingly. If we do so, I am confident that the country-wide support of this program will be reflected in Congress. That is where fateful decisions about its whole future will shortly be taken.

We know that the American people will always do what they think is

important and necessary to do. Our task is to make sure the importance of expanding trade is understood.

In searching for what is best for 173 million Americans, we must recognize that questions concerning reciprocal trade have been raised by conscientious members of Congress and others, deeply concerned with the economic welfare of their particular communities. On Capitol Hill the most potent arguments regarding trade legislation are likely to be its effect on the industries of specific states and districts.

So, in the effort to dispel honest doubts about the reciprocal trade legislation's great value to the entire nation, we should first hammer home the fact that safeguards in the law are being strengthened to cope with the uneven impact of import competition.

We should next point out that the authority to make trade concessions in the national interest is permissive, not mandatory. It applies to individual products, and will be used only on a case-by-case basis, after full review of all the factors involved.

Likewise, we should present this common sense arithmetic: the defeat of the trade agreements program would destroy far more jobs and job opportunities in agriculture, manufacturing and transportation than it could possibly preserve.

We should make everyone aware of the deadly peril impending if—through blindness—America and the free world are robbed of adequate economic defense against Communist penetration.

I doubt that anyone would favor tearing down our trade program were he to have on his conscience full knowledge of such grave hazards.

We can be heartened because in districts, states and nation a growing majority is finding that far stronger reasons can be advanced for an effective extension of the trade agreements legislation than the excuses made for rejecting or crippling it.

Both job security and national security demand an enlightened trade policy. So compelling and justifiable are these individual and collective reasons that even previous opponents of reciprocal trade should see the need of changing from their former position and so measure up to this inescapable duty of our day.

An informed and observant public would disapprove of anyone who insisted on clinging to old ideas which cannot solve crucial new problems. But it would welcome and praise everyone in public or private life for changing his mind in the best interests of 173 million Americans.

Now let me be specific.

Our reciprocal trade program is good for America. It strengthens our own economy. It strengthens the economy of the free world. It reinforces our security against external danger.

The United States is the greatest trading nation. Last year the world's export trade amounted to about \$100 billion. Our share was a fifth of that enormous total. This vast flow of commerce to and from our shores is vital to our economy.

Consider these facts.

World trade makes jobs for at least 4½ million American workers. At a time of slack in the economy like the present these jobs should not be placed in jeopardy by crippling our trade program. The presence here tonight of representatives of the great labor organizations of America underscores this point.

Export trade is big, important business. It was greater than all consumer purchases of furniture and household equipment. It was greater than all residential non-farm building, or as great as the sale of all steel mill products in this country. Such sample facts as these indicate why the great business organizations of America are represented here tonight.

We shipped abroad last year, for example, over a tenth of our machine tool production, almost a fifth of our motor trucks and coaches, and over a quarter of our construction and mining equipment. And that is why so many manufacturers—small and large—are represented here tonight.

Foreign markets provide an indispensable outlet for our farm output. In the most recent marketing year, with the aid of special programs, over half of our wheat, cotton and rice went abroad. So did over a third of our soybean production, a quarter of our tobacco and a fifth of our lard output. Those and other farm exports benefited not only farmers; the movement required financing, inland transportation, storage and ocean transportation for 36 million tons of cargo. That was enough farm products to fill 800,000 freight cars and 3,600 cargo ships. Those activities mean jobs—lots of jobs.

And for those who may wonder what the connection is between these farm exports and our reciprocal trade program let me cite this fact: nearly four-fifths of these record farm exports went to countries with which we have agreements under that program. Loss of income from

overseas markets would deal a hard blow to farm families. Such facts as these indicate why the great farm organizations of our country are represented here tonight.

This brief review of our huge export business evidences an inescapable truth: trade is good for all America—for its workers, its businessmen and its farmers.

Now what of the other side of the trade coin—imports?

In discussions of trade problems, some people seem to be for exports and against imports. They apparently assume that we can continue to sell even though we refuse to buy. But our farmers, workers, and businessmen cannot use drachmas, rupees, lira or other foreign currencies. Consequently they cannot accept those currencies for the goods they ship abroad. They can accept only dollars. In the same way, if other nations are to buy our exports to them they must get dollars earned by their exports to us. This means giving them an opportunity to sell in the American market on a reasonable basis.

Our import needs are great—\$13 billion last year. We obtained from abroad most of our supplies of tin, mica, asbestos, platinum, nickel and newsprint. Part of our requirements for iron ore, petroleum, copper, raw wool, bauxite, burlap and other materials must be obtained outside this country. Such imports keep our factory wheels turning and assembly lines moving for the national defense.

We also import foods and manufactured goods. They are not as essential to us as are industrial materials. Nevertheless, Americans want them. They are entitled to a reasonable chance to buy them. Selling customers what they want is the way American stores keep in business. And that is why representatives of consumer groups are here tonight.

Since imports of manufactured goods are the center of much of the trade controversy, we should keep one fact clearly in mind: last year we imported \$2¾ billion of manufactured goods and exported \$10½ billion—nearly four times as much. Of course, we want, under the law, to accord manufacturing industries relief from demonstrated injury or the threat of injury due to imports. But if we seek to do this by ill-advised measures such as broad and rigid systems of quotas, we should consider the consequences upon our 4 to 1 interest in exports of these goods. We must remember that other countries have trade problems too. As we and they have learned to our mutual regret, everybody can play the costly game of trade restrictions.

The choice is plain: it is reciprocity or retaliation.

Important as our trade program is to building a stronger nation here at home, it is equally important in building a strong neighborhood of nations where we can be secure.

Our first line of defense against potential attack is an effective deterrent power widely based throughout the free world. The dispersal of this power is a key aspect of our defense. But dispersal requires cooperation among the free nations—not merely military cooperation but in all the ways which make our allies strong.

It may be trite to say that trade is a two-way street, but is it trite to say that cooperative security is a two-way street? By no means. Allies need to be sturdy. Sturdy allies need progressive economies, not only to bear the burden of defensive armament, but also to satisfy the needs and aspirations of their people.

This fact requires a clear understanding on our part that, for most of these nations, foreign trade is vital to their economies. Some are limited in natural resources, their markets at home are much smaller. In many instances their economies are much less developed. Trade is truly their economic lifeblood. The United States must continue to make it possible for them to trade with others and with us on a reasonable basis.

The American people have long been keenly aware of the Communist military threat. They are determined to maintain ample retaliatory power to deter armed aggression. But we must make certain that our people clearly recognize the danger of the Communist economic drive among developing countries—offering the carrot and hiding the stick.

That danger is real and is growing. The Communists are deterred from military adventure by the defensive forces we and our partners and allies have built. They now seek, through economic penetration and subversion, their purposes of ceaseless expansion.

The danger of the Soviet economic offensive is clear: to the leaders of Communist imperialism economic relations are merely another means of gaining control over nations that become economically dependent upon the Communist bloc.

It is the Communist system that the Kremlin is determined to export.

It is the system of economic freedom that the Kremlin is determined to destroy.

If, through utilizing trade and aid they can tempt free nations one by

one into their spider web, they will have paved the way for political victory. And—they will have made progress toward their great goal of economic encirclement of the United States.

Though its resources do not by any means match our own, the Soviet Union is enabled by despotic concentration to use them effectively for special purposes. By forced investment, heavy industrialization and the repression of consumer needs, the Soviet bloc is producing on a growing scale the goods and capital equipment which many of the newer nations must have for their own economic development.

The Soviet capacity to export is coupled by a willingness to import. It is offering to receive raw materials and other products which free nations have to sell. Thus the Communist bloc holds out the prospect of becoming an important supplier of capital and equipment to free nations and a large market for their surplus products.

Communism, like all other forms of dictatorship, is a reactionary movement. Yet reaction has, more than once in the past, enjoyed periods of marked success. Can we be sure that reactionary Communism will not succeed in tempting many nations to exchange freedom for glittering—and sometimes realistic—opportunities for material betterment?

We cannot at all be sure of this unless we see to it that economic freedom is allowed to operate effectively, that the benefits of economic advance in the free world are diffused and spread to others.

This means trade.

If free nations cannot find room and opportunity to trade within the free world, they will surely, inexorably turn to trade with the Communist world.

For to live they must trade. It's as simple as that.

This brings us directly to the proposals for the extension of the reciprocal trade program. This program was inaugurated by a great American, Cordell Hull, almost a quarter of a century ago. It has been extended and strengthened no less than ten times. It has become a prime impetus to economic cooperation and to flourishing trade. It strengthens freedom against despotism.

To move forward along the road on which we have thus far advanced, I have recommended to the Congress a five-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. I have requested authority to negotiate reductions in tariffs, on the basis of the peril-point procedure, by 5 per cent of existing rates a year, during this interval. I have further recommended strength-

ening the escape-clause and peril-point procedures to recognize more fully and promptly the need for relief in cases where injury to a domestic industry due to trade concessions is established under the law.

This program has been attacked as both too little and too much—which may suggest that it is about right.

In my opinion the authority requested in the bills introduced by Representatives Mills and Kean, embodying my proposals, is necessary to the continued success of the program. So, too, is the five-year extension period essential to the continuity and stability of our trade relations.

There is a mistaken belief spread among some people that the Administration's five-year proposal was merely introduced as a bargaining position. Let me set the record straight. It is a proposal dictated by the facts.

Among these facts is a special one: a great Common Market is now being formed by six nations of Western Europe. These countries will in due course eliminate all barriers to trade among themselves and act toward others as a single economy. That means a common tariff applying to imports from the rest of the world, including the United States. It is expected that important steps toward this common tariff will become effective during 1962—up to four and a half years from the renewal date of our reciprocal trade legislation this summer. If we are to serve the interests of American buyers and sellers, the President must have from the Congress adequate authority for sufficient time to prepare for and conduct negotiations with the Common Market authorities. In the national interest this timetable dictates a minimum extension of the law for five years.

The good of America will not be served by just any kind of extension bill. It must be a good bill. It must be an effective bill. Such a bill is before the Congress.

The issue before the Congress and the American people in this spring of 1958 is a momentous one: will we through apathy or ignorance see our trade program killed outright or gutted by amendments? Will we weaken ourselves by returning to the law of the jungle in trade relations between nations?

Or will the program be extended and strengthened?

The choice is clear.

I repeat: This program is good for America.

It is good for America on straight pocketbook grounds. It is good

today because it will help protect millions of jobs. It is good tomorrow because more trade means more jobs.

It is good for America, too, because it helps build the road to peace. I believe this program is vital to our national security. Retreat on this program would make dangerously difficult the holding together of our alliances and collective security arrangements.

Less trade means more trouble.

We cannot find safety in economic isolationism at a time when the world is shrinking. For us to cower behind new trade walls of our own building would be to abandon a great destiny to those less blind to the events and tides now surging in the affairs of men.

America will not choose that road, for it is a downward leading road to a diminishing America—isolated, encircled and at bay in a world made over in the image of an alien philosophy.

Rather, America will move forward strongly along the clear road to greater strength at home, expanding trade with other free nations, greater security and opportunity in a friendlier world for this and succeeding generations.

This is a great and continuing mission in which you and I and every American can have a part. We can serve it today by keeping our country firmly on its chosen course of fostering life-giving trade among the nations. And on that same course we shall move ever nearer to permanent security and to an enduring peace with right and justice for all.

NOTE: The President spoke at the dinner concluding the Conference at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The Conference was sponsored by over 110 national and local organizations sup-

porting the extension of the United States reciprocal trade program. Participating groups represented American industry, commerce, labor, agriculture, consumers, and religious organizations.

59 ¶ Veto of the Farm Freeze Bill. *March 31, 1958*

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate Joint Resolution 162. I have given earnest consideration to the many representations made to me both for and against it. It is my judgment that to approve this resolution would be ill-advised, from the standpoint both of the nation and of our farm families as well. It is regrettable that for the second

time in two years the Congress has sent me a farm bill which I cannot in good conscience approve.

Specifically, the Resolution would have such consequences as these:

1. It would pile up more farm products in government warehouses.
2. It would restrict the growth of markets.
3. It would postpone the day when agriculture can be released from the strait-jacket of controls.
4. It would by-pass the problems of the small operator who produces so little for sale that price supports have scant meaning.
5. It would hold up the needed transition to modern parity and would in fact disregard the parity principle.
6. It would be unfair to those winter wheat growers who signed up under the 1958 acreage reserve program with the understanding that the price supports which had then been announced would be the effective rates.

This Resolution would fix farm price supports and farm acreage allotments at not less than existing levels. The true need is to relate both price supports and acreage allotments to growing market opportunities.

With regard to government controls, what the farm economy needs is a thaw rather than a freeze.

Improvements have been made in farm legislation in recent years. The keys to these improvements have been expansion of markets and greater opportunity for our farm people to exercise their own sound judgment.

Fears were expressed by some that farm prices might collapse when high rigid price supports were abandoned. These fears did not materialize. Instead, farm prices rose. This month the index of prices received by farmers is 9 percent above the level that prevailed in June of 1955 when high rigid price supports were last generally in effect. The parity ratio now stands at 87, up 6 points from a year ago.

Most of agriculture is without production controls and without price support. This is generally true of meat animals, poultry and fruits and vegetables.

There is impressive evidence that farmers stand to profit from less rather than more governmental intervention. Unsupported prices of cattle and hogs are unusually strong.

Despite these bright spots, many farm problems remain to be solved. The price-cost squeeze continues to harass our farm people. Produc-

tion restrictions impose a severe burden. Many of our farmers—those on farms not large enough to be profitable—are earning incomes which are below any generally accepted standard.

Cotton, wheat, corn and other basic crops have major problems. Progress in solving the problems of these crops cannot be made by going backward. We must continue in the direction which the Congress set in 1954 and endorsed in 1956—changes in the direction of greater opportunity for adjustments made necessary by our ever-changing agriculture.

I said, prior to the passage of this Resolution, that what it proposed would be a turn of 180 degrees in the wrong direction. After reviewing the Resolution in its final form, I adhere to this conviction.

For the 1957 crop, prices were supported, product by product, in accordance with a complex set of legislative and administrative considerations. The same was true in the establishment of acreage allotments. To carry these forward unaltered, despite changes in demand, in supply, and in surplus stocks, would be contrary to sound legislative procedures and would completely disregard economic fact.

Now I want to turn to the progress that has been made through programs already in effect. In recent years a many-sided attack on farm problems has been launched. Substantial gains have been achieved:

Through the Rural Development Program to help those at the low end of the income scale.

Through market-making exports which last year reached an all-time high.

Through providing needed credit to family farms.

Through sharing our abundance with the needy at home and abroad.

Through market development in cooperation with producer organizations and the food trade.

Through surplus reduction, which has cut down our stocks by more than a billion dollars.

Through stepped-up research to find new uses for farm products.

Through special programs to increase milk consumption.

Through expanded long-range conservation measures.

While it is necessary to reject the freeze embodied in this Resolution, the Congress and the Executive Branch can be helpful in other ways.

A five-point program should be undertaken, involving various separate but related actions. Some of these are the responsibility of the Congress

and some are administrative. Some call for legislation, while ample authority already exists for others.

1. *The old basic law should be revised.* On January 16, 1958, I sent to the Congress a Special Message on Agriculture which recommended needed changes. Many of the problems will be alleviated if the Congress will act on these proposals in this session:

Authority to increase acreage allotments up to 50 percent, and to widen the range within which price supports may be provided.

Elimination of acreage allotments for corn, permitting all corn farmers to plant in accordance with their best management decisions, so that price supports would apply to all corn rather than, as the freeze bill would have it, to only about one acre in seven in the commercial corn area.

Abolishment of escalator clauses in the law because these rigid provisions keep farm people continually under the shadow of price-depressing surpluses.

Extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, with substantial increased authority to move surplus stocks abroad.

Shifting the price supports for cotton to the average of the crop, the same as for all other farm products.

There is opportunity to make these needed changes before fall seeding time if the matter is undertaken promptly.

2. *When these necessary legislative changes have been made, 1959 acreage allotments will be established at levels as high or higher than those prevailing in 1958.* Certain statutory provisions which place a floor under acreage allotments for cotton and rice are scheduled to expire after the 1958 crop. Producers face sharp acreage reductions unless the law is changed. When the Secretary of Agriculture has been given the necessary authority to adjust price supports and acreage allotments he will set 1959 allotments at levels at least as high as those in use this year. For cotton and rice these allotments will be substantially above the levels which would otherwise prevail.

3. *When necessary new authorization is provided in keeping with my legislative recommendations, the special export programs for our surplus crops will be enlarged.* Opportunities exist to export, both for dollars and through special programs, large quantities of our staple commodities.

Wheat is becoming better known to consumers abroad. Market development and promotional activities have made more people ac-

quainted with the merits of our many export products. These commodities can alleviate hunger and need, and should be so used.

4. *Dairy products acquired under the price support operation will be used outside the regular domestic commercial market.* These products will not be offered for sale in such markets during the remainder of 1958 at less than 90 percent of parity. While freezing supports would not be a useful step, we seek to help the dairy industry in other ways.

To strengthen markets, the butter, cheese and dry milk acquired under price support will be donated to the school lunch program, to charitable institutions and to needy persons. Exports will be made when this can appropriately be done.

Such inventory management will serve to bolster the market.

Meanwhile, the Administration will continue to support the special school milk and armed services milk programs. We will also support as a further aid to dairy farmers, the accelerated brucellosis control program. Stepped up promotional activity will increase consumption.

Every constructive step available to us will be taken to increase the use of our wholesome dairy products.

5. *An export program for cotton, corn and other feed grains, similar to the present export program on wheat, will be put into effect.* This can be done without legislation. The effect of this program will be to move these products directly from commercial markets to the export trade without running them through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Under the wheat export program farmers have obtained broader markets and substantial price benefits in the marketplace. Marketing efficiency has been promoted and the amount of wheat which has moved into government channels has been reduced. The new program for cotton and feed grains is expected to have similar effects.

To meet the rapidly changing conditions in agriculture, farmers must be able to make their own management decisions on their own farms. They must not have their production and prices frozen in an outmoded pattern. They must not be made the captives of a restricted history; they must be given freedom to build a brighter future. This can be done if farmers and those who serve them will team up in support of sound legislative and administrative action.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

60 ¶ Radio and Television Remarks on the Veto of the Farm Freeze Bill. *March 31, 1958*

[Recorded on film and tape]

My Fellow Americans:

A few hours ago I returned to the Congress, without my approval, the Farm Freeze Bill.

I vetoed this legislation because I wanted to help, not hinder, farm families in their efforts toward a balanced, more prosperous agriculture. It is my firm conviction that the situation today calls for forward-looking action—not enforced stagnation.

We must improve the farm program—not freeze it. We must do a better job of protecting farm income—not by restricting farmers with last year's already outgrown patterns, but by forward-looking legislative action.

The freeze resolution would have piled up more price-depressing surpluses in warehouses.

It would have restricted the growth of markets.

It would have largely ignored the problems of the small farmer who sells so little that price supports have scant meaning.

It would have been unfair to winter wheat growers already signed up in the acreage reserve program.

And it would have stopped much of the progress already made in the transition toward a freer farm economy.

We have made progress in agriculture. Income per person living on farms from all sources last year was the highest on record; farm assets are at an all-time high. Farm ownership is also at a record high.

Prices received by farmers this month averaged 11 per cent above a year ago. Farm exports in fiscal 1957 set a new record and the surplus production of American farms is being made available for hungry people at home and abroad. The family farm remains the backbone of American agriculture.

Yes, we have made progress in agriculture.

And most of this progress has been made by giving farmers a chance to make their own decisions.

Among the farmers who are getting along best are those who produce hogs and cattle and most of the poultry products. Aside from bad

weather, the same is true of fruits and vegetables. These farmers are completely free of production controls.

The farmers with the most problems are those who grow wheat, corn and cotton—the products which have the greatest amount of governmental interference. We need less, not more governmental interference in agriculture.

If I had signed the freeze bill, it would have been a 180-degree turn—right back to the very problems from which our farm people are beginning to escape. Instead of doing that we should build on what we have done to meet the problems that remain.

In my Message to the Congress today I proposed a five-point action program which represents a progressive approach to the current farm situation.

First, the Congress should enact the legislation outlined in my Special Message of January 16th. Such legislation will give farmers the machinery needed to do the job.

Second, when these necessary legislative changes are made, 1959 acreage allotments will be established at levels as high or higher than those prevailing in 1958.

Third, when necessary new authorization is provided, the special export program to expand our markets and to move our surplus crops will be enlarged.

Fourth, dairy products acquired under price support operations will be used outside the regular domestic commercial market. These products will be donated to the schools, to charitable institutions, to needy persons and other eligible outlets, and some may be exported.

Fifth, the Secretary of Agriculture will put into operation a special export program for cotton, corn and feed grains. This will avoid running so much of these products through the Commodity Credit Corporation. This will avoid red tape and strengthen markets.

This five-point action program would move in the right direction, if we want to give real, lasting help to farmers. So that our farm families may look with confidence toward more income and less governmental interference, I have today urged the Congress to give prompt and careful consideration to legislative needs of this program.

61 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Shirley Leeke Kilpatrick. *March 31, 1958*

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval S. 2110, "For the relief of Shirley Leeke Kilpatrick."

On March 24, 1958, subsequent to the passage of this measure by the Congress, an adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States was granted the beneficiary by the Immigration and Naturalization Service pursuant to Section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. S. 2110 is therefore unnecessary.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

62 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Upon Signing Act To Stimulate Residential Construction. *April 1, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I have today approved S. 3418, an Act "To stimulate residential construction."

Several of its provisions will promote a higher level of economic activity through acceleration of housing construction. The temporary extension of the World War II veterans' loan guaranty program, the more liberal terms of FHA insured mortgages, the repeal of the unworkable discount controls on guaranteed and insured mortgages, the limited authority to adjust interest rates on military housing mortgages to market conditions, and the additional authority for mortgage purchases under the Special Assistance Program of the Federal National Mortgage Association pursuant to my specific designation, are timely additions to our present authorities and are consistent with Administration proposals. They can be used at once to supplement forward steps already taken to stimulate construction.

However, the legislation ignores the responsibility and ability of private enterprise to function without imposing a direct burden on the Federal purse. It has been the fixed policy of this Administration, and should

be the consistent purpose of the Federal Government, to seek in every way to encourage private capital and private investors to finance in competitive markets the myriad activities in our economy, including housing construction. This legislation contains provisions that are wholly inconsistent with that policy and with the philosophy of the free enterprise system that has made this Nation strong. By not permitting the interest rate on VA guaranteed home mortgages to be fully adjusted to actual market conditions, and by requiring purchases of these mortgages at par by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the legislation provides in effect for substituting \$1 billion of Federal financing for financing by private investors. This means that a wholly unnecessary burden of up to \$1 billion will be added at this time to the already heavy load upon the taxpayers of the country. Moreover, this same action on the interest rate and certain additional provisions of the Act will, in the case of direct loans to veterans in rural areas, make it extremely difficult for the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program—again private financing—to become effective, thereby causing an additional, and completely unnecessary, drain on the Treasury of the United States.

The American people expect their Government to act in every proper way to foster the resurgence of the economy. But they also expect their Government to preserve the integrity of principles and programs that have served us well. In acting for today we should not forget tomorrow. This is the plain duty of us all.

I again call upon the Congress promptly to enact legislation providing interest rates for VA guaranteed and direct loans sufficiently flexible to assure private participation, and eliminating the par purchase requirements on Government mortgage purchases, so that the taxpayers will not be called upon to do what private investors should, can, and will do—so that in this field our free enterprise system may have the fullest opportunity to work.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: As enacted, S. 3418 is Public Law 85-364 (72 Stat. 73).

63 ¶ The President's News Conference of *April 2, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Just before I walked across the street in the beautiful sunlight and saw this revolution in Washington weather, someone called my attention to a passage in the Bible. It is in the Song of Solomon, second chapter. Read the verses 11 and 12.¹

That is my announcement. [*Laughter*]

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, International News Service: Mr. President, will you tell us, sir, what you want to accomplish through reorganization of the Defense Department and how you want to accomplish it; particularly would you say now how much added authority you feel that the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should have?

THE PRESIDENT. How long am I allowed for this talk? [*Laughter*]

Let's start with this statement with which I am sure you will all agree. In modern times there is no such thing as a separate ground, air, or sea war. The defense of the United States requires the planning for and if necessary the use of all of our defense forces as an integrated team. This places before a centralized authority, the Secretary of Defense, the task of making strategic plans. To conduct or to execute strategic plans, you have to have unified commands. We have those now. But those unified commands, if they are to be responsive completely to the decisions of the Secretary, must be organized by him, their missions must be given, he must determine their strength, the composition of the forces that will be capable of carrying on the defense of the areas or area that he may prescribe.

This means, in turn, that those commands have properly to be supported by the personnel replacements, by the special training given in the services, by every kind of supply and equipment item that they need. And he has to be able to dictate the amount of that, often the types.

For example, if he determines that in one theater you need more strength of a particular kind, he has to be able to give that command,

¹ For, lo, the winter is past,
The rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of the singing of birds is come,
And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land;

because our operational forces must be responsive to him in this day of quick reactions to do this job.

So, then, first of all, the direct responsibility of the Secretary of Defense is in making the strategic plans and setting up the organisms by which they are carried out. Then he has a supervisory responsibility of making certain that they are supported logistically.

Now, as auxiliary problems, these unified commands have to be properly equipped—with new weapons, for example. No one knows exactly which one of the particular services or the components in the unified command would use a particular weapon, but the unified command needs it.

So we start in again with a centralized function of research, and development of the new weapons is initiated and controlled, directed, by the Secretary of Defense. He does it, not through setting up new organisms; because, after all, we keep the traditional form and outlines of our defense establishment; but he, through his properly constituted deputy, allocates the jobs, contractual responsibility, inspection, and so on.

Finally, to get these things done, he has to have a certain degree of financial flexibility. How that flexibility is to be conferred, that authority for that flexibility, is a problem for the Congress. But the flexibility to make possible the changes that occur day by day in the world situation, strengthening one group, pulling back from another group, all of that sort of thing requires the decisive influence of the Secretary of Defense. Always supporting, advising, and helping him in every way is his Joint Chiefs of Staff. They are the ones that in the name of the Secretary of Defense run all of these unified commands.

Now, when you ask the question how much additional power is given to the Secretary of Defense, I can say only this: I don't think that the changes in substantive law are necessarily great. But we must make clear what the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense is, his authority, and therefore what restrictive provisions of the laws on that flexibility must be removed.

Now, what I want to say—that the plan which I hope to give in this outline to the Congress tomorrow noon is going to follow the lines that I have just described.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Mr. President, last week you said you were not aware of the possibility of a Soviet statement on ending tests. Mr. Dulles said yesterday this possibility he believed has been

discussed in the last 10 days or 2 weeks. Could you give us a review of administration thinking on this point and give your reaction to the Soviet announcement, please?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't say that we didn't know anything about it or had suspected—for a long time it has been suspected, but we didn't have any proof that it was going to occur.

Now, I don't know of any better answer than has already been given to you about this particular subject than that already given by Secretary Dulles after complete and long discussions with me and with complete agreement as to our memories of events and what we think about it.

So I just relate this one principal fact, that we had discussed this thing as a possibility on our own side—that is, unilateral abandonment of tests—and decided that it was not good for the United States at this time.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, is it your feeling that Congress is passing antirecession bills too hastily?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Scherer, let's be sure that we are talking about the right things. You say antirecession bills. You have to know that they are antirecession. Now, if they are really effective in anti-recession, I don't know that they should be regarded as too hasty. But I will say this: the judgment, the thinking, the study, the examination and analysis of all these things so as to determine that they are effective and not injuring the long-term prospects of our economy, that is a very crucial and difficult task. And therefore, I don't see how they can be done very hastily.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, an increasing number of people, the latest being Bernard Baruch, are advocating price cuts rather than tax cuts as the best way to pull us out of this recession. I wonder what your reaction to this is, whether you feel manufacturers ought to re-examine their price policies at this time.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have talked about this certainly at least indirectly and adverted to this subject time and again. I believe that there has got to be business leadership and labor leadership that are exercised if a free economy is going to operate successfully over the years.

Now, you said Mr. Baruch gives a particular formula. I think I read a great deal of his testimony and I found he covered the field pretty widely. I have respected his opinion over the years, as most of you

know. I have been rather intimate with him for 30 years and listened to him, and certainly I take all of his advice seriously.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, with the testing and the Summit issues apparently in an impasse between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, do you see any forthcoming initiative on our side of change of program or proposals that can break this; or is the arms race just going on indefinitely?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, you do get somewhat into the realm of speculative thinking. I have not abandoned hope that there will be a sufficient conciliatory attitude by the Soviets so that there can be a constructive Summit meeting. The testing thing of which you speak, I think is just a side issue, I think it is a gimmick, and I don't think it is to be taken seriously; and I believe anyone that studies this matter thoroughly will see that that is not any harsh opinion on the matter.

But this doesn't mean that we should fail to seek some common ground where there is a beginning made toward agreements in which we can work better cooperatively.

Let me read you just a little. You say we have been doing the same things, and I am just going to take the subjects—I am not going to read this whole paper. I will give you this paper if you can get copies made. This is just the subjects that the United States has proposed unilaterally, not with others with respect to our allies—unilaterally:

The Baruch plan, 1946; the preparation of realistic measures for inspection and control; the open skies proposal; the peaceful use of outer space; the transfer of nuclear weapon stocks to peaceful use—I mean, even cannibalizing these stocks so that we could use them for power and such other peaceful uses; freedom of travel; and the limitation of the U. N. veto.

All of these have been proposed seriously by the United States unilaterally.

And I want to bring this one thing out. I don't think we are being negative when you are firm but are standing on what you believe to be the truth, the facts, and the welfare of the free world, including specifically the welfare of the United States.

So I don't think you are negative just because you are firm.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, *Portland (Maine) Press Herald*: Mr. President, in many countries there is criticism of the United States for our mechanization at the expense of human beings. In your study of the present

relatively small unemployment, have you considered mechanization and its relation to future mass unemployment and its effect on the character of the American people?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mrs. Craig, you are raising one of the greatest philosophical questions that I know of, and I have read a great deal in this field.

I believe this. There are several aphorisms that occasionally apply to particular problems, and one of them is this: whatever saves the time and the effort of humans does give them greater opportunity for self development in their moral, their intellectual, and cultural sides. Therefore, I believe that automation—that is what you are really speaking of—is not a wicked thing at all. I think, on the contrary, it is a great advance.

Now, you can say this, and we should put this caveat in immediately. There are many countries that are not ready to do this kind of thing. If you have a country that is very much overpopulated, has a heavy population, you don't want to be giving them tractors when they need a single-blade plow. You don't want to be giving them great automatic machinery for agriculture; they haven't learned really to use a steel hoe. These things have to develop within a country, and you couldn't take our system right now—insofar as I can see—and put it any other place, except possibly some of the more highly developed countries of Europe.

So I think any good thing or any invention, any so-called scientific material progress in the world is just like a weapon or any other force of nature. It can be used reasonably for the good of mankind or it can be used unreasonably and unwisely.

I believe that automation ought to be used in the United States. But I think that we should be able through business and labor leadership, again, to make the proper use of it and not just say it has one purpose only and that is to throw people out of work.

Q. Mrs. Craig: And the character of the American people.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you a little story. A fellow was telling me a story to say what was happening to our people, and he said:

“Now, just a few years back, you take a workman whose job was to make wheelbarrows. He could come at night occasionally and say, ‘Mary, today I made the best wheelbarrow I have made in my life. I got the handles just so, properly shaped and they fit into my hands so well, it was so light, and the ease of turning on the bearings

was so great. It was really a remarkable job. I did even a new paint job on it to get it so it just was right, was perfect.' And he had the great feeling of accomplishment, of self-expression and creation. What does a man *now* have in one of these great factories? He takes a piece of metal, and he goes, Whiz, whiz, tftt. [*Laughter*] What has he got to look for?"

Now, I say this: we have got to educate people that when we have saved their time in doing this, that there is something useful. I don't care whether it is in art or literature or recreation or whatever it is, it is something that makes the race better and not worse. Therefore, I do not believe that leisure, in itself, is wicked as long as you use that leisure for some reason in which the human spirit finds satisfaction.

I didn't know I was going to get into preaching a sermon here—I am sorry.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, on the question of a tax cut, some economists have argued that if a substantial tax cut were made promptly there would be little loss in total revenue because of the stimulating effect on the economy that it would have as compared with not cutting taxes. What do you think of that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course this has been argued pro and con. Mr. Baruch yesterday said he couldn't think of anything being greater folly than a general tax cut. I believe that there are factors on each side of this business. But I do believe, again, when you stop to realize what can happen in an economy such as ours when we have to handle these matters as political matters and not as economic matters, you can get some very bad effects. And so, without trying to go into any particular effect, I would say this: this is one of those occasions where we have got to stop and look very, very steadily. Although some of my very warmest friends, men I respect in the economic field just as deeply as I do anybody else, believe that the number one thing to do is tax cuts, others are just as much on the other side. I do believe it is one of those things we have really got to look at and make sure we are right.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, last week you told us you were convinced that any major nuclear test could be detected if there were a test ban. Yet the response to Russia which we were told you approved personally says test bans could be "evaded in secrecy." I wonder if you could clear up this problem.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think Mr. Dulles said that we are not certain that there have not been tests, particularly if they were underground or if they were so small and in so remote regions where you would not pick up debris and where the usual instruments would not be sensitive enough to pick them up. Now, I do not believe that you can explode things in a great super-megaton character and expect not to have evidence of it.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, two points, sir, on the psychological aspects of this test ban problem. First, might it not have taken some of the sting out of Gromyko's Monday announcement if this Government had announced previously that it had considered but rejected as phony a unilateral test suspension? And second, do such members of your official family as George Allen of USIA take any direct hand in the policy planning of Government on matters of this kind?

THE PRESIDENT. Why he is one of the members of the Security Council that is invited as a matter of course. He is always there. Now, with respect to your first question, I think it is a question that I couldn't answer specifically. It might have been a better propaganda move. But we looked at the whole thing as a propaganda move and because of that reason I thought that it would be better to say nothing at the moment. It could have been a mistake. I don't say that it wasn't.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader: Mr. President——

THE PRESIDENT. You certainly travel. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Thank you, sir. About 3 weeks ago, I believe, Senator Styles Bridges was asked if he thought there was a "palace guard," and he said he thought there might be and there might be at times information withheld from you purposely by some members of this "palace guard." Now, apparently this has caused quite a bit of comment over the country and some correspondents and I wondered if you take precautions to see that you get information, not just from one or two channels, but from a variety of sources.

THE PRESIDENT. You know, sometimes it seems almost useless to try to answer questions because the answer to me seems so obvious. Now, since 1941 I have been in a position where I have had to use staffs; and certainly if I were not kept well acquainted with the basic facts of my problem, then I would have certainly been ineffective, and at

least on a few occasions I think we did a little bit better than average.

Now, this business of "palace guard" is like other expressions that we get in the habit of using in this country that to my mind have no meaning. Of course you have to have a staff. And it would be ridiculous to think that everything that each member of that staff heard had to be repeated to me each day in that office. I would never have anybody else in there, that is certain, and I would be worn out in a week, because they hear everything.

Now, they do sort out the things that are interesting to Government and to me and make certain that I get them, whether they are recommendations from important people or ideas or facts or statistics, anything else.

But on top of the "palace guard," that you want to call it—I have the National Security Council, I have the Cabinet, and on top of that I have this: direct orders to every member of an executive department or independent agency that he can come to me directly at any time and no staff officer can stand in his way.

So I think it is just ridiculous to talk about this kind of thing, because it means this: do you understand how to get staff work done properly or don't you? And the people that don't know anything about staff work, there is no use talking to them.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, Mr. Dulles said yesterday in answering questions that the Russians had scored a certain propaganda victory in their announcement of a ban on nuclear testing. He also said we are not doing the best job we can in this field and that we should do better, even though we operate at a disadvantage because we hew to the truth; whereas, the Russians do not.

My question, sir, is: what plans are there for improving our planning in operations in this field so that we can better compete with the Russians?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is merely this: not only getting the best man that we can think of—I believe Mr. Allen is certainly experienced in this field—but on top of it, working with him in the development of his own plan to see whether or not we can improve the thing and so sell this program to the Congress that they will support it properly.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, has any thought been given to the re-establishment of the psychological warfare board which would give you more flexibility than the National Security Council?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, didn't the National Security Council—the OCB has issued——

As you know, for a considerable time I had a great deal of planning and thinking on that, including, for a while, a Special Assistant to the President. We have found that the better way to do it is through the OCB. But I must say it is one of those subjects that pervades all activities and echelons of Government in almost every office. I just don't believe a psychological warfare board is good.

I do think this: I do think that we could put possibly an individual, probably in one of the departments—possibly State—where he could have that sole job to do and be on the level where he could be cooperating with the OCB and other places like that all the time. I think maybe we have not exploited the full possibilities of that.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Does not the Coordinating Board have to get their directions from the National Security Council?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes; yes.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Isn't that rather cumbersome?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they don't have to get their directions on our ideas about psychological warfare, they don't have to get that. What they get is the basic policies, to make certain that they are being executed in a coordinated fashion. That makes it necessary that they study what is the psychological effect, whether it be in India or Burma or South America, of a particular order here. And then they find that over in another operation it isn't quite coordinated, and that is the job that gets into psychological warfare all the time.

As an auxiliary to that, they have to bring us, on their own initiative, recommendations in the field.

Now, as I say, it is possible that we could point it up a little bit more. I have talked of it often with Secretary Dulles and others, but, frankly, it hasn't been an easy one to organize.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, back on the recession for a moment, you seemed unhappy with the housing bill although you signed it. I wonder if you could spell out your philosophical dissatisfactions with the housing bill?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the greatest one in this particular case was this: that the Congress refuses to allow interest rates to go to whatever level the market determines and therefore they are not salable in the private market. This being so, you ban, really, private financing to take

the initiative and do a job on a competitive basis, but you put the Federal Government into it.

For example, they have prescribed that VA mortgages at $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent will be purchased by the Federal Government at par. Now, in many cases I think these will come in, unless long-term interest rates will go down faster than they have yet. This will mean that we will be putting a billion and a half of Federal money into this. They will be discounted, you see, and we will have to pay a premium, in effect, for them; and, therefore, we will lose a lot of money. That's the biggest reason.

Q. Mr. MacLeish: Excuse me, sir. Did you feel that the urgency of the present economic situation was sufficient to override that objection to the bill?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you know that I wanted to get more housing. I have been working since last August, conferring with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and others right on down the line. We carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages. I had a very difficult decision, I thought, to make, for the simple reason I am quite sure if we don't approach this thing sensibly we are just building trouble for ourselves in the future that will make this one look very easy. And therefore, this is not something to do lightly, just because you are appropriating a lot of money. You are not going to get the private economy inspired and stimulated just by spending Federal money. I would rather have private citizens spending their money than just the Federal Treasury.

Now, that is exactly what I feel about it. But here we thought the advantages overbalanced the disadvantages, and therefore I sent along a message which I hoped would be effective.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, going back to your point, sir, about psychological warfare and the OCB, at the beginning of this year, or perhaps earlier, there was some talk of bringing Mr. Nixon down from the Hill and making him Chairman of the OCB with a view to helping the psychological warfare effort and also with a view to giving him some executive experience in the executive branch of the Government. That, however, was apparently rejected. Could you tell us the background of that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it is very simple. The Vice President has constitutional duties. It would be impossible as a matter of practice to give, within the executive department, the Vice President specified duties, because if you happen to have a Vice President that disagrees with

you, then you would have an impossible situation. Then you say his experience in executive duties. I don't know of any Vice President that has ever been given the great opportunities to participate in difficult decisions, conferences, and every kind of informative meeting that we have than Mr. Nixon. But I decided as a matter of good governmental organization that it would not be correct to give him a governmental position in the executive department.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirtieth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 10:29 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 2, 1958. In attendance: 231.

64 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Relative to Space Science and Exploration. *April 2, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

Recent developments in long-range rockets for military purposes have for the first time provided man with new machinery so powerful that it can put satellites into orbit, and eventually provide the means for space exploration. The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have already successfully placed in orbit a number of earth satellites. In fact, it is now within the means of any technologically advanced nation to embark upon practicable programs for exploring outer space. The early enactment of appropriate legislation will help assure that the United States takes full advantage of the knowledge of its scientists, the skill of its engineers and technicians, and the resourcefulness of its industry in meeting the challenges of the space age.

During the past several months my Special Assistant for Science and Technology and the President's Science Advisory Committee, of which he is the Chairman, have been conducting a study of the purposes to be served by a national space program, of the types of projects which will be involved, and of the problems of organizing for space science functions. In a statement which I released on March 26, 1958, the Science Advisory Committee has listed four factors which in its judgment give urgency and inevitability to advancement in space technology. These factors are: (1) the compelling urge of man to explore the unknown; (2) the need to assure that full advantage is taken of the military potential of space;

(3) the effect on national prestige of accomplishment in space science and exploration; and (4) the opportunities for scientific observation and experimentation which will add to our knowledge of the earth, the solar system, and the universe.

These factors have such a direct bearing on the future progress as well as on the security of our Nation that an imaginative and well-conceived space program must be given high priority and a sound organization provided to carry it out. Such a program and the organization which I recommend should contribute to (1) the expansion of human knowledge of outer space and the use of space technology for scientific inquiry, (2) the improvement of the usefulness and efficiency of aircraft, (3) the development of vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment and living organisms into space, (4) the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology, (5) the making available of discoveries of military value to agencies directly concerned with national security, (6) the promotion of cooperation with other nations in space science and technology, and (7) assuring the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States and the avoidance of duplication of facilities and equipment.

I recommend that aeronautical and space science activities sponsored by the United States be conducted under the direction of a civilian agency, except for those projects primarily associated with military requirements. I have reached this conclusion because space exploration holds promise of adding importantly to our knowledge of the earth, the solar system, and the universe, and because it is of great importance to have the fullest cooperation of the scientific community at home and abroad in moving forward in the fields of space science and technology. Moreover, a civilian setting for the administration of space function will emphasize the concern of our Nation that outer space be devoted to peaceful and scientific purposes.

I am, therefore, recommending that the responsibility for administering the civilian space science and exploration program be lodged in a new National Aeronautics and Space Agency, into which the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics would be absorbed. Hence, in addition to directing the Nation's civilian space program, the new Agency would continue to perform the important aeronautical research functions presently carried on by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The new Agency would be headed by a Director appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In order to assist the President and the Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, I recommend that a National Aeronautics and Space Board, appointed by the President, be created. Several of the members of the Board should be from the Government agencies with the most direct interest in aeronautics, space science, and space technology. To assure that military factors are considered by the Board, at least one member should be appointed from the Department of Defense. Members appointed from outside the Government should be eminent in science, engineering, technology, education or public affairs and be selected solely because they have established records of distinguished achievement.

The National Aeronautics and Space Agency should be given that authority which it will need to administer successfully the new programs under conditions that cannot now be fully foreseen.

In order that the Agency may attract and retain the services of scientists and technicians which it must have to carry out its responsibilities with full effectiveness, it should have the authority, subject to regulations prescribed by the President, to fix the compensation of its employees at rates reasonably competitive with those paid by other employers for comparable work without regard to the provisions of existing classification laws.

The Agency should have the power to conduct research projects in its own facilities or by contract with other qualified organizations. It will thus be free to enlist the skills and resources required for the space program wherever they may be found, and to do so under the arrangements most satisfactory to all concerned. Provision should also be made for continuing and further enhancing the close and effective cooperation with the military departments which has characterized the work of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Under such cooperative arrangements it is expected that the National Aeronautics and Space Agency will perform research required in the furtherance of strictly military aeronautics and space objectives, just as the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics now carries on important research work for the military services in aerodynamics, propulsion, materials and other fields important to the development of military aircraft and missiles.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is already engaged in research directly related to flight outside the earth's atmosphere and

has research facilities adapted to work in space science. Upon the enactment of legislation carrying out my recommendations, all of the resources of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics would immediately come under the direction of the new Agency. The Department of Defense and its contractors, as well as other agencies, have active programs which should be considered for administration by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. I recommend that this fact be taken into account and provision made for the transfer to the Agency of such functions, activities and facilities of other departments and agencies as may be found to be appropriate for administration by the new Agency, subject to the concurrence of the heads of the affected agencies and with the approval of the President.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is transmitting to the Congress draft legislation to establish the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and to authorize research into the problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere. I urge that the Congress give prompt consideration to the draft legislation and that it be enacted at the earliest possible date.

Pending enactment of legislation, it is essential that necessary work relating to space programs be continued without loss of momentum. For this reason, I have approved, as part of an interim program of space technology and exploration, the launching of a number of unmanned space vehicles under the direction of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. The projects which I have approved include both scientific earth satellites and programs to explore space. In taking this interim action, I directed the Department of Defense to coordinate these projects with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the National Science Foundation, and the National Academy of Sciences. I also indicated that when a civilian space agency is created, these projects would be reviewed to determine which should continue under the direction of the Department of Defense and which should be placed under the new Agency.

It is also important that measures be taken to assure the prompt and orderly implementation of the proposed aeronautics and space legislation when enacted.

I am requesting the Department of Defense and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to review pertinent programs of the Department and to recommend to me those which should be placed under the

direction of the new Agency. I have also asked that they prepare an operating plan to assure support of the new Agency by organizations, facilities, and other resources of the Department of Defense, either by cooperative arrangements or by transfer to the new Agency.

It is contemplated that the Department of Defense will continue to be responsible for space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with military weapons systems or military operations. Responsibility for other programs is to be assumed by the new Agency. In this connection, I commend to the attention of the Congress the comments of my Science Advisory Committee, in its statement of March 26, 1958, on the military applications of space technology.

I am also asking the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to begin immediate preparation of such detailed plans as may be required to prepare for the assumption by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency of the responsibilities contemplated for it. Those plans are to set forth the specific new space programs to be initiated and are to describe the internal organization, management structure, staff, facilities, and funds which will be required. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is to discuss with the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences the matter of participation by the scientific community in determining the scientific objectives of our space programs. The best scientific judgment available should be utilized. Matters related to dissemination of the data collected should also be considered.

I have also instructed the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to assume the responsibility for preparing and presenting to the appropriate committees of the Congress a full explanation of the proposed legislation and its objectives.

The vigorous program contemplated will depend not only on adequate legislative authority but also on adequate financial support. I shall shortly submit to the Congress an amendment to the fiscal year 1959 Budget to provide funds that will be needed by the new Agency in its first year of operation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President's Science Advisory Committee's statement of March 26 is published in "Introduction to Outer Space" (Government Printing Office, 1958). See also Item 105, below.

65 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Reorganization of the Defense Establishment.

April 3, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

Last January I advised the Congress of two overriding tasks in present world conditions—the ensuring of our safety through strength, and the building of a genuine peace. To these ends I outlined eight major items requiring urgent action.

One was defense reorganization.

In this message I discuss the administrative and legislative changes that I consider essential to the effective direction of our entire defense establishment. They are not numerous. They are, however, very important. They flow from these principles:

First, separate ground, sea and air warfare is gone forever. If ever again we should be involved in war, we will fight it in all elements, with all services, as one single concentrated effort. Peacetime preparatory and organizational activity must conform to this fact. Strategic and tactical planning must be completely unified, combat forces organized into unified commands, each equipped with the most efficient weapons systems that science can develop, singly led and prepared to fight as one, regardless of service. The accomplishment of this result is the basic function of the Secretary of Defense, advised and assisted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and operating under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief.

Additionally, Secretary of Defense authority, especially in respect to the development of new weapons, must be clear and direct, and flexible in the management of funds. Prompt decisions and elimination of wasteful activity must be primary goals.

These principles I commend to the Congress. In conformity to them I have formulated and urgently recommend certain changes in our defense establishment. Clearly we should preserve the traditional form and pattern of the services but should regroup and redefine certain service responsibilities. From this will flow the following significant results:

Strategic planning will be unified.

Our fighting forces will be formed into unified commands effectively organized for the attainment of national objectives.

Military command channels will be streamlined.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff will be provided professional military assistance required for efficient strategic planning and operational control.

The control and supervision of the Secretary of Defense over military research and development will be strengthened.

The Secretary of Defense will be granted needed flexibility in the management of defense funds.

The Secretary of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff will be given a direct voice in the appointment, assignment and removal of officers in the top two military ranks.

The authority of the Secretary of Defense will be clarified to enable him to function as a fully effective agent of the President as Commander-in-Chief.

The overall efficiency of the Defense Department will be increased.

The tendency toward service rivalry and controversy, which has so deeply troubled the American people, will be sharply reduced.

In the following remarks I set forth the background and details of these legislative and administrative proposals.

In recent years a revolution has been taking place in the techniques of war. Entirely new weapons have emerged. They transcend all we have before known in destructive power, in range, in swiftness of delivery. Thermo-nuclear weapons, missiles, new aircraft of great speed and range, atomic ground weapons, nuclear submarines have changed the whole scale and tempo of military destructiveness. Warning times are vanishing. There can be little confidence that we would surely know of an attack before it is launched. Speeds of flight are already such as to make timely reaction difficult and interception uncertain.

The need to maintain an effective deterrent to war becomes ever more critical. In this situation, we must find more efficient and economical means of developing new devices and fitting them into our defense establishment. We must so revise this establishment as not only to improve our own use of such devices; additionally we must be able to counter their use against us.

The products of modern technology are not, in many cases, readily adaptable to traditional service patterns or existing provisions of law. Thus there has tended to be confusion and controversy over the introduc-

tion of new weapons into our armed forces and over the current applicability of long-established service roles and missions.

Moreover, the new weapons and other defense undertakings are so costly as to heavily burden our entire economy. We must achieve the utmost military efficiency in order to generate maximum power from the resources we have available.

Confronted by such urgent needs, we cannot allow differing service viewpoints to determine the character of our defenses—either as to operational planning and control, or as to the development, production and use of newer weapons. To sanction administrative confusion and inter-service debate is, in these times, to court disaster. I cannot overemphasize my conviction that our country's security requirements must not be subordinated to outmoded or single-service concepts of war.

I.

An understanding of the course over which we have come to the present will help determine the path we should follow now and in the future.

When our Republic was founded, we had a simple solution to the problem of military organization—at first, only a War Department, then soon thereafter, a Department of the Navy. The Navy's mission was war at sea. The War Department's mission was war on land.

For a century and a half this two-department organization was well suited to our needs. Recently, however, the airplane has added a third dimension to the arts of war. At first the airplane was integrated into the traditional two-department organization, and there it remained until World War II.

Right after Pearl Harbor we adjusted our organization to accord a fuller role to rapidly growing air power. Within the War Department, the Army Air Forces were placed on equal footing with Ground and Service Forces. In the Navy, task forces built around naval aviation became the heart of the fleet. The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces became a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Army Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

Immediately after the war, efforts began to build a defense organization based upon the lessons of World War II. A basic theme was to provide an adequate organizational framework for air power armed with the awesome destructive force of atomic weapons. There emerged three

co-equal executive departments—Army, Navy, and Air Force. But World War II experience had proved that no longer could warfare be effectively waged under separate Army, Navy, and Air Force doctrines. So, over all our forces the Congress established a Secretary of Defense.

This reorganization in 1947 was marked by lengthy debate and eventual compromise. In that battle the lessons were lost, tradition won. The three service departments were but loosely joined. The entire structure, called the National Military Establishment, was little more than a weak confederation of sovereign military units. Few powers were vested in the new Secretary of Defense. All others were reserved to three separated executive departments.

Events soon showed that this loose aggregation was unmanageable. In 1949, the National Military Establishment was replaced by an executive Department of Defense. The authority of the Secretary of Defense over his Department was made specific. He was vested with the power of decision in the operation of several interservice boards in his Office. A Chairman was provided to preside over the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force were converted from independent executive departments to subordinate military departments. They became represented in the President's Cabinet and the National Security Council by the Secretary of Defense alone. Other changes with similar effect were made.

The unifying process moved forward again in 1953. The Secretary of Defense was given staff facilities better adapted to his heavy responsibilities. Certain boards and agencies were abolished and their duties transferred to him. Additional Assistant Secretaries of Defense were provided. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was authorized to manage the Joint Staff for the Joint Chiefs.

These various steps toward more effective coordination of our armed forces under one civilian head have been necessary, sound, and in the direction pointed by the lessons of modern warfare. Each such step, however, has prompted opponents to predict dire results. There have been allegations that our free institutions would be threatened by the influence of a military leader serving as the principal military adviser to the Defense Secretary and the Commander-in-Chief. There have been forecasts that one or more of the services would be abolished. As a result, the Secretary of Defense has never been freed of excessive statutory restraints. As a result of well meaning attempts to protect traditional

concepts and prerogatives, we have impaired civilian authority and denied ourselves a fully effective defense. We must cling no longer to statutory barriers that weaken executive action and civilian authority. We must free ourselves of emotional attachments to service systems of an era that is no more.

I therefore propose, for America's safety, that we now modernize our defense establishment and make it efficient enough and flexible enough to enable it to meet the fateful challenge of continuing revolutionary change.

II.

I know well, from years of military life, the constant concern of service leaders for the adequacy of their respective programs, each of which is intended to strengthen the nation's defense. I understand quite as well the necessity for these leaders to present honestly and forcefully to their superiors their views regarding the place of their programs in the overall national effort. But service responsibilities and activities must always be only the branches, not the central trunk of the national security tree. The present organization fails to apply this truth.

While at times human failure and misdirected zeal have been responsible for duplications, inefficiencies, and publicized disputes, the truth is that most of the service rivalries that have troubled us in recent years have been made inevitable by the laws that govern our defense organization.

Parenthetically, I may observe that these rivalries, so common in the National Capital, are almost unknown in the field. Here in Washington they usually find expression in the services' Congressional and press activities which become particularly conspicuous in struggles over new weapons, funds and publicity. It is just such rivalries, I am convinced, that America wants stopped.

Coming now to specific organizational changes, I want first to emphasize the vital necessity of complete unity in our strategic planning and basic operational direction. It is therefore mandatory that the initiative for this planning and direction rest not with the separate services but directly with the Secretary of Defense and his operational advisers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assisted by such staff organization as they deem necessary.

No military task is of greater importance than the development of strategic plans which relate our revolutionary new weapons and force deployments to national security objectives. Genuine unity is indispensable at this starting point. No amount of subsequent coordination can eliminate duplication or doctrinal conflicts which are intruded into the first shaping of military programs.

This unified effort is essential not only for long-range planning and decision which fix the pattern of our future forces and form the foundation of our major military programs, but also for effective command over military operations. The need for greater unity today is most acute at two points—in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and in the major operational commands responsible for actual combat in the event of war.

Now as to the specifics of the revisions that I deem essential:

1. *We must organize our fighting forces into operational commands that are truly unified, each assigned a mission in full accord with our over-all military objectives.*

This lesson, taught by World War II, I learned from firsthand experience. With rare exceptions, as I stated before, there can no longer be separate ground, sea, or air battles.

Our unified commands (by which term I also include the joint and specified commands which exist today) are the cutting edge of our military machine—the units which would do the fighting. Our entire defense organization exists to make them effective.

I intend that, subject only to exceptions personally approved by the Commander-in-Chief, all of our operational forces be organized into truly unified commands. Such commands will be established at my direction. They will be in the Department of Defense but separate from the military departments. Their missions and force levels will conform to national objectives.

I expect these truly unified commands to go far toward realigning our operational plans, weapons systems and force levels in such fashion as to provide maximum security at minimum cost.

Because I have often seen the evils of diluted command, I emphasize that each unified commander must have unquestioned authority over all units of his command. Forces must be assigned to the command and be removed only by central direction—by the Secretary of Defense or the Commander-in-Chief—and not by orders of individual military departments.

Commands of this kind we do not have today. To the extent that we are unable so to organize them under present law, to that extent we cannot fully marshal our armed strength.

We must recognize that by law our military organization still reflects the traditional concepts of separate forces for land, sea, and air operations, despite a Congressional assertion in the same law favoring "their integration into an efficient team of land, naval and air forces . . ." This separation is clearly incompatible with unified commands whose missions and weapons systems go far beyond concepts and traditions of individual services.

Today a unified command is made up of component commands from each military department, each under a commander of that department. The commander's authority over these component commands is short of the full command required for maximum efficiency. In fact, it is prescribed that some of his command powers shall take effect only in time of emergency.

I recommend, therefore, that present law, including certain restrictions relating to combatant functions, be so amended as to remove any possible obstacles to the full unity of our commands and the full command over them by unified commanders.

This recommendation most emphatically does not contemplate repeal of laws prescribing the composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force. I have neither the intent nor the desire to merge or abolish the traditional services. This recommendation would have no such effect. But I cannot too strongly urge that our operational commands be made truly unified, efficient military instruments. Congressional cooperation is necessary to achieve that goal.

2. *We must clear command channels so that orders will proceed directly to unified commands from the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of Defense.*

The number of headquarters between the Commander-in-Chief and the commander of each unified command must be kept at the very minimum. Every additional level courts delay, confusion of authority, and diffusion of responsibility. When military responsibility is unclear, civilian control is uncertain.

Under existing practice the chain of command is diverted through the Secretaries and service chiefs of the military departments. The department with major responsibility for a unified command is designated by

the Secretary of Defense as "executive agent" for that command. The department's Secretary functions through his chief of military service.

So today the channel of military command and direction runs from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of Defense, then to the Secretary of an executive agent department, then to a chief of service, and then, finally, to the unified commander. In time of emergency, the Secretary of the executive agent department delegates to his service chief his authority over the strategic direction and conduct of combat operations. Thus, ultimately the chief of an individual service issues, in the name of the Secretary of Defense, orders to a unified commander.

The role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in this process is to furnish professional advice and staff assistance to the Secretary of Defense.

I consider this chain of command cumbersome and unreliable in time of peace and not usable in time of war. Clearly, Secretaries of military departments and chiefs of individual services should not direct unified operations and therefore should be removed from the command channel. Accordingly, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to discontinue the use of military departments as executive agents for unified commands.

To facilitate this effort I ask Congressional cooperation. I request repeal of any statutory authority which vests responsibilities for military operations in any official other than the Secretary of Defense. Examples are statutory provisions which prescribe that the Air Force Chief of Staff shall command major units of the Air Force and that the Chief of Naval Operations shall command naval operating forces.

3. *We must strengthen the military staff in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in order to provide the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of Defense with the professional assistance they need for strategic planning and for operational direction of the unified commands.*

For these purposes, several improvements are needed in the duties and organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I consider the Joint Chiefs of Staff concept essentially sound, and I therefore believe that the Joint Chiefs of Staff should continue to be constituted as currently provided in law. However, in keeping with the shift I have directed in operational channels, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will in the future serve as staff assisting the Secretary of Defense in his exercise of direction over unified commands. Orders issued to the commands by the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be under the authority and in the name of the Secretary of Defense.

I think it important to have it clearly understood that the Joint Chiefs of Staff act only under the authority and in the name of the Secretary of Defense. I am, therefore, issuing instructions that their function is to advise and assist the Secretary of Defense in respect to their duties and not to perform any of their duties independently of the Secretary's direction.

Under present law, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are provided a Joint Staff of not to exceed 210 officers. It functions under a Director selected by the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff assign duties to the Joint Staff which is managed for them by their Chairman. This Staff is subdivided into a number of groups, each with equal representation of officers from the three military departments. In addition, there is a committee system whereby officers, representing each of the military departments, act on documents prepared by the staff groups before they are forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

These laborious processes exist because each military department feels obliged to judge independently each work product of the Joint Staff. Had I allowed my interservice and interallied staff to be similarly organized in the theaters I commanded during World War II, the delays and resulting indecisiveness would have been unacceptable to my superiors.

With the operational channel now running from the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of Defense directly to unified commanders rather than through the military departments, the Joint Staff must be further unified and strengthened in order to provide the operational and planning assistance heretofore largely furnished by staffs of the military departments.

Accordingly, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to discontinue the Joint Staff committee system and to strengthen the Joint Staff by adding an integrated operations division.

I ask the Congress to assist in this effort by raising or removing the statutory limit on the size of the Joint Staff. By authorizing the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to assign duties to the Joint Staff and, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to appoint its Director, the Congress will also be helpful in increasing the efficiency of this important staff group.

I have long been aware that the Joint Chiefs' burdens are so heavy that they find it very difficult to spend adequate time on their duties as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This situation is produced by

their having the dual responsibilities of chiefs of the military services and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The problem is not new but has not yielded to past efforts to solve it. We need to solve it now, especially in view of the new strategic planning and operational burdens I have previously mentioned.

I therefore propose that present law be changed to make it clear that each chief of a military service may delegate major portions of his service responsibilities to his vice chief. Once this change is made, the Secretary of Defense will require the chiefs to use their power of delegation to enable them to make their Joint Chiefs of Staff duties their principal duties.

I have one additional proposal respecting the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is needed to correct misunderstanding of their procedures. Present law provides that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall have no vote. The fact is, neither do the other members, because they do not act by voting. I think it is wrong so to single out the Chairman. This provision should be repealed.

4. *We must continue the three military departments as agencies within the Department of Defense to administer a wide range of functions.*

Under the new command procedures I have described, the Secretaries of the military departments will be relieved of direct responsibility for military operations. Thus, under the supervision of the Secretary of Defense, they will be better able to perform their primary functions of managing the vast administrative, training and logistics functions of the Defense Department. The military departments will remain permanent agencies within the Department of Defense, and their Secretaries will continue to report to and be directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense. These Secretaries should concern themselves with such vital tasks as bringing greater economy and efficiency to activities which support operational commands rather than with military operations themselves.

The responsibilities of these Secretaries—each heading a department much larger than any executive department except the Department of Defense itself—are heavy indeed. In my judgment each of these Secretaries will continue to need the assistance of an Under Secretary and not less than two Assistant Secretaries. It should be possible, however, to eliminate at least one and perhaps two of the four Assistant Secretaries now authorized for each military department. The duties of these Assist-

ant Secretaries should be left to the determination of each service Secretary rather than fixed by law.

5. *We must reorganize the research and development functions of the Department in order to make the best use of our scientific and technological resources.*

Our weapons systems five to ten years hence will be the outgrowth of research and development which we conduct today. Until world tensions can be reduced by trustworthy agreements, we are unavoidably engaged in a race with potential enemies for new, more powerful military devices being developed by science and technology. In so critical a contest we must carefully balance our scientific resources between military and civilian needs. I consider it particularly important, therefore, that we improve the Defense Department's organization for military research.

Later in this message I will recommend measures to strengthen the authority of the Secretary of Defense to administer other functions of his department. Referring at this point only to research and development, I consider it essential that the Secretary's control over organization and funds be made complete and unchallengeable. Only if this is done can he assure the most effective and economical use of the research and development resources of his department. These processes are costly in money and skilled personnel; duplications are therefore doubly damaging.

The Secretary must have full authority to prevent unwise service competition in this critical area. He needs authority to centralize, to the extent he deems necessary, selected research and development projects under his direct control in organizations that may be outside the military departments and to continue other activities within the military departments. I anticipate that most research activities already under way would continue within the military departments. Such new undertakings as require central direction can be centralized with far less difficulty than projects already assigned to military departments.

To give the Secretary of Defense the caliber of assistance he requires in the research area, I recommend that the new position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering be established in place of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. I believe his salary should be equal to that of the Secretaries of the military departments. He should rank immediately after the service Secretaries and above the Defense Assistant Secretaries. As the principal assistant to the Secretary of Defense for research and development, he should be known

nationally as a leader in science and technology. I expect his staff, civilian and military, also to be highly qualified in science and technology.

This official will have three principal functions: first, to be the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense on scientific and technical matters; second, to supervise all research and engineering activities in the Department of Defense, including those of the Advanced Research Projects Agency and of the Office of the Director of Guided Missiles; and, third, to direct research and engineering activities that require centralized management.

Further, it will be his responsibility to plan research and development to meet the requirements of our national military objectives instead of the more limited requirements of each of the military services. It is of transcendent importance that each of our principal military objectives has strong and clearly focussed scientific and technical support.

With the approval of the Secretary of Defense, this official will eliminate unpromising or unnecessary duplicative programs, and release promising ones for development or production. An especially important duty will be to analyze the technical programs of the military departments to make sure that an integrated research and development program exists to cover the needs of each of the operational commands. It will be his responsibility to initiate projects to see that such gaps as may exist are filled. In addition, the Director will review assignments by the military departments to technical branches, bureaus and laboratories to assure that the research and engineering activities of the Defense Department are efficiently managed and properly coordinated.

I would charge the Director, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, with seeing that unnecessary delays in the decision-making process are eliminated, that lead times are shortened, and that a steady flow of funds to approved programs is assured. Only under this kind of expert, single direction can the entire research and engineering effort be substantially improved. In these various ways, he should help stop the service rivalries and self-serving publicity in this area.

6. We must remove all doubts as to the full authority of the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense is accountable to the President and the Congress for efficient direction of the largest single activity in our nation. We look to him for sound management of programs amounting to well over \$40 billion a year—programs that gravely concern the survival of

our country. Yet, his authority has been circumscribed and hedged about in a number of ways which not only make the burdens of his office far heavier than they need to be, but also work against the efficient and effective direction of national security activities which all Americans—and especially the Congress—rightly expect.

The following areas in the defense establishment are especially in need of attention:

- (1) Appropriated funds;
- (2) The organization and distribution of functions;
- (3) Legislative liaison and public affairs activities; and
- (4) Military personnel.

I regard it as fundamental that the Secretary, as civilian head of the Department, should have greater flexibility in money matters, both among and within the military departments. I have already commented on the desirability of this authority in respect to research and development. It is desirable in other areas as well. Firmly exercised, it will go far toward stopping the services from vying with each other for Congressional and public favor.

Today most of our defense funds are appropriated not to the Secretary of Defense but rather to the military departments. The Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller of the Department of Defense may place certain limitations on the use of funds by the military departments. Yet they do not have sufficient directive authority over such expenditures.

This method of providing defense funds has worked against the unity of the Department of Defense as an executive department of the Government. I strongly urge that in the future the Congress make appropriations for this Department in such fashion as to provide the Secretary of Defense adequate authority and flexibility to discharge his heavy responsibilities. This need is particularly acute in respect to his powers of strategic planning and operational direction.

I have accordingly directed, in consonance with existing statutory provisions, that the Department's budget estimates for the 1960 fiscal year and thereafter be prepared and presented in a form to accomplish these ends.

In addition to greater authority and flexibility in the administration of defense funds, the Secretary of Defense needs greater control over the distribution of functions in his Department. His authority must be freed of legal restrictions derived from pre-missile, pre-nuclear concepts

of warfare. Various provisions of this kind becloud his authority. Let us no longer give legal support to efforts to weaken the authority of the Secretary.

On this point the law itself invites controversy. On the one hand, the National Security Act gives the Secretary of Defense "direction, authority, and control" over his entire Department. Yet the same law provides that the military departments are to be "separately administered" by their respective secretaries. This is not merely inconsistent and confusing. It is a hindrance to efficient administration. I do not question the necessity for continuing the military departments. There is clear necessity for the Secretary of Defense to decentralize the administration of the huge defense organization by relying on the military departments to carry on a host of essential functions.

The contradictory concept, however, that three military departments can be at once administered separately, yet directed by one administrator who is supposed to establish "integrated policies and procedures," has encouraged endless, fruitless argument. Such provisions unavoidably abrade the unity of the Defense Department.

An example in just one area—procurement and supply—is evidence of the kind of damage caused. In this area the "separately administered" concept, as well as the needless confusion over roles and missions, impede such techniques for increased efficiency and economy as the Single Manager Plan, which would provide many of the benefits of a separate service of supply without its possible disrupting effects.

I suggest that we be done with prescribing controversy by law. I recommend eliminating from the National Security Act such provisions as those prescribing separate administration of the military departments and the other needless and injurious restraints on the authority of the Secretary of Defense. I specifically call attention to the need for removing doubts concerning the Secretary's authority to transfer, reassign, abolish, or consolidate functions of the Department.

I anticipate that the Secretary of Defense and his Deputy will require, in addition to a Director of Defense Research and Engineering and various special assistants, seven Assistant Secretaries of Defense plus a General Counsel of equivalent rank. I conceive of these Assistant Secretaries as having full staff functions; that is, they are empowered to give instructions appropriate to carrying out policies approved by the Secretary of Defense, subject at all times to the right of service Secretaries to raise

contested issues with the Secretary of Defense. This is the usual concept of the powers of principal staff assistants. It is essential to the work of the Assistant Secretaries of Defense.

I should add here that, with a view to reducing personnel and avoiding unnecessary interference with service activities, the Secretary of Defense will critically review the operating methods of the various staffs in the Office of Secretary of Defense. He will also review the interdepartmental committee structure within the Department in an effort to accelerate the entire decision-making process.

Earlier I mentioned that a principal outlet for service rivalries is the public affairs and legislative liaison activity within each of the military departments. For many years I have attached the greatest importance to providing prompt and accurate information to Members of the Congress. I have the same viewpoint in respect to furnishing information to the press and the public. But surely everyone will agree that personnel charged with such duties should not seek to advance the interest of a particular service at the expense of another, nor should they advance a service cause at the expense of over-all national and defense requirements. Of this I am sure: We do not want defense dollars spent in publicity and influence campaigns in which each service claims superiority over the others and strives for increased appropriations or other Congressional favors.

I have directed the Secretary of Defense to review the numbers as well as the activities of personnel of the various military departments who engage in legislative liaison and public affairs activities in the Washington area. I have requested that he act, without impeding the flow of information to the Congress and the public, to strengthen Defense Department supervision over these activities and to move such of these personnel and activities as necessary into the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

I have, in this connection, advised the Secretary of my desire that his principal assistant for legislative liaison be a civilian official. On the recommendation of the Secretary, I shall nominate a person as Assistant Secretary of Defense to perform those duties. An Assistant Secretary of Defense already holds the responsibility for public affairs activities.

Finally, I believe we can strengthen unification by two actions involving military personnel.

First, I am instituting a new personnel procedure for top-ranking officers. It is my belief that before officers are advanced beyond the

two-star level, they must have demonstrated, among other qualities, the capacity for dealing objectively—without extreme service partisanship—with matters of the broadest significance to our national security. I am, therefore, instituting this new procedure: I will consider officers for nomination to these top ranks only on recommendations of the Secretary of Defense submitted to me after he has received suggestions of the Secretaries of the military departments and the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I also will base my assignments of these officers to high command, staff and departmental positions on recommendations of the Secretary of Defense. I will, in reassigning or removing them, follow the same procedure.

I further believe that the Secretary of Defense should be authorized to establish procedures for the transfer of officers between services, with the consent of the individual in each case. This authority is needed primarily in technical fields so that an officer especially qualified to contribute to the success of an activity of a sister service may be afforded an opportunity to do so without interrupting his service career. I would not limit this authority, however, to technical fields.

At my direction the Secretary of Defense will shortly transmit to Congress draft legislation to carry out those items I have discussed which require legislative action. I urge the Congress to consider them promptly and to cooperate fully in making these essential improvements in our defense establishment.

Now in conclusion let us clearly understand that through these various actions we will have moved forward in many important ways.

We will have better prepared our country to meet an emergency which could come with little warning.

We will have improved our military planning.

We will have accelerated decision-making processes.

We will have effectively organized our defense programs in the crucial fields of science and technology.

We will have remedied organizational defects which have encouraged harmful service rivalries.

We will have improved the over-all efficiency and unity of our great defense establishment.

In our country, under the Constitution, effective military defense requires a partnership of the Congress and the Executive. Thus, acting in accord with our respective duties and our highest tradition, we shall achieve an efficient defense organization capable of safeguarding our freedom and serving us in our quest for an enduring peace.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

66 ¶ Remarks to the Easter Egg Rollers on the White House Lawn. *April 7, 1958*

My Friends:

It is a privilege to welcome you once more to the annual egg-rolling contest on the White House grounds. I surely hope that the weather cooperates with you properly and that you do not have the discomfort of a shower.

Moreover, I just learned this morning that many of the schoolchildren had to go to school on this Easter Monday and so to them I extend my sympathies for missing the fun of the day that I hope the rest of you will have.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in saying Happy Easter to all of you.
Goodbye.

67 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. *April 8, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your communication of April 4 repeating, in substance, the already widely publicized statement of the Soviet Government with reference to the suspension of nuclear testing.

It seems peculiar that the Soviet Union, having just concluded a series of tests of unprecedented intensity, should now, in bold headlines, say that it will not test again, but add, in small type, that it may test again if the United States carries out its already long announced and now imminent series of tests.

The timing, wording, and manner of the Soviet declaration cannot but raise questions as to its real significance.

The position of the United States on this matter of testing is well known. For several years we have been seeking a dependable ending to the accumulation of nuclear weapons stockpiles and a dependable beginning of the steady reduction of existing weapons stockpiles. This was my "Atoms for Peace" proposal, made in 1953 before the United Nations. Surely, the heart of the nuclear problem is not the mere testing of weapons, but the weapons themselves. If weapons are dependably dealt with, then it is natural to suspend their testing. However, the Soviet Union continues to reject the concept of an internationally supervised program to end weapons production and to reduce weapons stocks. Under those circumstances of the Soviets' making, the United States seeks to develop the defensive rather than the offensive capabilities of nuclear power and to learn how to minimize the fissionable fallout.

It goes without saying that these experiments, so far as the United States is concerned, are so conducted that they cannot appreciably affect human health.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, you recall the Joint Declaration made by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States at Bermuda on March 24, 1957. We then declared that we would conduct nuclear tests only in such a manner as would keep world radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels that might be hazardous. We went on to say that we would continue publicly announcing our test series well in advance of their occurrence with information as to their location and general timing. We further said that we would be willing to register with the United Nations advance notice of our intention to conduct future nuclear tests and to permit limited international observation of such tests if the Soviet Union would do the same.

The Soviet Union has never responded to that invitation. Its latest series of tests was conducted behind a cloak of secrecy, so far as the Soviet Union could make it so. Nevertheless, as I recently stated, it is the intention of the United States to invite observation by the United Nations of certain of our forthcoming tests.

Not only did the Soviet Union ignore our Bermuda proposal on testing, but it has persistently rejected the substance of my "Atoms for Peace" proposal. It refuses to agree to an internationally supervised cut-off of the use of new fissionable material for weapons purposes and the reduction

of existing weapons stocks by transfers to peaceful purposes. During the five years since I first proposed "Atoms for Peace," the destructive power in our nuclear arsenals has steadily mounted, and a dependably controlled reduction of that power becomes ever more difficult.

Mr. Chairman, now that you have become head of the Soviet Government, will you not reconsider your Government's position and accept my proposal that fissionable materials henceforth be manufactured only for peaceful purposes?

If the Soviet Union is as peace-loving as it professes, surely it should want to bring about an internationally supervised diversion of fissionable material from weapons purposes to peace purposes.

If the Soviet Union is unwilling to accept "Atoms for Peace," there are other outstanding proposals by which the Soviet Union can advance the cause of peace. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, my "Open Skies" proposal made to you and Chairman Bulganin at Geneva in 1955. You will also recall my proposals for the international use of outer space for peaceful purposes emphasized in my recent correspondence with Chairman Bulganin. These proposals await Soviet acceptance.

The United States is also prepared, in advance of agreement upon any one or more of the outstanding "disarmament" propositions, to work with the Soviet Union, and others as appropriate, on the technical problems involved in international controls. We both recognize that international control would be necessary. Indeed, your present letter to me speaks of "the establishment of the necessary international control for the discontinuance of tests."

What is "necessary"? The question raises problems of considerable complexity, given the present possibility of conducting some types of tests under conditions of secrecy.

If there is ever to be an agreed limitation or suspension of testing, and the United States hopes and believes that this will in due course come about as part of a broad disarmament agreement, plans for international control should be in instant readiness. Why should we not at once put our technicians to work to study together and advise as to what specific control measures are necessary if there is to be a dependable and agreed disarmament program?

The United Nations General Assembly has called for technical disarmament studies, in relation both to nuclear and conventional armaments. The United States says "yes." I urge, Mr. Chairman, that the

Soviet Union should also say "yes." Then we can at once begin the preliminaries necessary to larger things.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of April 4, 1958, is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 680).

68 ¶ Statement by the President on Employment. *April 8, 1958*

THE FIGURES released this morning by the Departments of Commerce and Labor show a pickup in jobs in March and a levelling off of unemployment. These statistics indicate a slowing up of the decline.

69 ¶ Message to President Carlos P. Garcia of the Philippines on Bataan Day. *April 8, 1958*

Dear Mr. President:

On this 16th Anniversary of the Fall of Bataan, an event which we commemorate with sadness, but with pride, I extend best wishes to you and to the people of the Philippines on behalf of the people of the United States.

The symbol of Bataan, the offering of the ultimate sacrifice by friends for one another, is an ideal so rarely witnessed that it will inspire freedom-loving men always. That together we have carried on our struggle for the preservation of liberty with justice does honor to the memory of our fallen sons and comrades.

Our mutual friendship has been nourished by the spirit of Bataan. May it continue to grow.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

70 ¶ The President's News Conference of *April 9, 1958*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down. Good morning. We'll go to questions right away.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Mr. President, what is your thinking now about a tax cut in light of yesterday's unemployment figures and other current economic conditions?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think you have been informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that he has made an arrangement with the Speaker and with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and with the Majority Leader in the Senate that there would be no tax cut proposed until after there had been full consultation between those people.

I see no figures that bring this thing to a critical point and require a decision at the moment; although I have, as you know, always admitted it's a subject that is under constant study in every conference. For example, only yesterday morning, a long conference on it. But the position is as I expressed it.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, many people find it strange that the cost of living has continued to go up in spite of the recession. Do you find that disturbing, and would you favor a pretty widespread reduction in prices?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Folliard, I certainly felt exactly the same way that you now feel, and I went into the history of these depressions. I find this is not an unusual phenomenon; that this has been more, you might say, the normal than the abnormal.

Now, in this case, we have had rises constantly on food prices and on services—by services, of course, meaning everything they do for you whether it's medical attention or cutting your hair or anything else; those are the two elements that have kept shoving prices up.

There have been a number of price reductions in other fields, but they have not been sufficient to overcome this tendency of the cost of living to go up a fraction except, I think, for one recent month.

So I think it is not an extraordinary phenomenon in this part of the business cycle, but it is a thing which you would hope would not be occurring.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, would you

give us your estimate as to how long it might take before the economy is affected by the appropriations voted for road building and housing?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Sentner, I really can't give a prediction on those things. I do know that we have tried to push hard on those things that are already in progress, in the belief that acceleration of the project would be a better way of accelerating employment, getting more people busy, than to start new and untried projects.

I cannot say how much those expenditures will be helping, but they are, of course, considerable.

Q. Joseph R. Slevin, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, do you expect to make a decision on the need for a tax cut during this month?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't make any statement as to the exact time. I say when the conditions require that a decision one way or the other be made, and of course that could run right along until the end of the session. What I do repeat is: I see no need for emergency action now, and that would be the kind of thing you would be suggesting.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, a couple of recent surveys apparently show that there is no great clamor for a tax cut in the land. Does that check with your intelligence?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in the same way that yours does. I have not had an official or exhaustive poll made of this thing, but my mail shows that; except a number of people come in and they have a particular excise tax, but it is always applying to the particular business in which they are engaged. That seems to be a favorite point in the correspondence that comes to me, but I notice this: it's that *particular* tax, and they want to show how we can keep all the others off the books.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, Newsweek: Mr. President, speaking of your mail, do you find that the people are supporting your Pentagon plan more than the Congressmen on Capitol Hill are?

THE PRESIDENT. Let's don't make comparisons because we haven't made a poll down there.

You know, sometimes there is a lot of vociferous action around that is not necessarily so weighty. But in my own mail I have not seen or taken a sampling or a gauge on that particular mail.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Mr. President, Secretary Dulles disclosed to us yesterday some of the recommendations of the Killian group study on how to detect testing or control production if you had an agreement with the

Russians. Will you make this study public so that there can be a general understanding of the problem involved?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it's scarcely a study, Mr. Roberts. I asked a question of scientific people, and I asked them to give me a schematic explanation of the system that they would advocate functionally and all the other ways.

When such a thing as that comes to me, it naturally doesn't come to my mind right away what parts of this are vitally outside the security realm and which are within it. So I would have to take a look as to what would be done.

I should think that the methods of detecting and the complete examination which goes on all the time—there was no cutoff date or anything else—this is just a study that goes on all the time. I think that the methods and some of the parts of it could very well be brought out by Mr. Killian just as he did in that introduction to outer space.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Sir, if I may follow that, the Secretary said specifically that the number of stations, inspection stations, which would be necessary in any country, that the estimate of that had gone up since the studies made by Mr. Stassen when he was here. This would appear to indicate that this problem has become more difficult in terms of negotiation, and that is the reason I was wondering if we could see it.

THE PRESIDENT. As you know, the Secretary of State did point out both in the letter and in his conference yesterday that one of the things we would like to do is to have a joint study of techniques, how you do this thing, that everybody could believe in.

I had not intended to talk anything about any specific, but I know that he did say that the number now suggested is larger than one that had been suggested some months back; that is true.

But I think for specifics on the thing we will have to wait and see when Dr. Killian comes back, and then we can talk to him about it.

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, International News Service: Mr. President, there has been some concern in Congress that your defense reorganization plan might make a czar of the Defense Secretary. Are you convinced that your plan contains adequate safeguards against that happening?

THE PRESIDENT. There is always great horror and alarm expressed about any reforms going to do something, whether it was the income tax in 1913, which all of us are still kicking about, but right on down.

After all, if we are going to talk about czars in this country, let us

look at the built-in constitutional guards that there are.

For example, there is a Commander in Chief over the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is certainly not going to be very effective if four Chiefs of Staff are not supporting him very definitely. The Congress is there every day for making the money available or not making the money available. Then, you have the National Guard in all the parts of the United States. You have the Reserves.

How could anyone like the Secretary of Defense suddenly accumulate and concentrate in one corner or one spot the power to take over this Government and not have the most terrific reaction in this country that has ever happened?

And let's don't forget the spiritual strength and the traditions of America.

The idea of making a czar out of anybody—usually they have always tried to do it about a military man. Now, they found that wasn't very profitable, because, when they look back over history, they couldn't find a single military man in modern history, not to say American history, but in modern history, except in certain, largely, of the Latin American countries.

Hitler and Mussolini were not soldiers; and Bismarck, who was almost a dictator until Wilhelm II came along, was a civilian.

So they gave up that argument, and now they are talking about making a civilian a czar. I don't see any sense to it at all.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, when you announced your plan for reorganizing the Defense Department, it was said that you were going to stage a real hard fight to get it through Congress.

THE PRESIDENT. That's right.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Since then, some very powerful men in Congress on both sides of the aisle have announced their opposition to the plan. Could you tell us what you have in mind for getting it through Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't care how strong they are or how numerous they are. Here is something for the United States. Here is something that is necessary.

I would get onto the air as often as the television companies would let me on. I would keep it up until I would have the United States understanding that it is their pocketbook, first of all; more than that, it is their safety, it is their safety.

Now, these are two very great compelling reasons in my mind. I don't care who is against this thing. It just happens I have got a little bit more experience in military organization and the directing of unified forces than anyone else in the active list. There are others that possibly are more experienced, but they are no longer in the active scene.

The things I am trying to get over are the things that the United States needs.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, the General Services Administration keeps on letting these contracts for lease-purchase arrangements which are going to cost the Government a pile of money in interest rates; and there is a proposal in Congress now to cut off the money for the lease-purchase on the theory that it would be cheaper to build Government buildings with direct appropriations.

Couldn't you take some action to stop this lease-purchase contracting so that we could save a lot of money in that way?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't agree with your premise at all, because where you say here is some money and interest, when we borrow money, do you suppose we pay interest? Of course we do.

Now, this is a very difficult thing to do. The question comes when you have a great rehabilitation of your Post Office system, would you rather put a great big chunk of Federal money out now and get some more borrowing and more deficit spending, or would you rather let private financial institutions bring it, and then you tax it?

I don't think the argument is on one side at all. I will admit it is arguable, but it certainly is not on one side.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, *Cowles Publications*: When the current or the future series of atomic tests, I think scheduled to take place next month is completed, after that is completed, would you consider a suspension of atomic testing?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Wilson, I would say this: It would have to be under current conditions. We are not talking about other changes in conditions and a series of ifs and ands, except this one: the scientists would have to tell me what they thought it necessary to find out, and whether they had largely or almost completely found out the things they wanted to know.

In that case, I should think it would be perfectly proper for us, not as part of an agreement or anything else, but as a unilateral statement of our intentions, because I'm not going to say we will do this according

to someone else's action when we have no ways of finding out for certain that they were doing it. But I may be mistaken. If we do find out all the necessary things, then I would, of course, consider such a statement.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Is it fair to state that there is a possibility of suspension of tests, provided the scientific reports to you are, let's say, satisfactory? I don't know what word to use in that connection.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Well, certainly, I would consider it very seriously at that point.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, going back to this matter of relations with Congress and, particularly, in matters like the Defense reorganization, how far do you believe a President should go to persuade individual Congressmen to his point of view on a matter that you obviously feel as strongly about as this one, individual approach—just how far do you believe a President should go?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you do a great deal of that, of course, and most of it off the record, because frequently you are talking to people of the other party and you don't want to embarrass anybody.

The President, manifestly, can't get around the 531 people in this whole Congress. He has to confine himself largely to the people in the committees and in the leaderships.

But I would say this: I would not eliminate any effort that I thought would be productive, because I personally believe this thing will go swimmingly once people really understand it.

But there are so many built-in prejudices and misunderstandings that have been created by loose talk and by arguments.

As a matter of fact, I have known in my time, when I was a fairly junior officer, of commercial companies coming in and stating that they could operate better with such and such a service than with another one.

You have got all sorts of built-in lobbying in this kind of thing, and the only thing that will bring it around is understanding on the part of the American people and their representatives.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: You sent a letter yesterday to Premier Khrushchev in which you suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union get their technicians together to study the technical problems involved in inspecting any arms agreement. Would you consider the start of such discussions essential before you would go to a Summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't make that a necessary condition at all.

If there was preparatory work of another kind that was effective and was satisfactory, why, certainly, I wouldn't put that as a separate condition.

Q. Carleton Kent, *Chicago Sun-Times*: Mr. President, this session of Congress is about half over. Would you care to evaluate its operations to date?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, we had for the first month Sputnik and then, as the economic activity lessened, why, it changed the emphasis.

There have been quite a number of things done, but I think that some of the—particularly the things that I think are very important have not yet been tackled: the critical appropriation bills, the reorganization or, rather, the modernization, I would like to call it, of the Defense establishment; the Reciprocal Trade Act; and the mutual security.

Those things, to my mind, are vital to the welfare of the country.

Now, so far, we have obviously not made a great deal of difference.

Q. Spencer Davis, *Associated Press*: In connection with reciprocal trade, the Secretary of Commerce was notified yesterday by his own Under Secretary in Japan that there is unanimous great concern there about U. S. foreign trade policy.

Now, Japan apparently is worried about what Congress will do with your reciprocal trade program and, at the same time, has now ratified or approved of a trade agreement with Red China, which involves political conditions as well as commercial conditions. Would you please comment on this?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I point this out: here are—I think I have made this little talk before; if I repeat myself, I am sorry—here are 95 million people on a piece of ground, arable ground, about that of the extent of California. The question is: how are they going to make a living? They have no natural resources of any moment. They were getting them before World War II from Manchuria and North China, a great many of them: iron ore and coking coal.

Now they have to go some place else. They can make a living only in one way, and that is to get materials, manufacture them and sell them to somebody. In other words, they are performing services for certain peoples in the world that need them.

It happens in our case we are not very needful, although there are some things that, of course, we import very advantageously to ourselves and to our people. But we do have to make a very widespread effort to see that they are given the opportunity to make a living. I personally

think that certain wise and necessary trade with the continent of Asia on their part is necessary, and that goes on—that is, the lands in the Southwest Pacific, India, and so on, and some has to be with us.

Now, very naturally, any country that is in the position Japan is, will be concerned with our Reciprocal Trade Act, and they will watch any development that looks like we are trying to raise our walls and to retire into isolation; they will see that this means a desertion of leadership in the world and a great danger for all of us, and they will have to go much more fully into other directions than in the one I just expressed.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Sir, you have several times recommended to Congress the creation of about 40 additional Federal judgeships to clean up the congestion in the dockets of the courts. Both your Attorneys General have recommended it. The House Judiciary Committee has not even had hearings on it. Do you plan to use your influence with Congress to get such a bill through this year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the only thing that would do that would be to keep pegging away at those things. It is not one that you just go out and make a great speech to the Nation on. You keep pegging away and you send your people down and you get your Attorney General, you get to talk to the Chairman informally. But I don't know exactly why the opposition is so strong, because we have been doing this ever since 1953.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, George Meany of the AFL-CIO interprets the latest unemployment figures as meaning a deepening of the recession rather than a slowing of the decline. Do you care to comment on his view of the situation?

THE PRESIDENT. I think not. He is entitled to his opinion. I have pointed out that, not professing to be a great expert in these things, I have only one recourse; that is to get the very finest opinions from bankers, businessmen, and everybody I can think of, and I have had the labor group in to give me their views. I think it is just a question where we have to do what we believe best.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Scripps-Howard: Sir, you were speaking of your mail earlier. Has your mail or information from Congressmen about their mail indicated to you that there is a great grassroots urging in this country for you to meet at the Summit with the Russians? And have your political advisers said anything to you about whether this would be a useful thing in the light of the coming political campaign?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think I have heard anyone talk about the Summit in connection with a coming political campaign.

I have seen only one or two polls, State polls. Under the conditions in which the questions were asked, the opinion about the Summit meeting was negative, but the questions did, in each case, state "under properly prepared," or "where there is something to be considered," or something of that kind that might be worthwhile. There were about, I believe, 30 percent in two States that I saw recently that didn't know, don't know. That is the kind of thing you get in many of those.

Q. John R. Gibson, Wall Street Journal: Sir, the Russians have been raising a lot of propaganda noise lately about the United States recession. Do you or your advisers see any danger to the United States political position abroad as a result of the recession?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that if we would have to look forward to just a continuance, decline, of course there would be political disadvantages throughout the world, but we don't look toward that thing.

After all, there are still 62 million people working in this country; there is still a tremendous purchasing power; there is a tremendous sum of money that is in our savings banks that I believe is at an all-time level; the actions of the Federal Reserve Board in making money cheaper and more plentiful. I think there are real grounds to hope that we will, one of these days—I'm not going to try to predict—that we're on the upgrade; and then I think these apprehensions will be stilled.

Of course, they voice them. They say, "Well, we hope nothing desperate happens to you," but, most of them have confidence that it is not going to be desperate.

Q. Arthur B. Dunbar, Newark News: Sir, Senator Case of New Jersey is proposing in a speech today that the United States declare to the world that it will test only clean, defensive, nuclear weapons; and it should invite international monitoring of this, and suggests to the Soviet Union that they join the same sort of restriction. Would you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there are so many specific suggestions made about these things.

We must understand one thing, in all honesty. We call them clean weapons. There is still a percentage of what you would call a dirty residual, and that has some effect; but, as compared to the size of the weapon, these great advances have been made, so I don't think you

could just start off by saying, "You can test only clean weapons."

The real purpose of these tests, in large part, is: how can we make them cleaner, getting nearer to perfection.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Mr. President, I would like to ask you a question about what people should do to make the recession recede.

THE PRESIDENT. Buy.

Q. Mr. Spivack: Buy what?

THE PRESIDENT. Anything.

Q. Mr. Spivack: Well, that is just what I was going to ask you. [*Laughter.*] On March 26th you said at the press conference here they should buy now, but the other day Secretary of the Treasury Anderson in New York, when he was launching the Savings Bond campaign, said they should be thrifty and put their money in bonds. [*Laughter.*]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't say you should buy carelessly. I said to you the other day, let's be selective in our buying; let's take things we need.

Look here, once America just buys the things it wants, our people, our manufacturers, will be busy making those things.

I personally think our people are just being a little bit disenchanted about a few items that have been chucked down their throats, they are getting tired of them; and I think it will be a very good thing when the manufacturers wake up—I am not going to name names—and begin to give the things we want instead of the things they think we want. That is what I think.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., Scripps-Howard: It seems to me that in the last few months people have been jumping on you with more regularity. I wonder, sir, you never seem to hit back. Don't you ever feel like taking a retaliatory poke at these people?

THE PRESIDENT. Look, I did a great deal of boxing as a young fellow, and that would probably be my natural reaction.

I believe that there is a very great responsibility resting on a man in this office to preserve the dignity of the office.

I believe that it is a good practice, at least for me, to avoid calling of names. People are mistaken or they are bitter or they are guided by emotion or prejudice, and they tear after you. I don't think it is very seemly for me to just take that part of the thing.

So far as the things I believe in, I started in 1953; I have preached

them, I have talked them, I have believed in them, and I have never waived. Actually, in some of them, of course, there has been some success we have gotten over. But it is just, I believe, not a good business for me to begin to get up and call people some of the names they call me.

Q. Alan S. Emory, Watertown Times: Mr. President, would you care to assess the Republican chances in the '58 campaign as of now?

THE PRESIDENT. No. [*Laughter*]

I would say this: they can win if they will work hard and intelligently.

Q. Edwin L. Dale, Jr., New York Times: Mr. President, the additional measures that have been discussed for use, if necessary, to halt the recession would involve a very large increase in the budget deficit, easily to as much as 10 billion or even more. Do you believe this is a legitimate price to pay, if necessary, to halt the slump?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you, I think now you are beginning to talk about things that are getting rather of an emergency character, because when you get very large deficits then you have to go into deficit financing, then the money supply gets much more plentiful, and the prices of everything, Mr. Folliard remarked awhile ago, begin to go up.

So your national income goes up, but the prices that you are going to pay—and I think the possibility of an inflation under such a practice would be very greatly increased. I don't think any of us want any real inflation.

I was interested when I had, oh, my last German friend, the Finance Officer, Erhard—he came to my office and he said this: "It is a strange thing," he said, "you people, as a people, are always worried about a recession, even a minor recession, going into a big depression. But," he said, "in our country, with our experience, there is only one thing we are concerned about, and that is inflation."

And he said, "So we have the worries exactly on the opposite side of this balance that you people do." And he was very emphatic in the way he remarked about it.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-first news conference was held in the Executive Office Build-

ing from 10:27 to 10:59 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 9, 1958. In attendance: 235.

71 ¶ Remarks to Delegates to the General
Conference of the Federation Aeronautique
Internationale. April 9, 1958

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is really a distinct honor. Only recently I found that because I was sort of a jack-legged pilot back in my Philippine days, I was entitled to honorary membership in the American Aeronautical Association. I have just received the diploma and the certificate of that membership. And here now I am an international pilot, almost.

It is truly a great privilege to welcome all of you to the Capital City of this country. I think that it would be beside the point for me to try to give to you statistics proving that aviation has come of age or the importance of aviation in 1958. I was struck by one figure that happened to be handed to me the other day. More than one million citizens of this country went abroad in airplanes last year, which seemed a lot of people.

The conference you are going to have in Los Angeles will have a lot of items on its agenda to discuss most seriously. It strikes me a great deal of the value is the mere fact that you are here. All of these meetings over the past fifty-one years must have been valuable. Never could they have been more so than now.

I have tried to talk a great deal in this country about people, and people meeting people. I think governments are far more stupid than are their peoples. If we could get the peoples talking to each other, living with each other, visiting in homes, going to schools together, I am perfectly certain that most of the world's troubles would be over. And, we could use all of the great inventions of science to human betterment and improvement rather than in the attempt to destroy ourselves.

So, just the fact of your being here and visiting with the friends you will make is, to my mind, a very important event.

I understand there are a hundred and fifty or maybe two hundred of you. I wish it were ten thousand or twelve thousand and that these things were annual and that we could have them in different capitals every year—having people meet like this all the time. I am sure it would have a great effect, as I am sure that this meeting this year will have a good one.

To each of you I wish the very best type of time in this country during your visit. I hope that you will find your work not only interesting and instructive but that it is enjoyable—that you really have a lot of fun.

Some of you unquestionably will know friends of mine in your countries. Throughout Europe and other parts of the world I have been fortunate enough in making some very good friends. If you meet any of them, say that you take my personal greetings. I would be very much obliged to each of you if you could do that.

Thank you very much. Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 11:30 a. m. His opening words "Mr. President" referred to Dr.

Charles Sille Vaerts, President of the Fédération Aéronautique de Belgique.

72 ¶ Statement by the President on the Need for Early Action by Congress To Extend Unemployment Compensation Benefits.

April 13, 1958

ON MARCH TWENTY-FIFTH I recommended to the Congress enactment of legislation to provide the temporary continuation of unemployment compensation benefits for workers who have exhausted their benefits under State and Federal laws. I said at the time that prompt action was necessary to give these workers and their families "a greater measure of security."

This is not a matter of statistics or economic theory. It concerns people—human beings—who need, and should have, the assistance of their Government.

I hope that the Members of the Congress will move as swiftly as possible on this vital problem when they return to Washington. All of us in Government have a special responsibility to act to alleviate the hardships which are being suffered, through no fault of their own, by these workers and their families.

NOTE: This statement was released at Augusta, Ga.

The President's message to the Con-

gress on extending unemployment compensation benefits appears as Item 53, above.

73 ¶ Veto of Bill Authorizing Appropriations for Rivers, Harbors, and Flood Control Projects.

April 15, 1958

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 497. The bill would properly authorize needed appropriations of over \$800 million for 14 previously authorized river basin plans on which legal limitations on appropriations were imposed in earlier legislation. The bill would also authorize future appropriations for 140 new water resources development projects or project modifications estimated to cost nearly \$900 million. Many of these are sound projects which will make important contributions to our national wealth, but others are not justified for reasons I shall detail.

It is with real regret that I have found it necessary for the second time in two years and for many of the same reasons to disapprove omnibus legislation authorizing appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control improvements.

The Congress in enacting S. 497 has in many instances disregarded the careful study and considered judgments of the professional services and other executive agencies concerned. The bill would authorize 28 new projects or project modifications estimated to cost about \$350 million under terms which I cannot approve without destroying some of the most important governmental policies in the field of water resources development. The bill has other unacceptable provisions. In particular I believe that the bill is defective for the following reasons:

1. It would authorize 14 projects, estimated to cost about \$168 million, on which the local participation provided for in the bill does not adequately reflect the substantial local benefits which would result. It would also reduce the cost sharing required for one other previously authorized project. I believe a sound national policy requires that a comparable measure of responsibility for projects where there are identifiable beneficiaries must remain at the State and local level. I also believe, as I stated in August of 1956 in my disapproval of legislation similar to S. 497, that authorization of water resource projects on the terms provided for in the bill would result in the loss of the best test yet devised for insuring that

a project is sound—the willingness of local people to invest their own money in a joint enterprise with the Federal Government.

2. It would authorize 4 projects estimated to cost over \$27 million on which adequate reports have not yet been submitted to the Congress under legally established procedures. It is, therefore, not possible to determine whether their authorization would be in the public interest.

3. It would authorize 3 projects estimated to cost about \$115 million which the reports of the Chief of Engineers show have no economic justification.

I cannot overstate my opposition to this kind of waste of public funds.

4. It would authorize the reimbursement of local interests for work accomplished by them in their own behalf prior to authorization of a Federal project, on the grounds that the work is similar to that undertaken elsewhere by the Federal Government. I consider it quite inequitable to provide for this kind of reimbursement when local communities all over the country are investing their money in public works projects which are similar to many kinds of Federal projects.

5. It would authorize a new small boat harbor in spite of the fact that adequate harbors are located nearby and the likelihood that local interests cannot meet the cost sharing requirements recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

6. It would authorize as costs to Oahe and Fort Randall Reservoirs 5 payments for damages alleged to have been suffered from construction of those reservoirs in South Dakota. In 3 of these cases the executive branch has determined that there is no legal liability and the Congress has previously accepted this determination. In one of the other 2 cases there appears to be no merit to the claim, and in the final case it may be possible to adjust the claim administratively.

7. It would authorize, in reservoir projects of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, the inclusion without reimbursement of water storage for increasing the flow in times of low water, even though the beneficiaries of such works may be clearly identifiable. It would also authorize the inclusion of municipal and industrial water supply storage in such projects without providing adequate standards for payment of an appropriate share of the basic costs by local interests. In addition, there has been insufficient exploration of the complex legal implications of these ambiguous provisions as affecting water rights. It is my firm conviction that such important substantive changes affecting water resources

policy and costs should be made, if at all, only after full, independent consideration not related to an omnibus authorization bill. The Secretary of the Army has previously made suggestions for acceptable legislation on this subject.

8. It contains a provision that, contrary to a time honored principle, is intended to affect the conduct of litigation now pending in a Federal Court.

In addition, the bill would authorize 3 projects estimated to cost about \$38 million, representing the first proposals for a broad new Federal program of hurricane flood protection in tidal waters, without adequate consideration of the level of local participation in the cost of such a program. These three are sound, worthwhile projects, and I believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility to assist State and local communities in such a program of local protection against floods resulting from hurricanes. I have, therefore, requested the Secretary of the Army to submit to me at the earliest practicable date his recommendations for an appropriate division of responsibilities between the Federal Government and the affected State and local governments for such a program. I shall then be prepared to recommend to the Congress the enactment of legislation on this subject.

The argument has been advanced that S. 497 is needed for the stimulus to the economy which would result from starting the projects it would authorize. I would point out that significant steps have already been taken to accelerate Federal construction activities. Should it be found desirable to increase these activities further, appropriations will be recommended for projects capable of being started quickly.

At the present time there is a backlog of public works projects estimated to cost nearly \$5 billion. With a few minor exceptions, it would be many months, even years in the case of larger projects, before the necessary plans could be completed and actual construction started on the new projects which this bill would authorize.

I believe that the experience of the last three years suggests that the authorization of water resources development projects might better be handled by a divided approach to the problem. Projects favorably reported on by the Chief of Engineers, and to which the Executive Branch has no objection, could be included in one bill. The authorization of other projects, not meeting either of the above criteria, could then be proposed in separate bills, one for each such project. This approach

would, I believe, provide a better opportunity for the kind of careful review by the Congress and the Executive Branch which should be given to matters of such importance to the people of this Nation.

Meanwhile, I recommend that the Congress act quickly to provide increased monetary authorizations for the river basins where 1958 and 1959 fund requirements for projects now under construction will exceed present statutory limits. This can be accomplished by enactment of legislation submitted to the Congress in January by the Secretary of the Army.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

74 ¶ The President's News Conference of *April 16, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down. I am ready for questions.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, what do you think top officers should do if they feel they cannot in good conscience support your Defense reorganization program in public speeches or before congressional committees? Should they stay in the Service or get out?

THE PRESIDENT. You have asked a big one, and there are many ramifications.

First of all, a man who has a duty to appear before a congressional committee or any other body that has a right to question him and is asked for his personal convictions about anything in the services, why, I think he has an absolute duty to give those convictions.

But you group together, Mr. Arrowsmith, public speaking or, in other words, apparently propagandizing, and giving testimony to Congress, and that is an entirely different thing.

The Secretary of Defense, with delegated authority to command the Defense Department, is certainly not to be ignored, to have all his people insubordinate after he has decided things that have to be done.

So, I would say that it is the circumstances that surround any particular incident which you are describing, and if a man has a duty to give his convictions, he should do so freely; and there is certainly no thought, ever, of reprisal of any kind.

In any event, it would be only the attempt to show publicly insubordination, and doing it voluntarily, that would be something that would require correction, not necessarily throwing him out of the Service.

Q. Thomas N. Schroth, *Congressional Quarterly*: It has been suggested in Congress that members of Congress and high administration officials disclose their resources in amounts of their personal income while holding office. Would you give us your views on this question?

THE PRESIDENT. No, because I haven't any views to present. For myself, I have given the last cent of mine, as long ago as 1952, and there has been no reason for changing, in my own case; but that was during a campaign when the question of income came up, and I do not see where a Congressman elected to office has any responsibility for doing so.

Now, when you appoint a man who is acting in a particular type of judicial or semijudicial and executive capacity, like in one of the other commissions, I have never thought about it; and so at this moment, certainly, I wouldn't express a conviction.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, you were one of the first, I believe almost the first person to argue that missiles would have a serious effect upon the reorganization of the Pentagon. And I have often wondered why, in the first 5 years of your administration, that question was not brought up by you personally and something done about it at that time.

THE PRESIDENT. I think the answer to that is I have had plenty of troubles over the 5 years. You will recall that we started a partial reorganization plan in 1953; but the missile at that moment had not become, first, an effective weapon in any distance—even the Nike was almost experimental—and it did not seem that that was a big factor that we should advance in an argument that, to my mind, has become very, very important.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, you told us last week, sir, that you thought Dr. Killian might make public some of his findings on the test detection and control question, that you would talk to him when he returned. Could you tell us what has happened since?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't forget it. I asked him specifically that, and he said the study is going forward actively, intensively, and at the moment

he wouldn't want to expose anything of his thinking and his ideas on it.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Does that preclude, sir, the publication of anything?

THE PRESIDENT. It precludes this: it precludes anything until my Scientific Advisory Committee has given me their conclusions.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, in a speech yesterday former Secretary of State Acheson, who has had some experience with Presidents going to Summit meetings, made a fundamental criticism of Presidents going to such meetings. He said that involvement of a President in these meetings impairs the final and detached judgment which a President must reserve.

THE PRESIDENT. Mrs. Craig, I have agreed with that from the beginning; but meetings, for example, like the recent NATO meeting, where there were other purposes in mind, is not quite the same thing as meetings of the kind where you were trying to solve very serious problems and where the parties to the meeting are in complete or, at least, in rather emphatic opposition.

I think there is a very great deal to what Secretary Acheson says on this, although I will add this one thing: if, finally, you believe that this is the only way to make some progress, well, then, I always say I am still ready to take the risks, if we find any real promise for bringing this forward step about.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: There seems to be some confusion, sir, and therefore some controversy about precisely what you propose as to future defense appropriations, whether they should go to the Secretary of Defense in a lump sum with him to dispense as he sees fit, or whether the Congress would allocate large parts. Will you tell us precisely what your legislation would do on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Never, in all the years I have been in the military, or since, have I advocated the making of appropriations in one single lump sum to the Secretary of Defense or to any other individual.

This idea has been bruited about and brought to my attention more than once—on this basis, though, that if you made them to the Secretary, then the Congress, instead of segregating and separating appropriations by service, would do it by functions throughout the Defense organization, and this would not be any abdication of the congressional responsibility.

But, for myself, I have merely asked for this much flexibility: the flexibility that will allow the Secretary of Defense, responsible with his—I like to call it, the Secretary of Defense-Joint Chiefs of Staff mechanism,

a single group that will give the proper single direction to your strategic planning, strategic operations, and then a sufficient support and financial supervisory influence and flexibility in finances to make the strategic plan work.

And, that is all I ever asked for. I don't think we should go for more.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: May I ask, sir——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: You have not then given your approval in principle to this other idea that the money might go to the Secretary and be allocated by function?

THE PRESIDENT. Never have I given that to it; never have I given approval to the idea and never have I recommended it, never in my life. Now, there is this about it: you will recall, I believe in my state of the Union message or maybe it was in my military message of more recent date, I did say that I thought the Secretary ought to have research and development funds appropriated to him so he can put those very, very expensive programs in the places where they could be best coordinated and best carried out by the several services. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*]

My Good Man Friday here reminds me of something, that I am sending not only a letter to the Congress today, but with it will be the exact terminology of the provisions in the bill that we propose; so that by noon today you will have exactly the language of it.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, in talking about the recession to us recently, you said you had to think not only of the present but of the years ahead.

Sir, what did you have in mind? Were you thinking about the danger of inflation, too much money being pumped into the economy, or were you expressing a hope that before you leave the White House you will be able to balance the budget again and—just what did you have in mind, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, quite naturally I would hope that this country can in good time get back onto a budget balance. That is, in my mind, necessary if we are going to have conservative fiscal operations in this country, and logical ones.

Now, what I was talking about was what I thought was uncoordinated and unwise operations that are brought forward in the name of antirecession measures but which aren't necessarily that. I do not believe merely to begin talking about billions and billions for building up some tre-

mendous structures that, at this moment, are not needed by our economy, I do not believe that those are necessarily antirecession measures.

It takes years, certainly months and often years, to get them ready before you begin to employ people.

So I think that you have got to be very, very careful about just proposing great public works things as antirecession measures, remembering that if you have all of these great measures coming to the peak of their expenditure curves at the same time, what this country will need to appropriate and take out of the private pocketbook to pay for these things is going to be very great indeed.

So, I am trying to say: let's try to be reasonable. Let's try to use some common sense and not just get a Sputnik attitude about everything.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, the debate in the French Assembly which led to Premier Gaillard's downfall included some highly anti-American attacks, including charges that French policy was being made in Washington by an American Government which is more interested in the friendship of President Bourguiba; and also accusations that American policy had fostered dictatorships. What do you think of a criticism of this kind, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, to start with, I have not read all the details of the debate of the French Assembly.

Now we well know that for many years, indeed in a long sojourn I had in Paris in 1928, I found that one of the favorite political gimmicks in the country was to jump—in those days it was "Uncle Shylock" because of the controversy over World War I debts.

As of now, the United States, it seems to me, has made our policies crystal clear. I have personally had a long talk with Premier Gaillard, whom I had not earlier met, one of the prominent Frenchmen I hadn't known. We had a most friendly talk. To my mind, we had a complete agreement for policy.

We recognize the great ties of tradition, historical friendship between the French and major portions of Africa, and we were hopeful that those ties could be employed to bring about better political and economic relations with the two areas.

So, again, I believe here is just a political gimmick to hurt something, but in fact I know of nothing that gives justification for the kind of criticism that you are referring to.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Austin American-Statesman: Mr. President,

Sarah McClendon of the Austin American-Statesman——[laughter]

THE PRESIDENT. You don't mind if I seem to laugh; and what was that paper again?

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Austin American-Statesman.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Sir, some of the Congressmen on Capitol Hill are filled with wonderment as to why you have been so energetic in fighting this community facilities bill when they point out that, unlike the rivers and harbors bill, it would provide immediate help, and to many cities that need a small public works. And one of the Congressmen, Congressman James Wright of Texas, offered to say, if you would be so kind as to—he suggested—leave off some of your golf and go out and visit some of the small cities, that you would see this great need.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know who the Congressman is, but I'll tell you this: I have probably—I have visited many, many more small towns, villages, and farms than he has.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, on the fall of the French Government, again, I wonder if you could tell us how you feel this development will affect the possible Summit conference or NATO defense arrangements and our future relations with the Arab States?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you can't make any predictions of that kind for the simple reason there has been no successor for the Premier yet named or approved, and you don't know what will happen.

After all, any discussion even of the Summit meeting has not gotten to the point where I think this particular fall of the government would have anything to do with it; and the only NATO incident I know of is the meeting of the defense ministers, who are meeting only to hear a report. So I think that would cause no trouble because there will be a caretaker government.

I am certainly not going to speculate on what will be the effect on the Arab countries.

Q. Ronald W. May, Madison (Wis.) Capital Times: Mr. President, the Code of Ethics of the Civil Aeronautics Board has been praised by many people, and the Board says that members of these regulatory commissions should be treated as judges and should not accept any, I think it says, any unusual entertainment funds from members of the regulated industries. I wonder whether you agree with that and what you would

do or think if you learned that a member or other members of regulatory commissions had spent lengthy vacations, not in connection with conventions or meetings, with persons who had major cases pending before these boards?

THE PRESIDENT. It is not my place to comment on the ethics of people who are serving in these particular boards. Now, there is one law, maybe it applies only to one commission, maybe to all, I have forgotten, but it does authorize by law certain emoluments from private sources that these people can take as they make speeches and go to different meetings of various kinds.

The other comment is this: if there is any evidence shown of malfeasance or violation of law that should be taken notice of by the Attorney General, he would manifestly be required to do it.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Former President Truman testified Monday before the House Ways and Means Committee that the recession is so serious that a \$5 billion tax cut for middle and low income groups is urgently needed. What is your thinking as of today on the need of a tax cut and its form?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not commenting on anybody else's recommendations and suggestions.

I have made my position crystal clear on this business of tax cut.

When I can be convinced that this tax cut will be for the benefit of the United States, why then, it will be taken up.

I do want to point out: if we say we are going to save this kind of money, for example, for fixing or lowering interest rates on the national debt, the question comes, how do you do that?

You have to, let's say, fix the rate by a Federal board and then they would have to, if necessary, flood the country with money to keep that rate at a sustained basis. This means with that kind of money running around, then prices have to go up.

Now, if we are going to try to start fixing of interest, low interest rates, and let prices go up and continue to mount, that is a kind of program that I, for one, would never go for.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The proposed Summit conference has been compared with the Geneva conference that you attended. Could you tell us whether you think your participation in the Geneva conference, on net, was worthwhile?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll tell you: remember, it is not to be compared too exactly with the Geneva conference, because we stated in advance that we knew of no particular advantage to be gained, we were really trying to create an atmosphere. You will remember that in the statements of a number of us at that time, not only here in the United States but in some other countries, the idea was to get a better atmosphere in the hope that some of our problems then could be discussed more fruitfully and possibly get some kind of agreement.

Now, we have gotten to the point where the specific problems themselves are brought up, and the Russians say, or Soviets say, there are certain ones they won't discuss. We say if you don't discuss those, you cannot discuss anything that is worthwhile. Therefore we are having this trouble.

Now, for the conclusion as to what the Geneva conference accomplished: at the moment, I think there was at least this satisfaction in the free world—and even when they found in October, only 3 or 4 months afterward, that the Russians would accept none of the proposals of the foreign ministers for wider contacts and all that sort of thing—there were 17 proposals in that one field, they didn't accept a one—I think there was still that satisfaction that at least we went to see whether people could just deal in a more friendly fashion in governmental circles.

To that extent, then, I'd say that was about all. I wouldn't have any brief now to file as to the accomplishments of the Geneva conference.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: I don't know whether your answer earlier to Mr. Roberts precludes your answer on this question: I wanted to ask you about the reports on the recent Russian atomic tests. There have been reports from Stockholm. There are reports here in the Senate that these tests were very dirty and left a very heavy residue of atomic material in the atmosphere. I wondered if you could tell us what the official Government reports are on that and whether it constitutes a dangerous situation.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think in any general sense that they have been sufficiently numerous and powerful to create any dangerous situation. But, after all, there is always some danger around in localities.

The exact levels or differences on this particular one happen to be a statistic I haven't looked at and so I couldn't comment. But it does remind me to ask Admiral Strauss what he has on that.

Q. Carleton Kent, *Chicago Sun-Times*: Mr. President, yesterday a spokesman for the Army Ballistic Missile Agency told a congressional committee that within a year the Army could shoot a man up in a rocket some 150 miles and bring him down again safely. He said that this agency has had an application for permission to go ahead with the project lodged with the Defense Department for 3 months.

He is afraid that the delay might allow the Soviets to get ahead of us in this project too. Has this matter been brought to your attention?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, I read the papers. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Kent: Do you have any feeling about the project?

THE PRESIDENT. Let me ask you—I will discuss this for just a moment, but first I will ask you a question: Do you want to volunteer? [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Kent: If I can have time to answer—[*laughter*—this spokesman said that they had the volunteers on hand already.

THE PRESIDENT. Oh! I see. You don't have to.

I have an advisory, scientific advisory committee. I have great faith in their sincerity, in their disinterestedness so far as different services and different agencies are concerned, in bringing about the things that they believe should be discovered and accomplished in the space field.

Now, that group published a short introduction, they called it, to outer space, and they gave a whole list of objectives, and I believe they put them in timing as "soon" and "late," and "later," and finally, "still later," something like that. They didn't try to specify months and years and they did not put a manned space vehicle, of any kind, "early."

Now, I do not question that this scientist believes that this can be done, and possibly it can be; but first of all I would want the advisory committee to say, would that idea be for the moment useful, and I would like to have what their thought is on it.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, *Telenews*: Secretary Dulles told us yesterday that in his own opinion the apparent misuse by the Soviets of international diplomacy for propaganda purposes was a considerable danger to peace. Would you subscribe to that view, sir, and do you believe that a continued policy of propaganda by the Soviets might endanger the proposed Summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT. You are asking a double-barrelled question all right, but there is no question that there has been a very great departure in

accustomed usage of diplomatic communications and channels.

This is evidenced by the one thing of taking communications between heads of government or heads of state and publishing them immediately. These are normally considered to be the most confidential type of communication.

In fact I have never, except when my correspondent has suggested so, I have never even admitted that I wrote a letter, that I received a letter, and certainly I have never exposed any of its contents and I wouldn't do so. This is, I think, somewhat in accordance with the accepted practices, so therefore you must conclude that this publication of everything that is communicated between such individuals must be for propaganda purposes and therefore it at least has this very serious effect: you do not take as seriously such a communication as one that has, you might say, included within itself evidence of its good faith and sincerity.

Therefore, I don't want to make any comment particularly with respect to the peace or to the Summit meeting, but I do say it is not good practice.

Q. Mr. Shutt: Mr. President, are you saying, sir, it is something you will have to live with?

THE PRESIDENT. That I don't know.

Q. Jack L. Bell, Associated Press: Can you give us any indication of what you intend to do about the interstate highway bill?

THE PRESIDENT. I have today until midnight to send my message, and it will be down, I assure you, or the action I will take will be taken by midnight. [*Laughter*]

Q. Benjamin R. Cole, Indianapolis Star: Next year is the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and a commission created last summer was finally filled and went into business last November; but, due to certain delays, they haven't yet got their executive officer named, and really begun to operate. And I wonder if you would be so kind as to comment on what your hopes for that commission are, and what the value to the world and to the Nation a year dedicated to Abraham Lincoln and his ideals might be.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the latter part, of course—any one of us here could make a speech, some of you a great deal more eloquently than I.

The first part, I wouldn't want to comment on, because I don't know what the commission's difficulties are; but I would say this: any time we

are rededicating ourselves to the common sense and to the statesmanship and the human compassion and wisdom of that man, it is good for all of us.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-second news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:30 to 11:01 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 16, 1958. In attendance: 256.

75 ¶ Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Transmitting Draft Bill on Defense Reorganization. *April 16, 1958*

Dear ———:

Acting under my Constitutional obligation to recommend to the consideration of the Congress such measures as I judge necessary and expedient, I transmit herewith the draft of a bill which would carry out the legislative recommendations on defense reorganization contained in my January ninth address to the Congress on the State of the Union and my special message of April third.

I recommend that the Congress enact a measure such as that set forth in the draft bill. It is designed "To promote the national defense by providing for reorganization of the Department of Defense and for other purposes." I also transmit an analysis of the proposed bill.

I call to your attention that the draft bill contains no provisions relating to the appropriation of funds to the Department of Defense. In my message of April third, I stated it as fundamental that the Secretary of Defense, as the civilian head of the Department of Defense, should have greater flexibility in money matters. The current method of providing funds has worked against the unity of the Department. I have directed that the Department's budget estimates for the 1960 fiscal year be prepared and presented in a form to provide the needed flexibility. Because this requires no change in law, the problem is not dealt with in the enclosed draft bill.

In my message of April third, I set forth the specific goals to be achieved through modernization of the defense establishment. I call

these objectives again to the attention of the Congress. In essence, they are as follows:

First, the safety and the solvency of our nation require prompt revision of certain aspects of the present defense establishment to bring it into accord with the necessities of our time.

Second, onrushing technological advances in weapons and other devices of war demand that our defense organization have a posture ready to react unerringly and instantly to sudden attack.

Third, the unprecedented costs of maintaining in peacetime a massive defense establishment demand the utmost economy and efficiency in all of its operations.

Our goal must be maximum strength at minimum cost.

To these ends, I have already directed certain improvements through administrative action. To carry out further improvements, legislation is needed.

With respect for our highest traditions and a clear awareness of our respective duties, I urge that we join our efforts to achieve the effective defense we need. Let us act together that America may efficiently organize her strength to meet the demands of the future.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The text of the draft bill submitted

by the President is published in House Document 371 (85th Cong., 2d sess.). For the State of the Union message and the special message of April 3, see Items 2 and 65, above.

76 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Concerning Importation of Automobiles for Show Purposes. *April 16, 1958*

I HAVE TODAY APPROVED H. R. 776, "To permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes," in the interest of making the privileges it grants available at the earliest date and because I believe that increasing the opportunities for the display of foreign products would be of benefit to the United States.

I wish, however, to call attention to the fact that the measure makes the allowance of reciprocal privileges by a foreign nation a condition to the granting of the benefits of the bill to that nation by the United States. In this respect, it is inconsistent with our obligation to accord unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties to a great many countries of the world. This obligation is contained in most of our treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation and trade agreements. If we grant the privilege of temporary duty-free importation to automobiles from any country, we are, therefore, obligated to grant identical treatment to many other countries, whether or not they permit temporary duty-free importation of automobiles from the United States.

I, therefore, urge that the Congress give consideration to the early enactment of legislation amending H. R. 776 to eliminate the reciprocal privilege requirement.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 776 is Public Law 85-379 (72 Stat. 88).

77 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Federal Highway Act of 1958. *April 16, 1958*

I HAVE TODAY SIGNED H. R. 9821, the "Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958," which authorizes increased Federal assistance to the States for the construction of roads and highways. I approve this bill with serious misgivings because of certain of its provisions which I regard as grave defects. Some of them could even create unfortunate precedents that may be difficult to disregard in the future.

The principal factors influencing me toward favorable action are three. The first is the desirability of speeding up construction of our badly needed system of Interstate Highways, as was proposed in recommendations I recently submitted to the Congress. The second is the hope that in the acceleration of work on this system and on the other federal-aid highway programs some impetus may promptly be given to public and private efforts to increase employment. The third is the temporary character of what I believe to be the faulty provisions of the bill; only because these are not permanently contemplated can I give my approval to this legislation.

Important progress has been made in the development of an improved and enlarged highway system under the Highway Act of 1956. Under this Act and related legislation, Federal expenditures for public roads will approximate 2.3 billion dollars in Fiscal Year 1959. This is over half a billion dollars more than in the present fiscal year and two and one-half times as much as in Fiscal Year 1957.

The expansion and improvement of our roads and highways have been major factors in the development of our economy and will continue to be so in the years ahead. Nevertheless, the defects to which I refer seem to me to be so serious that I am constrained to invite special attention to them in the hope they will be completely eliminated in future legislation.

The first and most important of these defects is the violation of the long established principle of a 50-50 sharing of Federal and State costs of federal-aid highway programs other than the Interstate System. H. R. 9821 substitutes, in the added program authorized for this year, a two to one ratio for this long established principle. I deplore the possibility that some may try to use this departure from a sound arrangement as a precedent for emulation. This I would resist.

The second defect is the provision for Federal advances to State governments to finance most of their one-third share of the cost of the additional primary, secondary and urban highway construction authorized by this legislation. Here again we could create a damaging precedent for the future.

I would oppose any repetition of these or similar provisions in subsequent legislation.

In another part of the bill, the Congress has constructively endeavored to encourage the States to regulate advertising along the Interstate System. This provision of the bill should be clarified and strengthened so as to provide a clearer basis for administrative standards. Certain exceptions which might permit advertising to go unchecked in some areas should be removed. Moreover, the act provides that incentive payments to encourage States to regulate advertising shall be furnished from general tax revenues rather than from highway user tax revenues which constitute the Highway Trust Fund. This is inappropriate and should be corrected by subsequent legislation.

It will be necessary for the Congress in its next session to return to the subject of highway legislation in order to provide funds for the enlarged

Federal assistance under this Act. Its action at that time should accord with the sound principles that established the Trust Fund as a means for keeping federal-aid highway expenditures on a self-sustaining basis.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 9821 is Public Law 85-381 (72 Stat. 89).

78 ¶ Cablegram to Llewellyn E. Thompson,
Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Concerning Awards
to Van Cliburn and Other American Musicians.
April 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Will you please extend my official and personal congratulations to Van Cliburn. I know that all Americans join with me in paying tribute to his artistic talents and are proud that he was awarded first prize in the International Tchaikovsky Piano Contest. When he returns to the United States, I hope he can come to the White House so that I can congratulate him personally on his triumph. It is good to see artistic talent recognized, and I believe such contests are good for a better understanding between people of all nations.

Won't you also express my best wishes to Daniel Pollack who took eighth place in the piano contest, and to Joyce Flissler who won the seventh prize in the violin competition.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

79 ¶ Letter to the King of the Belgians on the
Occasion of the Opening of the Brussels
Exhibition. *April 17, 1958*

[Released April 17, 1958. Dated April 9, 1958]

Dear King Baudouin:

It gives me great pleasure to express to Your Majesty the good wishes of the people of the United States, together with my own, on the occasion of the opening of the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition,

1958. I extend congratulations to your Nation for the effectiveness with which the Exhibition has been organized and for the vision manifested in its planning. In these troubled days, I particularly pay tribute to the illumination of a brighter future which your great Exhibition, devoted to the peaceful arts of civilization, brings the World.

The theme for the Exhibition announced by your Commissioner General—how scientific advances are being used to realize man's brightest and highest aspirations—has been interpreted by my country as a constructive challenge in planning the display in our Pavilion at the Exhibition. In this regard, we believe that the United States exhibit planned by our national Commissioner General, Mr. Howard S. Cullman, will present a true and stimulating picture of representative accomplishments of the United States. I hope Your Majesty will find in the concrete realization of the United States exhibit at Brussels a message of promise for the future.

Because of my deep interest in the Brussels Exhibition, I have asked my good friend and associate, Mr. Leonard W. Hall, to call upon Your Majesty as my personal representative and to convey to you my salutations and congratulations.

I salute Your Majesty as the First Patron of the Exhibition on its opening day, and express my personal hope that these great displays of the accomplishments and aspirations of the world's cultures will be a powerful force toward peace, freedom, and justice for all mankind.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

80 ¶ Address to the American Society of
Newspaper Editors and the International Press
Institute. *April 17, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, My Fellow Americans:

First, my warm and special greetings to the distinguished visitors here from other lands. I must say to them that my subject today is more national than international in scope. Yet, there are international overtones in all that I shall say. American strength, of which I shall speak, is inseparable from the waging of peace. In this, all of us are interested.

Five years have passed since as President I last met with your Society. I discussed then what is still the world's paramount need—an enduring, just peace.

In early 1953, you recall, the world was deeply troubled. Two wars were in progress. One had cost the lives of thousands of our own youth. It promised to go on indefinitely. The other menaced all southeast Asia. There was daily possibility of more trouble—in the Formosa area, the Middle East, Western Europe—even in the Western Hemisphere.

Many of the goals I then presented to your Society are now achieved: In Korea and Vietnam, the wars are ended.

In Formosa—Guatemala—Iran—the Communist threats are blocked. In Trieste, the age-old struggle is resolved.

Austria is liberated, the Red Army withdrawn.

Germany—at least West Germany—is once again sovereign and today reinforces European unity.

“Atoms for Peace,” so meaningful to mankind, is at last under way.

The stature of the United Nations is appreciably raised; free world nations are more united in collective defense.

And slowly but significantly the Iron Curtain has started to lift. Behind it the personal security and intellectual freedom of oppressed peoples gradually increase—another development not without promise.

Such gains are with us. Yet the problems remaining are many and grave.

Communist imperialism persists in striving to master the world.

Germany remains divided. Eastern European nations remain enslaved.

Turmoil and bitterness plague North Indonesia, the Middle East, and parts of North Africa.

France, our historic ally, has major difficulties.

New weapons of fantastic power appall the world. Humanity now threatens its own existence.

Dependable disarmament remains but a hope—a hope we still ardently cherish and will continue striving to realize.

So today we find, despite our progress, that peace, national safety—survival itself—demand of America strength in its every aspect—spiritual, intellectual and scientific, as well as economic and military.

Now this brings me to my main topic—our military strength—more specifically, how to stay strong against threat from outside, without undermining the economic health that supports our security.

It is hard to grasp the enormity of our own military expenditures. In only five years, they are almost 200 billion dollars. This colossal expenditure has cost us far more than dollars alone. In a less threatening world, how much it could have meant to us. In private or public spending, this 200 billion dollars could have bought:

- of highways, the entire, nation-wide interstate system;
- of hydro-electric power, every worth-while project in America;
- of hospitals, our needs for ten years to come;
- of schools, our next decade's requirements, including catching up on present shortages.

And even had we additionally allocated 10 billion dollars a year for security, some 50 billion dollars would still have been left over to reduce the national debt.

So, clear it is that this armaments race—so terrible, so utterly wasteful—has imposed tragic penalties upon America and on all mankind.

Now all of us deplore this vast military spending. Yet, in the face of the Soviet attitude, we realize its necessity. Whatever the cost, America will keep itself secure.

But in the process we must not, by our own hand, destroy or distort the American system. This we could do by useless overspending. I know one sure way to overspend. That is by overindulging sentimental attachments to outmoded military machines and concepts.

Paraphrasing an American patriot, our motto must be: "Billions for defense; not one cent for heedless waste."

Such considerations I have placed before Congress in a message on defense reorganization. The purpose is clear. It is safety with solvency. The country is entitled to both.

Now let's examine our defenses. There is a simple starting point. It is this:

The waging of war by separate ground, sea and air forces is gone forever.

This lesson we learned in World War II. I lived that lesson in Europe. Others lived it in the Pacific. Millions of American veterans learned it well.

If in organizing our defenses we ignore that lesson, we shall do so at our own deadly peril.

To prevent war—or, in the tragedy of war, to win it—is the whole purpose of this huge defense establishment. Its success requires one sin-

gle basic scheme, under single direction. That scheme is called our strategic plan. The single direction is provided by our highest military chiefs, acting in unity under civilian control.

Unity, then—unity in strategic planning, unity in military command, unity in our fighting forces in combat commands—these we must achieve.

Now, applying this yardstick of unity, we at once identify needed defense changes.

Their essence can be stated in a nutshell. Unified strategic plans, carried out in peace or war under unified direction, presuppose that the directing head, the Secretary of Defense—Joint Chiefs of Staff mechanism, has sufficient authority over supporting activities to assure execution of the basic plans. This, I submit, is the sum total of unification. In critical respects, it is lacking in our defenses today. Certain revisions of the present system are urgently needed.

First, we must unify and strengthen the professional staff assistance available to the top strategic planners. The top strategic planners are the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In some respects this can be done administratively. Such improvements I have already directed. Other improvements require changes in law. These I have asked of the Congress.

Second, we must clear the lines of military command. Today they meander through subordinate elements of the Defense Department before they reach the fighting forces. Within the limits of law, I have already directed the administrative changes this improvement requires. Additionally, I have asked the Congress to remove various statutory barriers. The Congress willing, we will free the flow of military commands from unified authority down to the man with the gun.

A third change is most important. It is to integrate the power of the fighting units in the several strategic areas. The forces in each of these areas can operate effectively only under fully unified command. We must place each such command under the full control of one commanding officer, no matter what his service. This is exactly, my friends, the power that was given to me as European Commander during World War II. And again, to make this a statutory matter, I have asked Congressional cooperation. So the Congress willing, we will, in the pattern of the Navy's mighty task forces of World War II, forge singly-led fighting units of unified, concentrated power. Thus we shall face up to the requirements of modern war. It is—I repeat—power that is concentrated, not diffused. The truth is that the services acting together,

rather than singly, generate power that is not the sum but a multiplication of their separate capabilities.

Our fourth need is no less urgent. We must do a more efficient job of integrating new weapons into our fighting forces.

Again, we need the unity of direction.

The onrush of science has changed this problem at its very roots. Take, for example, a reconnaissance satellite, orbiting in space. If successful in carrying out that reconnaissance, it would transmit military information of value to all the armed forces. The utility and purpose of such an instrument could hardly be prerogatives of any single military service. Nor is it rational for the services to wage bitter struggles and multiply expensive research facilities in a race to control such a development.

The ballistic missile is another example. This weapon can be fired at targets hundreds of miles away. Its principal function rises above one-service considerations. It matters not at all to the American people whether such a missile is fired from a land base or from a submarine. Nor is the public overly concerned whether a piloted bomber takes off from land or from an aircraft carrier to hit the very same target. The point is to be able to get the job done, at the least cost.

In short, it is high time for all of us to pay more attention to America's strategic requirements and less to individual service claims.

The fact is, modern weapons and methods of war have scrambled traditional service functions. Interservice controversy and confusion are the result. This simply means that our military weapons and techniques and certain provisions of law just do not mesh.

I am quite sure that the American people feel it is far more important to be able to hit the target than it is to haggle over who makes a weapon or who pulls a trigger.

I have simply asked the Congress to accept and apply these facts of military life. The Congress willing, we shall bring to bear, in each unified command, all the power each military service can usefully provide to support the mission of the command with the most modern of weapons.

The next change affects the authority of the Secretary of Defense.

That authority must be clearly defined. Today, the law envelops it in a legal fog. Mainly this is the result of clinging to traditions and concepts of a military era that is no more.

As I have said, modern war demands the vesting of strategic planning

and control of military operations clearly in the Secretary of Defense-Joint Chiefs of Staff mechanism, under the over-all direction of the Commander-in-Chief. It is impossible longer to diffuse this function among three competing services.

For this central directing mechanism to perform its function properly, it must assure the fighting forces of adequate supply and support. This requires central coordination of a multitude of military activities. Examples are transportation, maintenance, procurement, and material design. The authority of the Secretary of Defense must be sufficient to direct this support by all.

For this purpose there is no need to consolidate the traditional services. Nor do we need to create entirely new administrative units in the Defense Department. But there must be no doubt that central authority can direct the needed coordination and take steps to eliminate any wasteful duplication.

The appropriation process must facilitate, not hinder, this essential coordination. Today the Secretary of Defense is too severely restrained by this appropriation process to permit maximum efficiency. Moreover, strategic requirements change constantly—oft-times, swiftly and critically. This constant change, as well as continually discovered new opportunities to improve efficiency, are compelling reasons for giving the Secretary a reasonable flexibility in the use of funds.

Thirty-seven billion 250 million dollars have been appropriated for the military establishment this fiscal year. Less than 2 per cent of it was appropriated to the Secretary of Defense—this to run his office and to meet the costs of a certain number of activities that apply to all arms and services. Of the remaining 98 per cent, only 150 million dollars was specifically subject to transfer between appropriations by the Secretary. And that authority was limited to research and development.

I have simply proposed that the Secretary be granted additional flexibility beyond that now available by reprogramming within appropriation totals. The Congress should adopt one of the several applicable methods of doing this. Of course there should be appropriate reports to the affected Committees of Congress on the use made of this authority.

Flexibility does not mean license. It does not mean handing 40 billion dollars to the Secretary of Defense to use according to his personal decision. It does not mean depriving Congress of the power of the purse.

What flexibility does mean is Congressional action that will make an-

nual appropriations readily adaptable to rapidly changing strategic conditions in the world. Likewise, appropriations must be responsive to the demands of departmental efficiency.

In another area—defense research and development programs—the need for central direction is especially acute.

This area, more than any other, invites costly rivalries. The programs are critically important. They involve the weapons of tomorrow. In these programs we cannot afford the slightest waste motion. Nor can we afford to devote three sets of scientists and laboratories and costly facilities to overlapping weapons systems and research projects.

Recently we have been spending something more than \$5 billion a year for research and development programs dispersed among the several services. This great sum is used to maintain our weapon potential but it does not procure one single weapon or piece of equipment for the operating forces. Not a one. Eminent scientists report to me that centralization of direction over this program will surely cut costs markedly and improve efficiency.

I have recommended that the supervision of this entire activity—and, to the extent deemed necessary, its direction—be centralized in the Defense Department under a top civilian who will be a national leader in science and technology—the actual work will of course be done largely by the military departments as is the case today. The Congress willing, we will substantially increase the efficiency of this multibillion dollar research and development effort. We will reduce its cost, and strike at one of the roots of service rivalries.

Finally, I have called attention to the need for review by the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of our top service promotions and assignments. Top admirals and generals for unified commands must be fitted temperamentally and by conviction for responsibilities that far transcend their individual services. To reward parochialism with promotion is to invite disunity. In the same vein, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to take a firmer grasp over service publicity campaigns and Congressional activities. This should certainly reduce invitation to disunity.

Incidentally, I would personally hope that the total numbers of individuals assigned to rival publicity campaigns in the Defense Department would be drastically reduced.

In the bill just sent to Congress, I requested correction of all of those

weaknesses of a statutory nature which relate to the authority of the Secretary of Defense.

Now, looking back over all the years since 1911 when I entered military service, I find it hardly surprising that a defense revision agitates partisans and traditionalists. Never has it been otherwise, whether we have gone from battleships to carriers in the Navy, from piston engines to jets in the Air Force, or from cavalry to armor in the Army—and, in all services, from TNT to nuclear weapons. We can expect the same kind of resistance to the new modernization proposals. But in the present situation it is more than gratifying to me to have the assurance that the convictions of senior civil and military leaders in all parts of the Defense Department closely parallel my own. They have cooperated loyally in designing the details of the proposed reorganization. Much of the criticism we will likely hear, therefore, will probably be loudest and most bitter not from responsible service leaders but rather from outside sources. These sources often resist military change far more vigorously than the services themselves.

But from some quarters it will be said, for example, that the changes I have discussed will merge our traditional forces into a single armed service.

This is not so.

The identity of each service will remain intact. Moreover, its training, its pride, its traditions and its morale, all important to itself and to the country, will still be the responsibility of its own service and civil leaders.

It will also be said that a monstrous general staff—usually called “Prussian”—I am always amused when I hear that word, because I nearly always ask the individual to explain it to me by telling me what he thinks a Prussian general staff was. Few can do it. In any event, they fear that this monstrous staff will be set up to dominate our armed forces and in due course will threaten our liberty.

This is nonsense.

The group of planners and advisers and analysts that will serve under the Joint Chiefs of Staff cannot logically be compared to the great general staff of Germany of 1914. The Joint Chiefs of Staff will remain the top military advisers under the clear-cut civilian control of the Secretary of Defense, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Congress, all functioning within the bounds set by the Constitution.

But it will likely be said, in the same breath, despite the obvious contradiction, that not a professional military staff but the Secretary of Defense will be made a "czar" who will overwhelm our liberty.

This, too, is not so.

We shall have neither military nor civilian czars. The Secretary will stay directly under the President and the Congress. He will remain subject to a tremendous body of detailed law. In military affairs he will be advised and assisted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. So surrounded, by no stretch of the imagination can he become an arbitrary administrator working his will independently of the President, the Congress, and our fundamental charter of government.

You know, folks, it's true, it's a habit of ours to set up straw men which we take great pleasure in beating down. But in this case it seems to me that the men are not made of good, honest straw even. They scarcely deserve the name of "chaff."

It will likely be said, in addition, that these proposals will violate the responsibilities of Congress, especially its power over the purse.

As I have said, this is equally farfetched.

The Congress will keep, in every respect, its full constitutional authority over the appropriation of funds. But greater flexibility in defense spending will result in greater efficiency, more responsiveness to changing military requirements, and more economical management of major defense programs.

Apprehensions such as these are at the least misconceptions. At the most they are misrepresentations. I repeat—there will be:

- no single chief of staff;
- no Prussian staff;
- no czar;
- no 40 billion dollar blank check;
- no swallowing up of the traditional services;
- no undermining of the constitutional powers of Congress.

But this there will be, if the program which I so earnestly support and believe in is adopted by the Congress:

There will be a stop to unworthy and sometimes costly bickering.

There will be clear-cut civilian responsibility, unified strategic planning and direction, and completely unified combat commands.

There will be a stop to inefficiencies and needless duplications encouraged by present law.

Thus we will meet our dual needs—safety and solvency. The Congress willing, we shall have maximum strength, with minimum cost, in our national defense.

And now, one final thought:

Today I have been speaking mainly about military problems. Overseas we can count on the Soviet propaganda to twist these statements into accusations that we are making threats and are obsessed with war making techniques. But all the world knows, as we do, that neither war nor the technique of war has ever been America's primary concern.

The powerful armed forces of the United States are no more than supports for a much larger purpose. That purpose is peace—a just peace—and the advancement of human well-being at home and throughout the world. Freer trade and cooperative assistance among the free nations are indispensable aids in bringing this about.

This I believe deeply: if we will but hold fast in our struggle for lasting peace, we shall, in coming years, find full justification for confidence that war will not occur and that this wearisome and dangerous armaments burden will be lifted from the shoulders of a grateful humanity.

I believe further that in this struggle the strength that endures rests with those who live in freedom. Tyranny is too brittle—too insecurely based—too dependent upon force and brutality—too contrary to the hopes and ideals of humanity—to last over the long pull. The day will surely come when this undeniable truth will dawn upon even the rulers of the Soviet Union, as already it is dawning upon their peoples. Then, we shall see at last the true worth of all our effort, all our sacrifice, all our prayers.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at a luncheon meeting held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words "Mr.

Chairman" referred to Virginius Dabney, President, American Society of Newspaper Editors.

81 ¶ Cablegram to President Ibanez of Chile
Concerning His Decision Not To Visit Washington.
April 18, 1958

His Excellency

Carlos Ibanez del Campo

President of the Republic of Chile

Santiago, Chile

It is with sincere regret that I have received Your Excellency's telegram in which you inform me that you have found it necessary to forego your plan to come to Washington as my guest later this month.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I had been looking forward with keen anticipation to the personal pleasure of a visit with Senora de Ibanez and you.

Your visit would undoubtedly have strengthened even further the close ties that characterize relations between Chile and the United States. I especially regret your not coming because our Governments will be deprived of a signal opportunity to review problems of mutual interest to us.

Nevertheless, I can well understand and appreciate the matters of overriding national importance which must perforce occupy the attention of the President of a great democratic nation like Chile and which have necessitated your decision.

Please accept my most sincere good wishes for your continued health and for the well being of the people of Chile.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of President Ibanez's telegram was released by the White House on April 16.

82 ¶ Letter to the Secretary of Commerce
Concerning the Railroad Problem. *April 22, 1958*

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I appreciate very much your sending me a copy of your proposed letter to the Chairman of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The recommendations made by the Administration to solve the railroad problem and strengthen the transportation industry are in my judgment sound. The soundness of the proposal for temporary financial assistance depends, of course, upon the increased earnings expected to result from the other proposals. Adoption of the former without the latter would, therefore, be quite undesirable.

All the recommendations should be enacted into law with dispatch. I hope that no effort will be spared to achieve this result.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Secretary Weeks' letter to Senator Smathers, Chairman of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee, is dated April 22, 1958. It contains the following Administration recommendations:

1. Permit the ICC to authorize curtailment and termination of unprofitable services, especially unprofitable local commuter services that burden commerce.

2. Permit the ICC to regulate compet-

ing services by motor carriers that are private only in name.

3. Limit and clarify the exemption from regulation of transportation for agricultural products.

4. Revise rate making policies to permit rate ranges that will foster competition with other forms of transportation.

5. Authorize Federal guarantees of loans for capital development by the railroads.

83 ¶ The President's News Conference of April 23, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down. I'm sorry I'm late. I couldn't help it.

We'll take the questions.

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, International News Service: Mr. President, after yesterday's legislative leaders' meeting with you, Senator Knowland said that he thought you would veto the unemployment relief bill as it was reported from the House Ways and Means Committee. Would you refuse to approve the bill in its present form?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have never made exact predictions as to what I'd do with any bill. But, of course, the provisions of bills are under study from the moment that they are proposed in the Congress.

I don't mind saying that there are very great differences between the proposal for jobless pay that I have made and one that has come out of the committee, and I think it has grave defects. The particular one that worries me more than anything else is the complete elimination of

State influence, ignoring of State standards and, in fact, as I see it, it would tend to be very destructive of the whole unemployment insurance system as now devised.

So, with those defects it would certainly have to take my very serious consideration.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, in the past you have spoken of the importance of separating the independence of the three branches of government.

Your administration has been opposing the Jenner-Butler legislation to impair the authority of the Supreme Court. But day before yesterday the Judiciary Committee, thanks to a combination of votes of southern Democrats and rightwing Republicans, approved two important parts of that legislation. The votes included those of Senator Watkins and Senator Dirksen, who, in the past, often have been in your corner on that Committee.

What do you think this does to the administration's chances of defeating the legislation; and what is your comment on the subject in general?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can't comment in too detailed fashion here, because this action of yesterday, to which you refer, is something that has not yet been brought to my notice. But, I will say this: I do believe most emphatically in the separation of powers.

But, let's not be too didactic, you might say, in exactly what the meaning of that expression is. After all, the Congress, for example, establishes the parts of the executive department, and the executive therefore is not completely ever free of the legislative authority.

As an example, they have the authority over the purse. So there is a connection, an interlocking connection, between all of these departments, and I think that it would be false to say that any law that the Congress tried to put in about the courts would be interfering with their independence. For example, we have been trying, as you know, to get a lot of additional judges, which we haven't done. But on the other hand when we get down to this, just law interfering with the constitutional rights and powers and authority of the judiciary, I think that that will have to take a lot of studying, and by very fine lawyers, before I could see the justification of any law.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, a few weeks ago you said you felt we were approaching the bottom of the recession. Commerce Secretary Weeks said, on Sunday, I believe, that he

thought the worst of it was at hand. What is your judgment of the progress of the recession now, sir? Have we reached this bottom, or where do you advise we stand?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know whether your exact—remember, there are all sorts of indices and not all of them would ever reach their bottom simultaneously. There have been evidences that the rate of decline has been flattening out. This has been evident now for 2 or 3 weeks, and therefore there is that much hope in the indices as you read them.

But, I must say this: I am not trying to be a Pollyanna and just say everything is lovely, and that's that. There is still a lot of agonizing reappraisal every day, if you are going to stay on the job here.

Now, people come in and blithely say, "Have a tax cut." No one stops to think about this: defense is expensive, and is growing more expensive, and we have got to be ready to pay those defense costs for the next 40–50 years, possibly. It isn't an emergency thing that we meet there. We are meeting a minor emergency internally, but let us not forget the grave international emergency as we are preoccupied with our immediate sources of income to each of us at this moment.

So, I say: you have got to look down the road, and I am completely supporting the Secretary of the Treasury's informal agreement with leaders, both sides of the Hill, as to if and when we should have to have any tax legislation; that will then be decided among the whole group.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, Mr. Sobolev, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, complained yesterday because the Security Council had not adopted his resolution which complained about our flights toward the Antarctic [*sic*]. He said that had the Security Council adopted this resolution that it would have produced an atmosphere which would have been more productive for a Summit conference.

What do you think of this view and what can you say generally about the flights that we have undertaken?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course there has been a lot of overstatement.

If you were going to exist and your military establishment is going to exist in this day of possible surprise, you must make sure that big and expensive planes are gotten off fields that could be targets. Once they are off, they have to get proper orders, but that is all that this particular thing is—the essentials of this particular idea that was so exploited by Mr. Gromyko.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't know he said that. As a matter of fact, he came to make a report to me yesterday morning and he was most, I thought, enthusiastic and encouraging. I don't know why he should say that.

For my part, I have never yet admitted defeat on any fight I had to fight. I once had to participate in a high school team that played against a college, and we still made a pretty good show of it, but we didn't admit in advance that we were going to be licked. And I'm not doing it now.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, Senator Lyndon Johnson said the other night that the Government was lacking in courage and boldness in dealing with the recession. He didn't mention you, sir, but I think his audience thought you were his target. Do you feel that the Government has been lacking in courage and boldness?

THE PRESIDENT. Listen, there is no courage or any extra courage that I know of to find out the right thing to do.

It is not only necessary to do the right thing, but to do it in the right way, and the only problem you have is: what is the right thing to do and what is the right way to do it? That is the problem.

This economy of ours is not so simple that it obeys to the opinions or the bias or the pronouncements of any particular individual, even to include the President. This is an economy that is made up of 173 million people, and it reflects their desires; they're ready to buy, they're ready to spend, it is a thing that is too complex and too big to be affected adversely or advantageously just by a few words or a little this and that, or even a panacea so alleged.

So, what I say is: courage and boldness are very fine things when you know you have got a plan that is really effective, and that is in battle or here.

Q. Francis M. Stephenson, *New York Daily News*: Mr. President, in that connection I believe you talked this morning with two Cleveland auto dealers about "You Auto Buy Now" campaign——

THE PRESIDENT. That's right.

Q. Mr. Stephenson: ——and also about their decision to bond the price of cars at the suggested price put on by the factories. I wonder if you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, these two men were most interesting. One of them was Mr. Conway, and the other one, whose name slips my mind for the moment——

Q. (Speaker unidentified): Blaushild.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

They have put on this "You Auto Buy Now" in Cleveland. They got very splendid results.

They have gone into other cities; and now, as a followup to that program, they are trying to get the associations of auto dealers, themselves, I understand it, to bond themselves to give fixed firm prices, sales prices, on each car, so that this business of undercutting and every other kind of bad practice will not keep people from buying. If everybody knows what he has to pay, and these people are so bonded, then confidence tends to go up. But, if he says, "Well, I heard that I can get such a car in Washington, but if I go over to Baltimore I can get it \$150 cheaper," then he is shopping around like that all the time.

They are trying to do something on a national scale, and I wouldn't be surprised if they are going to do something, because they are really a pair of workers.

Q. William Knighton, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, several weeks ago in connection with that last question, you sort of gave advice to some businessmen that they should now begin to give us the things we want instead of the things they think we want. Would you care to give us what reaction you had to that from business officials particularly?

THE PRESIDENT. Can I quote Mr. Conway?

Mr. Conway is a Cadillac dealer in Cleveland, and he said, "Mr. President, what we need now is more and better salesmanship and more and better advertising of our goods." He said, "I hope that you'll get a chance to repeat that at this meeting."

And I'll repeat them!

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Sir, your proposal to change the atomic energy law to allow certain nuclear information to be given to allied countries seems to be in some difficulty in Congress on the grounds that the Congress is not clear what the intention is; that is, whether the administration's intention is to turn over the means or information for making megaton-size bombs or just kiloton-size weapons. In fact there has been a suggestion that the legislation limits such transfers to 2 kilotons and below the practical size. Would you comment on just what you have in mind?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this is a very complicated, but it's a most important point that you raise.

Let us not forget that in 1940 or '41, '42, Britain and America started in to develop an atomic bomb. As a result of two or three agreements, it was generally agreed at that time that the information available to either would be made available to the other, except only insofar as commercial advantages and uses might be concerned.

Now, I hope I am not going to be here held to a complete perfection of memory over the past many years, but I am saying what happened as I remember it.

Finally, in spite of a lot of negotiations to get this information properly exchanged under that initial agreement, there was a law passed, a very restrictive law, and that became immediately binding on all of the Government in this country, so there was never any exchange of this information.

We went ahead with all of the many engineering processes already developed, tested, and many of them thrown away but the good ones kept; so our whole atomic industry went on in developing into and through the hydrogen bomb, which took place, of course, after that original agreement and after that law.

Now, the other countries, allies, have tried to keep ahead of this business and particularly Britain, as you know, has actually tested bombs, hydrogen and atomic. But they are still lacking much information of the way to use this thing, how to use the clean or cleaner weapons. There are many things that they don't know. So, therefore, they would very much like to know these things which we are quite sure the Russians already know.

We are anxious to keep our allies strong. We want them to have the use of just as modern weapons as we do, and we believe it is to the great benefit of the United States for allied countries that are making an effort in this atomic field to have such information that will make them stronger in atomics.

Exactly what are the fears in the minds of the committee, I don't know. But I do know that as a security problem, it seems to me if we are going to have allies, we should not withhold from them information necessary to them, particularly when it is already known by our opponents.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Could I ask this additional point? Are you saying that this information should be made available only to the United Kingdom because they are in the nuclear business?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, France is in it, too. As a matter of fact, I

think some of it wouldn't be good, it wouldn't be useful to anybody else unless they have got some method and something they are doing. We might get means and methods, let's say, of getting other people to use some of our weapons or we could have all sorts of allied organizations that could use our own weapons; but if they're going to make them, then they have need for information, not if they don't.

Q. Sarah McClendon, San Antonio Light: Sir, yesterday in the House Armed Services Committee Congressman Kilday wrung an admission from Secretary McElroy that at some future day when not an Eisenhower and not a McElroy are in the Government, we might have different types of individuals who might want to be dictatorial, and at that time if they wanted to, they could transfer all the troop units from Army, Navy, Air Force, and even Marines and leave none under the present Secretaries or Chiefs of Staff.

Now, would that not enable one man someday to have a personalized military force if he were of such a turn?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I've got one question to ask you: have you read the law?

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. No, you haven't, I don't think. Now look, let's get this clear. There are set up certain operational commands that are under the direct authority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, operating in the name of the Secretary of Defense. The services themselves are not weakened in any respect, in all their tasks of recruiting, training, keeping a reserve, getting their manufacturing, procurement, all the rest of it, and all the mass of the appropriations are made directly to them.

Now look, Mrs. McClendon, it might be just as, well, sensible for you to say that the Congress is suddenly going nuts and completely abolishing the Defense Department, so why don't we do that instead of just giving a big personal army?

I think it is just not possible if we are sensible people.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Senator Mansfield said yesterday, Mr. President, that the Eisenhower administration is claiming peace in the Far East when, actually, no more than a tenuous truce exists in Korea, Formosa, and Viet-Nam.

He said, further, that Republicans endorsed President Truman's action in entering the Korean War so enthusiastically that they wanted to go on and fight in China and would be fighting there today had they

not been restrained by the Democrats. Would you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Scripps-Howard: Sir, for some time you have been advising the American people on the recession to get out of it by buying. I wondered if you could tell us, sir, what purchases you have made yourself and what sort of things you may be buying?

THE PRESIDENT. Do you want to go see my personal aide, who buys my things? I don't know.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: If the economic situation is so serious, sir, as you indicate it is, that you ask for special emergency unemployment pay for workers whose benefits have expired, why is it not serious enough to also take care of workers who were never under the unemployment compensation system? In other words, how do you answer the Democratic majority in Congress, who claim that your proposal is discriminatory against those who are not covered?

THE PRESIDENT. Was the original unemployment insurance bill discriminatory?

Q. Mr. Evans: I think that the leaders in Congress can give you a better answer on that, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I assumed you knew something about it. Now, the fact is that the administration recommended some time back that we do not be so restrictive in that insurance, and we went down from the limit at four employees under one employer to one. Now, actually, what we are trying to do is to avoid the destruction of the State system.

If you are going to take everybody, regardless, and just say, "All right, here's so much money," and put it out, and everybody takes it, and then even wanting to go back to July 1957, I would not know, first of all, how you could do this thing administratively; and, second, I don't see how you can do anything but destroy the insurance system. You are now simply and straight on the dole, and on nothing else.

I just don't believe that is good business.

Q. Felix Belair, New York Times: It has been pointed out that in the recession of '53-54, you adopted the suggestion of the then Economic Advisory Chairman and approved tax reductions up to about seven billion. Well, the progress of the recession to date is much greater, I mean it has fallen below the then earlier recession——

THE PRESIDENT. It is deeper.

Q. Mr. Belair: Is there any way to pinpoint why you approved a tax cut then and not now?

THE PRESIDENT. I think first of all you would have to pinpoint all of the causes of the recession of that time and of now. You'd like to see all of the conditions of money in the savings banks, all the rest of the things of that kind, and then what are you going to do?

Moreover, you must remember that it was many months we were working on that tax bill, and we are just trying to be right, as nearly as it is possible for humans to be right.

I have no—I have told you a thousand times—I have no panacea to reverse recessive trends and go back on the highroad of prosperity. But as I listen to people, there we seem to hear more about confidence and the need for confidence. People say they have got the money. These two men I have described this morning came in and said, "We have all sorts of people come in and want to buy an automobile, and they suddenly say, 'Well, we are afraid this is just not the right time.'" They don't know why; he said they don't give an answer.

On the other hand, I don't believe that just suddenly to say here is some kind of a tax cut, and no one would know what it would look like by the time you got done, I don't believe that, in itself, restores confidence; I believe there are a lot of things. And when you go over the whole field of effort that has been made since last September, right on down, I think there is a very impressive record here. I do believe, as I say, this curve has been flattening out for some time; so, I don't think we should get hysterical about any of this business.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: The administration has proposed disclosure legislation on health, welfare, and pension funds.

THE PRESIDENT. Of what?

Q. Mr. Herling: The administration has proposed legislation on health, welfare, and pension funds for all types of such funds.

The Senate Labor Committee has come out with such a bill. Now, Senator Knowland has tied an amendment onto that bill which may either slow it down or defeat it.

What is your opinion of the bracketing of one type of legislation with another, especially when it involves your own legislation, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that the legislation that I recommended and suggested to Congress some time back took into account all types of

funds—not just welfare, but all the funds in the unions, and certain disclosures.

I have forgotten the exact details but my impression was, which I can check up before the next press conference, that Senator Knowland was trying to put in certain of the other actions that I have recommended before.

That is what I believe; I will take a look, if that isn't true.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Mr. President, when your visitors were there this morning, Mr. Conway and the other gentleman, talking about advertising and salesmanship and things like that as a way of combating the recession, did the subject come up of just lowering prices? I mean that seems—seemed to be——

THE PRESIDENT. They themselves, and they were talking automobiles, and of course they are both automobile dealers and belong to the association, they did not talk about that; but they tacitly admitted, I thought, that some of them seemed to be awfully expensive.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, *Associated Press*: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-third news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:35 to 11:06 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 23, 1958. In attendance: 231.

84 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1958. *April 24, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. The reorganization plan provides new arrangements for the conduct of Federal defense mobilization and civil defense functions.

In formulating Reorganization Plan No. 1, I have had the benefit of several studies made by the executive branch as well as those conducted by the Congress. The reorganization plan will overcome the major difficulties revealed by those studies and mentioned in my 1959 Budget Message where I made the following statement:

"The structure of Federal organization for the planning, coordination, and conduct of our nonmilitary defense programs has been reviewed, and

I have concluded that the existing statutes assigning responsibilities for the central coordination and direction of these programs are out of date. The rapid technical advances of military science have led to a serious overlap among agencies carrying on these leadership and planning functions. Because the situation will continue to change and because these functions transcend the responsibility of any single department or agency, I have concluded that they should be vested in no one short of the President. I will make recommendations to the Congress on this subject."

The principal effects of the reorganization plan are:

First, it transfers to the President the functions vested by law in the Federal Civil Defense Administration and those so vested in the Office of Defense Mobilization. The result is to establish a single pattern with respect to the vesting of defense mobilization and civil defense functions. At the present time disparity exists in that civil defense functions are vested in the President only to a limited degree while a major part of the functions administered by the Office of Defense Mobilization are vested by law in the President and delegated by him to that Office. Under the plan, the broad program responsibilities for coordinating and conducting the inter-related defense mobilization and civil defense functions will be vested in the President for appropriate delegation as the rapidly changing character of the nonmilitary preparedness program warrants.

Second, the reorganization plan consolidates the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration to form a new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization in the Executive Office of the President. I have concluded that, in many instances, the interests and activities of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration overlap to such a degree that it is not possible to work out a satisfactory division of those activities and interests between the two agencies. I have also concluded that a single civilian mobilization agency of appropriate stature and authority is needed and that such an agency will ensue from the consolidation and from the granting of suitable authority to that agency for directing and coordinating the preparedness activities of the Federal departments and agencies and for providing unified guidance and assistance to the State and local governments.

Third, the reorganization plan transfers the membership of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization on the National Security Council to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization and

also transfers the Civil Defense Advisory Council to the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

Initially, the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization will perform the civil defense and defense mobilization functions now performed by the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. One of its first tasks will be to advise me with respect to the actions to be taken to clarify and expand the roles of the Federal departments and agencies in carrying out nonmilitary defense preparedness functions. After such actions are taken, the direction and coordination of the civil defense and defense mobilization activities assigned to the departments and agencies will comprise a principal remaining responsibility of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2 (a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I have also found and hereby declare that it is necessary to include in the accompanying reorganization plan, by reason of reorganizations made thereby, provisions for the appointment and compensation of new officers specified in sections 2 and 3 of the plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these officers are, respectively, those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

The taking effect of the reorganizations included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 will immediately reduce the number of Federal agencies by one and, by providing sounder organizational arrangements for the administration of the affected functions, should promote the increased economy and effectiveness of the Federal expenditures concerned. It is, however, impracticable to itemize at this time the reduction of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by such taking effect.

I urge that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 1 of 1958 is published in the Congressional Record (vol. 104, p. 6394), in House Document

375 (85th Cong., 2d sess.), and in the Federal Register (23 F. R. 4991). It became effective on July 1, 1958.

85 ¶ Letter to the Minority Leaders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives Recommending Legislation for Water Resources Development Projects. *April 26, 1958*

[Released April 26, 1958. Dated April 25, 1958]

Dear _____:

In my message of April 15 to the Senate concerning S. 497, I pointed out that there were included many water resource development projects that were in the public interest. I believe these should be promptly enacted into law.

There is enclosed a list, designated Attachment A, of those projects and provisions which were included in S. 497 as passed by the Congress, the authorization and enactment of which I recommend at an early date.

I am also enclosing another list, designated Attachment B, of projects and provisions which I also recommend when modified as indicated.

I would like to reiterate what I said in my message of April 15 about the proposals for protection from hurricane flooding in tidal waters. These are useful and necessary projects, but further thought must be given to the degree of local participation in the cost of such work. The Secretary of the Army is now preparing suggestions as to appropriate division of responsibility for this program. I shall submit my recommendations for legislation on this score to the Congress in the near future.

Legislation consistent with the foregoing will be approved.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable William F. Knowland, Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the House

of Representatives. The text was released at Augusta, Ga.

The President's message of April 15 appears as Item 73, above. Attachments A and B are printed in the Congressional Record (vol. 104, p. 6631).

86 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. *April 28, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your communication of April twenty-second in reply to mine of April eighth. I regret that it is not an affirmative response to my proposal.

You refer in your letter to the question raised recently by the Soviet Union in the United Nations Security Council which also touches upon the disarmament question. I am sure that you would agree that with the growing capabilities in the Soviet Union and the United States of massive surprise attack it is necessary to establish measures to allay fears. The United States has just asked the Security Council to reconvene in order to consider the establishment of an international inspection system for the Arctic zone. The United States has submitted a constructive proposal to this end. I urge you to join with us in supporting the resolution of the United States now before the Council. Your support of this proposal and subsequent cooperation would help to achieve a significant first step. It would help to reduce tensions, it would contribute to an increase of confidence among states, and help to reduce the mutual fears of surprise attack.

The United States is determined that we will ultimately reach an agreement on disarmament. In my letter of April eighth, I again proposed an internationally supervised cutoff of the use of new fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the reduction of existing weapons stocks by transfer to peaceful purposes; an agreed limitation or suspension of testing; "open skies," and the international use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

As an effective means of moving toward ultimate agreement on these matters and other disarmament matters, I proposed that we start our technical people to work immediately upon the practical problems involved. These studies were called for by the United Nations General Assembly. They would include the practical problems of supervision and control which, you and I agree, are in any event indispensable to dependable disarmament agreements.

The solution of these practical problems will take time. I am unhappy that valuable time is now being wasted.

You say that we must first reach a final political agreement before it is worthwhile even to initiate the technical studies. But such studies would, in fact, facilitate the reaching of the final agreement you state you desire.

For example, why could not designated technical people agree on what would be required so that you would know if we violated an agreement to suspend testing and we would know if you should commit a violation?

Would not both sides be in a better position to reach agreements if we had a common accepted understanding as to feasibility of detection or as to method of inspecting against surprise attack?

Studies of this kind are the necessary preliminaries to putting political decisions actually into effect. The completion of such technical studies in advance of a political agreement would obviate a considerable period of delay and uncertainty. In other words, with the practicalities already worked out, the political agreement could begin to operate very shortly after it was signed and ratified.

I reemphasize that these studies are without prejudice to our respective positions on the timing and interdependence of various aspects of disarmament.

Mr. Chairman, my offer to you still and always will remain open. I hope you will reconsider and accept it. In that way we both can make an important contribution to the cause of just and lasting peace.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of April 22 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 812). The

President's letter of April 8 appears as Item 67, above.

87 ¶ Statement by the President: National Radio Month. *April 29, 1958*

DURING THE MONTH of May the 3,600 radio stations throughout the nation will celebrate National Radio Month.

This celebration provides an opportunity to call attention to the vital role that radio plays in the daily life of the national community.

As a channel for public service, radio contributes much to the American people through programs of news, education, and entertainment. There are more than 140 million radio sets in operation in the nation.

The immediacy and availability of this medium are important factors in keeping the American public informed about the tremendous news developments of our time. It also permits them to enjoy first-rate entertainment.

The National Association of Broadcasters has adopted a theme for this month of "Radio is Close to You." I am happy to join with these broadcasters and the radio industry in this annual observance.

88 ¶ The President's News Conference of *April 30, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

Let's begin the questions.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Mr. President, do you think the unemployment drop reported by the Census Bureau yesterday marks the beginning of an upturn in the economy?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think you could make that categorical a statement. While the figures showed something in the order of 600,000 increase in employment and the same amount in unemployment, the seasonally adjusted figures would be not quite as favorable as those; therefore you can't say, "Well, now, we are on the highroad to an advance."

I do believe that there is very continued and emphatic evidence that the decline is flattening out; that is, it seems to me, the implication of those figures.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, Senator Anderson said the other day, in public, that he thought the State Department wanted clean bombs but that the military was stockpiling dirtier bombs. Can you tell us about this policy of bomb stockpiling and is it possible for us to sell, so called, a policy of clean bombs unless we actually destroy or immobilize the dirty bombs that we have?

THE PRESIDENT. As you people all know, the proportion, the cleanliness, you might say, is a function of size—as we now know it; and without future research and test, I think that the big bomb, the hydrogen bomb, is now something in the order of 4 percent dirty, whereas the very small ones were largely 100 percent.

No military officer that I know of has ever even suggested that we have dirtier bombs, certainly no official suggestion of that kind comes from the Defense Department. On the contrary, we have looked constantly for cleaner bombs so that you could have a more local and advantageous tactical use of the nuclear weapon rather than just a shotgun method. So that, right now, these tests that we have are to see how far we can go with this problem, at least I was told by the Chairman of the AEC that at least 40 percent of these tests have their principal purpose to get cleaner bombs.

The whole policy, therefore, of the United States is to have cleaner ones, ones that will not be so horrible in their capacity for mass destruction throughout the country, and more localized in their operation.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Mr. President, what do we do with the dirty ones?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the dirty ones unquestionably could be reworked, when you once know exactly how to do this. But, so far, I don't think there has been any reworking of the material in the bombs because of the fact that there is only a part of them in which this capability has been learned.

Q. Robert C. Pierpoint, CBS News: Mr. President, in view of recent reports that the United States is changing its disarmament policy, could you review for us our present position on disarmament?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know what these reports are that you are mentioning. We have taken no new official position since the London conferences of last year when, in company with our associates, we presented to the Soviets a very, what we thought, comprehensive and sensible disarmament program and particularly pointed out how we thought beginnings toward it could be taken. As you know, those were refused by the Soviets.

We have been under a considerable amount of correspondence with them but there is no general change in the program.

Q. Pat Munroe, Albuquerque Journal: Mr. President, on April 13th, Senator Chavez of New Mexico, who is up for reelection, used an Air Force plane to take a large party of friends from Albuquerque to SAC Headquarters in Omaha and return. I wonder what you think of this.

We have been under a considerable amount of correspondence with general practice of the personal use of military equipment by members of Congress, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, you referred to a specific incident on

which I cannot comment because I don't know its details.

I do know this: the Defense Department arranges for visits to SAC Headquarters by publishers, by businessmen of all kinds. They do it on a fairly frequent sort of basis; and I assume that the personnel in each of those trips is selected by the Defense Department.

As far as details, I don't know one single thing about it, because I haven't heard about this one.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, I would like to ask the question based on a letter to the editor in the *Washington Post* this morning.

It is from a Chester M. Way of St. Petersburg, Florida, and he writes: "Why should the President of this country be subjected to personal interviews with the press? Doesn't he have enough serious problems confronting him each day without being heckled by the press?" [Laughter]

Then he goes on to suggest that you put out all news through your Press Secretary.

Well, that is one viewpoint, Mr. President.

Another is that the Presidential news conference is a great American institution. It is a means whereby the President gets his views to the people, something that stimulates interest in government and an important part of the democratic system.

What is your view on it, Mr. President, please? [Laughter]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, Mr. Folliard, here is a funny thing: I like these press conferences; and I admit, at the same time, there are sometimes questions that strike me as being so inconsequential or for some purpose other than just getting information before the public or before ourselves that I can have the normal human minor irritations that come from them.

Now, let's get to this thing in a little bit broader way.

I can understand the feelings of this man who apparently believes that this doesn't have the same effect that we believe it could have. This is what I think he forgets: the Presidency is not merely an institution. In the minds of the American public the President is also a personality. They are interested in his thinking. They like the rather informal exchanges that come from the representatives of various types of publications from various geographical areas, and so on. At the same time, they believe that the President, who is the one official with

the Vice President that is elected by the whole country, should be able to speak to the whole country in some way.

Now, this press conference habit, which started back some years, with each President has undergone some innovations.

As you know, we here started the television and the radio on a live basis, whereas, when these things started, they were on the basis of questions submitted by you people; they were written, they were selected then by the press officer and maybe even drafts of answers given, and the President approved them and that was a press conference.

Now, to my mind, that is just not good enough in modern America. I believe they want to see, is the President, probably, capable of going through the whole range of subjects that can be fired at him, and giving to the average citizen some concept of what he is thinking about the whole works.

So I say emphatically my view is on the second—that is, that the press conference is a very fine latter-day American institution.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: You said, sir, that Admiral Strauss had told you that at least 40 percent of the forthcoming tests would be on the perfection of cleaner weapons. What are the other 60 percent? What is the aim there?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I said they would be exclusively this—I don't know, maybe 100 percent—that this is one phase of the tests; but I did say 40 percent, their major purposes. But you have all sorts of things, of pressures, of different altitudes, and things that happen that these scientists always want. But as I understand it, and I think I am correct, 40 percent are dedicated almost completely to this development of clean weapons.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., *Scripps-Howard*: Sir, you've had a fairly busy time since your last illness; and last week when you showed some irritation, some of the commentators wrote and said that it was a sign that the strain of office was beginning to tell on you. Do you agree with that?

THE PRESIDENT [*Laughing*]. Well now, first of all we make the presumption that I was irritated, and you have your own judgments on it.

But it might be that, occasionally, I think the questions are a little bit more personal than they need be. Whatever is the cause, I will say this: I would be less than human if I were always a Pollyanna, and I wouldn't suspect that anyone thinks or suspects that I am that kind of a

person. And therefore, if something annoys me, I possibly show it a little bit.

I don't attempt to be a poker player before this crowd. I try to tell you exactly what I am thinking at the moment when the question is posed.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, there seems to be some difference of opinion as to how much time the President should spend in town and how much time he should spend out of town, if this isn't too personal. Some people say they think the President should stay home almost all of the time; others say it is such a tough job that he certainly should get away when he can.

What is your own attitude, sir, and do you feel when you are out of town that it has any particular effect on your conduct of the Presidency?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, take the last part. When I am in some other part of the United States, I cannot see that it makes a very great difference in the way the Presidency is conducted, except, of course, when there are times of real tension and difficulty. So, if you have times when there is a great deal on the legislative platter, you try to take only the weekends when they are not busy and go off.

Now, on the contrary, I don't think that a person, just by sitting in this post, will be doing his job best if he sits in Washington. He is, after all, President of the United States; and I think he has got a right to go any place in the United States he chooses. In fact, you will recall one question I got just last week—someone, I believe a Congressman, reported if I'd go around and see little towns more, I would be a better President. He has got something there.

I do not believe that any individual, whether he is running General Motors or the United States of America, his phase of it, can do the best job by just sitting at a desk and putting his face in a bunch of papers.

Actually, when you come down to it, when you think of the interlocking staffs and associates that have to take and analyze all the details of every question that comes to the Presidency, he ought to be trying to keep his mind free of inconsequential detail and doing his own thinking on the basic principles and factors that he believes are important so that he can make clearer and better judgments.

And, I tell you, *that* is the problem of the Presidency—not to give all the details of why some man was fired for this or some other little thing,

but to make clear decisions over the best array of facts that he can get into his own brain.

Q. Robert W. Richards, Copley Press: Mr. President, this is another personal question along the line of Mr. Folliard's and Mr. Tully's. Your show of Dutch dander last week has been interpreted in some quarters as an indication that the burdens of the office are becoming onerous and that you would step aside in favor of Mr. Nixon. I know you have allayed that rumor before, but would you care to do it again?

THE PRESIDENT. I just say this: I took on something that I think is a duty, and I'm going to perform that duty as long as I think I am capable of doing it.

Q. William Knighton, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, you have emphasized, sir, that you have no desire to merge three armed services into one; but except for sentimental reasons, why wouldn't it be a good idea to have one complete consolidated service, say even one uniform?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can answer that question in a very simple way: you can take anything, any organization made up of many people, and it gets fixed into certain procedures and methods of operation. We have things that become at first traditions, customs of services. Many of those things are very valuable finally in developing a morale, a pride, a very deep desire to do duty within the framework to which this man is used to operating. Consequently, to destroy all that is just starting *de novo*, and starting *de novo* in my opinion would be wrong.

Now, you can take our form of government and say today after a hundred and seventy some, a hundred and eighty years, does every kind of organism that we set up, is that correct? Well I don't know; you start from one end and go to the other, because we have got so many of them no one knows the whole group. And in every business you have the same thing—not all businesses are organized the same. So, I would say that it would not even theoretically today be good just to merge it and make one single service.

But I will say this: the conditions of warfare that made it completely easy to differentiate between land warfare and sea warfare at one time, with the air covering the whole works—with all of us intermingled with our weapons and our functions with all the rest, it just doesn't make sense to be completely differentiated as we were before.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: A question about Indonesia. The Prime Minister of Indonesia calls on the United

States for a clear effort to prevent the United States citizens from aiding the rebels. He claims Americans are flying rebel planes. What is your reaction of that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't get that particular detail.

I had a discussion about this one this morning, and I can say this only: when it comes to an intrastate difficulty anywhere, our policy is one of careful neutrality and proper deportment all the way through so as not to be taking sides where it is none of our business.

Now, on the other hand, every rebellion that I have ever heard of has its soldiers of fortune. You can start even back to reading your Richard Harding Davis—people were going out looking for a good fight and getting into it sometimes in the hope of pay, and sometimes just for the heck of the thing. That is probably going to happen every time you have a rebellion. I do not believe there could possibly be anybody involved in anything they say more than that.

As I say, we will unquestionably assure the Prime Minister, through the State Department, that our deportment will continue to be correct.

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, International News Service: You said over the weekend that there can be no compromise or retreat on the essentials of your defense reorganization program. In view of the opposition of some key Congressmen to parts of it, won't some bending be necessary on both sides if it is to go through?

THE PRESIDENT. No. As I see it, it is this: either we are going to do the right thing for the country and its defensive mechanisms, or we are not.

Now, every single concession was made in the long plan that was studied again—as a matter of fact, these studies go back, as you know, to 1946—and there has been every possible concession made to the individual pride and the morale and all the rest of each of the services so as to get from each the very best that it can develop. But, the essentials of the plan that I laid out and on which I asked work, and which finally was interpreted in forms of a specific law, are, to my mind, mandatory if the United States is going to be properly defended and as economically as possible.

Again, I believe, I used the word last Saturday morning that I am not rigid in saying exactly this word must be used for that one. After all, you can say “and” instead of “also,” and a few other words. But when it comes down to the meaning, I repeat again what the meaning of this

whole thing is: a nation's strategy is devised as an entity, as a unified thing; this defensive strategy cannot be the function of any separate forces of any kind—they must be a unified thing; it must be directed under unified control.

Now, the amount of supervisory control that is given to the Secretary of Defense by these bills is that amount which will make it possible for him to carry out a unified strategy effectively. When you come down to it, that is the very core and basis of the thing, and any retreat from that, to my mind, is retreat to a certain degree of defenselessness that is inexcusable.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Sir, you recently performed a role as a baseball scout. I wonder if you could give the baseball fans of this country the details of that role, please.

THE PRESIDENT. Well as a matter of fact, there was more made of it than it actually deserved.

Mr. Rickey was a guest of mine one evening at a stag dinner. It happened that one of the doormen in the White House, a Negro, is a very splendid type of man, and he came to me, speaking about Mr. Rickey, and said that his son was going to work out under Mr. Rickey this spring.

Then, the boy came with his high school team. I think he was the star pitcher, a fellow about 6 feet 4, lefthander, I believe, and I had a little talk with him. So I mentioned this whole business to Mr. Rickey, and that is how much of a scout I was.

Q. Felix Belair, New York Times: I think it fair to say, Mr. President, I think there is some dissatisfaction in both major political parties with the obvious candidate to succeed you as President. I wonder, do you think that the President has any responsibility to encourage those not in political life to seek the Presidency?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know exactly what the purport of your question is.

Q. Mr. Belair: That is not a loaded question, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Well I mean this: I don't know that I have any responsibility for trying to groom any successor.

Q. Mr. Belair: Not "groom," Mr. President. I had in mind, in a general sense, to suggest that perhaps the parties themselves might go outside what we might call professional politicians to seek possible candidates.

THE PRESIDENT. I think there should be a choice among men that

the public and the parties seem to believe are of the kind, the quality, that they believe could be successful in performing the tasks that are laid out.

Now remember this: with respect to the case between Mr. Nixon and me, we are warm friends. I admire him and I respect him. I have said this dozens of times. More than that, I have got a duty, as I see it, to keep him as well informed on the operations of this Government, all of the major decisions, as I possibly can; because, if I don't, and I am incapacitated for any reason, he has to start completely new—he doesn't know where he is.

As of today, I am sure he respects every single man in the Cabinet or the Security Council. He knows a great deal about the whole organism of the executive department, and he is certainly right up with everything.

Now, when it comes to the successor, as far as I am concerned, the candidate will be named by the Republican Party, and I submit that I think there are a lot of darn good men that could be used.

Q. Stephen J. McCormick, Mutual Broadcasting System: Mr. President, again there is talk on Capitol Hill of the need for a decision for a tax cut. Senator Johnson made note of this. Do you feel that we are now approaching that stage again where a need may be——

THE PRESIDENT. Every time this question is asked about a tax cut, it really can't be answered unless we want to discuss at very great length what exactly are we trying to bring about. Just a tax cut of itself does not necessarily mean a revival of economic activity and of increased prosperity. If a tax cut is to be talked about just as a tax cut, then I'd say I would want a more specific type of question.

Now, on the other hand, I have had people talking about the excise taxes on transportation believing that because of the depressed condition of railroads, or at least some of the railroads in this country, that here would be one great way to inspire a lot of economic activity all around the country. Others talk rather indirect—rather than a direct tax cutting they want to stimulate the renewal of your productive machinery by more rapid writeoff of taxable property such as machine tools and so on. By doing that, they say, you don't then have to wait until your machine is worn out and let your technology get way behind, you just go ahead and get this thing, under proper limits set by the Congress, so that it is not too expensive to go and get the newest equipment all the time—which stimulates activity.

So, just to say a tax cut in itself is going to do a lot is not, in my opinion, correct. I repeat as I have before, and as I think has been understood with the leaders on both sides of the Hill, all of us must really have a very close and studious analysis of the situation before we make any real move. This is a difficult, a very difficult question.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, Foreign Minister Gromyko has denounced our proposal for an Arctic inspection zone as a pure publicity stunt. He says it is not worth talking about because the proposed zone includes a huge area of Soviet territory and not a foot of United States proper. He made this criticism in arguing that proposals of this kind should be considered only at the Summit. What do you think of these views?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will say this: I think that my reaction to Mr. Gromyko's speech this time was not irritation or resentment or even a defensive feeling because of his charge. It was rather that of sadness.

This proposal was made as seriously and as honestly as it could be made by the United States—I mean this specific proposal this moment. It has always been a part of a larger proposal, as you know, but this specific proposal was because of their charge that they were running risks and there was greater danger because of the alerting practices of our Air Force.

So, in order to allay those fears, to make it so that each of us could believe that this one great strategic route across the Pole and across the Arctic regions could be denied or at least examined, we proposed this as a way of allaying the suspicion about this alerting of our planes, and at the same time thought that it could probably be accepted by them as so sensible and so easy to do that maybe we could use it as the first step toward an agreement between ourselves that, having been successful, might lead on to something better.

So, as I say, to think that in this we were just trying to score a propaganda point, well, to my mind it's just—almost silly to talk of it in that way. It was a very serious proposition, and I still hope that they would reconsider their opinion on it.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-fourth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 10:32 to 11:02 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 30, 1958. In attendance: 241.

89 ¶ Statement by the President on the Observance of Law Day. *April 30, 1958*

[Recorded for broadcast over radio and television]

THURSDAY—MAY FIRST—has by proclamation been designated “Law Day.” The reason is to remind us all that we as Americans live, every day of our lives, under a rule of law.

Freedom under law is like the air we breathe. People take it for granted and are unaware of it—until they are deprived of it. What does the rule of law mean to us in everyday life? Let me quote the eloquent words of Burke: “The poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storms may enter; the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement!”

But the rule of law does more than ensure freedom from high-handed action by rulers. It ensures justice between man and man—however humble the one and however powerful the other. A man with five dollars in the bank can call to account the corporation with five billion dollars in assets—and the two will be heard as equals before the law. The law, however, has not stopped here. It has moved to meet the needs of the times. True, it is good that the King cannot enter unbidden into the ruined cottage. But it is not good that men should live in ruined cottages.

The law in our times also does its part to build a society in which the homes of workers will be invaded neither by the sovereign’s troops nor by the storms and winds of insecurity and poverty. It does this, not by paternalism, welfarism and hand-outs, but by creating a framework of fair play within which conscientious, hard-working men and women can freely obtain a just return for their efforts.

This return includes not only good wages and working conditions, but insurance as a right against the insecurities of injury, unemployment and old age. In the words of a great American lawyer: “The law must be stable, but it must not stand still.”

Another direction in which the rule of law is moving is that of displacing force in relations among sovereign countries. We have an International Court of Justice. We have seen the exercise of an international

police function, both in the United Nations force in Korea, and in the United Nations force assigned to the Gaza Strip. We have agreements in Article II of the United Nations Charter to the most fundamental concepts of international conduct.

We have elaborate rules of international law—far more complete and detailed than most people realize. More than once, nations have solemnly outlawed war as an instrument of national policy, most recently in the Charter of the United Nations. We have, in short, at least the structure and machinery of an international rule of law which could displace the use of force. What we need now is the universal will to accept peaceful settlement of disputes in a framework of law.

As for our own country, we have shown by our actions that we will neither initiate the use of force or tolerate its use by others in violation of the solemn agreement of the United Nations Charter. Indeed, as we contemplate the destructive potentialities of any future large-scale resort to force, any thoughtful man or nation is driven to a sober conclusion.

In a very real sense, the world no longer has a choice between force and law. If civilization is to survive, it must choose the rule of law. On this Law Day, then, we honor not only the principle of the rule of law, but also those judges, legislators, lawyers and law-abiding citizens who actively work to preserve our liberties under law.

Let history record that on Law Day free man's faith in the rule of law and justice is greater than ever before. And let us trust that this faith will be vindicated for the benefit of all mankind.

90 ¶ Remarks at Annual Convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

April 30, 1958

Chairman Talbott, President McDonnell, My Fellow Americans:

When I was honored with the invitation of this Chamber to come to this conference this evening, I thought that I could not come and so informed your President. I did feel that I should like to send written greetings, but later in the day—this evening, it occurred to me that I should like to come over to bring to you personal greetings and to ex-

press to you personal and official appreciation not only of the work of this Chamber but of some of its recent actions which have been so heart-warming for me.

I thought of this because of a theme that the Chamber of Commerce is dedicating itself to this year: developing our capabilities, our determination and strength. It occurred to me that this is exactly what I am trying to do with respect to certain phases of America's activities and strength.

I want to see America's defensive shield as strong as a single American mind and determination can make it, so that we cannot possibly have in our hearts a fear of what might befall.

Now that strength is not merely to be attained by piling up weapons, by units of military force, by fortresses and walls and missiles and explosives. There is a certain phase of that strength that is military, but one of the greatest elements of American strength is its free economy. It is the right of 173 million people to make their own decisions in the economic field and in doing so to be responsible for the progress and the prosperity of this great nation. But, more than that, it is the cornerstone of our military security. Consequently, when we say "strength," when we are building up the security and the military strength of the United States we are talking also about the strength of the economy. And so our slogan is: safety and solvency.

That, I submit, is exactly the same theme that this Chamber is talking about when it uses its slogan to obtain and develop the strength of America. So this strengthening of our military establishment must be done in the most economical way we possibly can. We must not overspend ourselves and so weaken our security. And to do that we must have a single doctrine, a single theory, of defending our country. All of us, whether we be in the military services or in the political portions of government, or indeed any private citizen in this whole country—since each of us has a common purpose here, each must put his back into this job, to make certain that we have security and solvency.

So that means an American theory and practice of defense. Again, I say, it is security with solvency. We cannot afford divided councils that bring confusion. We cannot afford a public argument and division that means weakness in decision at a time of emergency. It is simply unthinkable that the American people, through their Congress, through their elected representatives, and the people appointed to be the military

chiefs can do anything else than to bind themselves together into one solid, effective machine, to make certain that danger shall not threaten us, and in threatening our friends also threaten us.

I am not going to make a talk about the details of the defensive modernization plan that I have spoken of so often. I did want to come before this body and say that I believe that in your resolutions of defending and supporting—pushing—the kind of plan that has been laid before the Congress, you are doing for the United States a very tremendous service—one that shows the unity of our hearts, the unity of our determination, and the advancement and progress of our strength, in order that this safety may be achieved.

One other word about the defensive organization itself and laws applying to it, before I say to you “Goodnight.” Because you must remember that I had no right to come here tonight; I merely crashed your party. Although I was polite enough to ask your Chairman whether I might come.

I want to talk to you for just a second about a word that is so important to military organization and operation: flexibility.

We must resist any attempt to write into rigid law every single detail of instruction and prescription that can possibly obtain with respect to logistics, to training, to supply, and certainly to strategic planning and operation. To do that would pre-suppose that the Congress could, by law, prescribe the conditions of any new war that could possibly emerge. It should have to determine the place, the time—the time of day, even—the kinds of weapons that could be used in the quantity and for what purpose. Such things just cannot happen. The only thing we know about war is that it always occurs in a way other than that we expected.

One of our most recent examples is that of Pearl Harbor. No military man that I know of and no political leaders I ever heard speak even guessed that there would ever be an attack at Pearl Harbor. But that was the one thing that set us back on our heels for a long time, as all of you know.

So, there must be flexibility in the executive control over the great organizations and formations that Congress sets up, so that a unified strategy may be decided upon within the Defense Department; that it may be executed by the unified commands set up by the Secretary of Defense and his principal associates, the Joint Chiefs of Staff. There must be a sufficient administrative supervisory control in his hands so that he can

direct the kind of support that those commands must receive if we are to be safe.

And that, my friends, is all there is to unification. So I have proposed to the Congress this legislation for which I repeat my thanks for your support. And if I could say just one final word to you, I would say this:

I believe, from the bottom of my heart, you can perform no greater service to the United States today, and to each of you—to yourselves—than by making certain that we develop our capabilities, our determination and our strength—and we include in this slogan our defensive forces.

And so, apologizing again for this intrusion upon your time, I say Thank You and Goodnight.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words referred to Philip M.

Talbott, Chairman of the Board, and William A. McDonnell, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

91 ¶ Remarks to Representatives of World Amateur Golf Team Championship Conference. *May 2, 1958*

I WAS PARTICULARLY PLEASED to meet this group. Not only do I have a great love for the game of golf—no matter how badly I play it—but I have also the belief that through every kind of meeting, through every kind of activity to which we can bring together more often and more intimately peoples of our several countries, by that measure we will do something to solve the difficulties and the tensions that this poor old world seems nowadays to so much endure.

So for just a moment I want to talk about two points.

First, I will talk about the real importance I attach to what I would call the people-to-people program, in this case brought about through this great amateur international association that will bring about these games through so many countries. Nothing but good can come from it. Through good sportsmanship, good friendships formed on the golf course, through the days of play and through meeting so many different people of so many countries, you are bound to go back with a better understanding of all of these people. And that is all to the good.

And now I have got one suggestion about golf. Every time we go to a tournament we get all the lowest handicap players and for the next three

or four years they are the very best that we have. So they keep coming back again and again. And the game becomes the most important thing in the world, instead of friendships and the understandings and the real information that you get out of your surroundings as you go there.

So I would suggest that aside from the four hot-shot golfers that you bring with you—the scratch man and all of the fighting that will go between conceded putts and the rest of it—take along some high handicap fellows and let them play at their full handicaps. This way you never have to take back the same man, and besides golf doesn't become so important.

You see, as you return from a match and a man is a scratch fellow, he remembers one thing—that very bad “goof” he made on the sixteenth and he tells all his friends for the rest of his life that he would have won that international match if he hadn't hit it on the water on the sixteenth.

But people that are high handicappers, they know darn well there's no use telling their families or their friends about their golf. So they will tell more about St. Andrews, and about the wonderful Scot people, and everybody that they met there. I think if you take along some high handicappers and let them play at their full handicaps everybody will have a big time. That would do a lot to make some of our people not so interested alone in golf. It would get them thinking and looking around a little bit more and seeing the heather and the sea around good old St. Andrews, where by the way I hear you are going to have your first tournament. I should like to be there and see it.

Now I have given more advice to a group like this than I usually do, but this time I am serious.

Thank you. It's wonderful—and good luck to you all.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 12:00 noon.

92 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning Antarctica. *May 3, 1958*

THE UNITED STATES is dedicated to the principle that the vast uninhabited wastes of Antarctica shall be used only for peaceful purposes. We do not want Antarctica to become an object of political conflict. Accordingly, the United States has invited eleven other countries, includ-

ing the Soviet Union, to confer with us to seek an effective joint means of achieving this objective.

We propose that Antarctica shall be open to all nations to conduct scientific or other peaceful activities there. We also propose that joint administrative arrangements be worked out to ensure the successful accomplishment of these and other peaceful purposes.

The countries which have been invited to confer are those which have engaged in scientific activities in Antarctica over the past nine months in connection with the International Geophysical Year. I know of no instance in which international cooperation has been more successfully demonstrated. However, the International Geophysical Year terminates on December 31, 1958. Our proposal is directed at insuring that this same kind of cooperation for the benefit of all mankind shall be perpetuated after that date.

I am confident that our proposal will win the wholehearted support of the peoples of all the nations directly concerned, and indeed of all other peoples of the world.

NOTE: The text of the note delivered to the Governments of the eleven nations participating in the International Geo-

physical Year activities in Antarctica is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 911).

93 ¶ Remarks at the Ceremonies Honoring Robert E. Lee at Stratford Hall, Virginia.

May 4, 1958

Madam President, Secretary Weeks, My Friends:

There was a man in Louisiana condemned to be hanged, and under the state law he was allowed five minutes to give whatever last words he might choose to speak on that occasion. Well, he thought a moment and he said, "Well, I haven't got anything to say—get on with it." A man in the audience rose and said, "If he doesn't want those five minutes, Mr. Sheriff, let me have them because I am running for Congress."

Now when your President asked me to step up in front of this microphone, she really didn't know the risks, I think, that she was running.

No one could visit this wonderful place without his mind ruminating some about its history, about the accomplishments of this great family,

and thinking about where we are now with respect to where this country was in 1725.

I was thinking, just a moment ago, of the golden age of Athens and the time of Pericles. The time between 435 B. C. and the second Punic War was a little bit over 200 years. Now, in the long perspective of history, two hundred years is nothing, because we think, almost, of Hannibal and Pericles as contemporaries.

But as we stand here and look back to Thomas Lee, it is a very different thing. It is particularly different because as we walked around this place today, we saw the room in this house where the clothing was made for the people on the plantation. Within the hour I walked through the mill where was ground not only the flour and the meal for the people of this plantation, but for others that needed it. Incidentally, I hear you can buy it—that's the commercial part of it.

With those accomplishments as examples, this was practically a self-contained economic unit. While it is true they sent tobacco to England and took back some treasures of art and other items of luxury, as far as the running of the economy of the region, it was really done by self-contained economic units.

Now, what is the difference between that time and today?

There is not a person in this audience, there is not a person in the United States that is not affected every single day by what happens in Africa, in far Asia, in Europe and all of South America. We are no longer independent economic units.

We depend on others for billions of dollars' worth of our raw materials; of our manufactured goods we send abroad ten and a half billion dollars and we buy from others two and a half billion dollars of the same. Our total commerce is twenty billion dollars, and four and a half million workers in our country are engaged in building the things that we sell abroad.

This is the difference. This is the difference between the ox cart and the jet plane. This is the difference between signal flags of 250 years ago and the radar and the television of today.

So we have to think not only of Stratford; we think not only of Virginia under the United States, we think of the world in which we live. And as I walked around this place today, I just wondered what Thomas Lee and his great sons and his later descendant, General Lee, would think if they could have been here today.

I will tell you one thing: because of their accomplishments we know they were thinkers, they were men of vision, they were men of courage, and consequently they would not have shrunk from the duties that are laid upon each one of us, if we are going to make America what they envisioned for America.

I believe there is no single individual in the United States that can escape his duty to think for himself and to think of the relationship between him or her, and with the last individual in China, in Madagascar or at the North Pole or at the South Pole. Those relationships become more meaningful to all of us, and each of us must do his duty with respect to them.

Now, my friends, the Secretary of Commerce just closed his remarks with a quotation, and I will tell you one, from Lee. I think it is one of the noblest expressions I ever heard or ever read uttered by any other man of the English-speaking race. He was talking about the dedication and the obligation of each of us to his country.

He said, "We cannot do more than our duty. We would not wish to do less."

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:20 p. m. His opening words "Madam President" referred to Mrs. Pratt Thomas, President of the Robert E. Lee Memorial

Foundation. The ceremonies were held at the beginning of the spring meeting of the Foundation.

94 ¶ Remarks to Delegates of the 36th Annual Conference of the Association of Junior Leagues.

May 5, 1958

Madam President and Ladies—Fellow Americans:

Thank you very much for the chance to come out here and express to you the welcome of myself and the Administration as you gather here for your convention in this Capital City.

I was told by your President about some of the work you do in the fields of health, welfare and education, and your interest in good government at all levels, not as partisans or not as particular devotees of any particular ideals or personality, but simply just good government.

Well, just to do a little bit of politicking, I want to tell you about a lady

who came to my office just a very few minutes ago. She is, I believe, the Ladies' Chairman in a group that is called the Citizens for Eisenhower, and I let her stay fifteen minutes longer than I was allowed, for the simple reason that she started telling me about just good government. She said, "We are not here just for you; we are not here for anybody else, any other thing than just good government, and that is what we are working for."

So I felt very good about that. I think that is the reason I wanted to say to you that as the Junior League helps to bring about good government in the municipality, in the county, in the state and the nation, and indeed so far as government is felt, in the United Nations, then you should do it throughout the world. As long as you interest yourselves in those things, you are doing a magnificent service for yourselves, this nation, and for humanity.

It is only as we govern ourselves that we are well-governed. I think it was Clemenceau who said, "Freedom is nothing in the world but the opportunity for self-discipline." In other forms of government, discipline is imposed upon us. Free government imposes discipline upon itself. Self-discipline! And that means the work that you yourselves lay out for yourselves is worthwhile doing—doing it without hope for reward. Because this lady, Mrs. Knudsen, when speaking to me, said she had heard criticism that the Citizens for Eisenhower didn't get any patronage. This made her very indignant because she didn't want any patronage; she said she didn't want any job, nor did any of the other Citizens. She just wanted good government.

And so, as you do your volunteer work in all the cities of this country, and every village and every county, I just would like to see you hold that as one of the slogans in front of your own eyes: Good government everywhere, and my part in it.

I understand that Mrs. Eisenhower had the pleasure, or was going to have the pleasure, of seeing each of you individually. I wish I could. All I can say is—to all of you, God bless you, and thank you for coming in.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden. His opening words "Madam President" referred to Mrs. Frank S. Hanna, President of the Association.

Later in his remarks the President referred to Mrs. Valley Knudsen, Co-Chairman of the Citizens for Eisenhower.

95 ¶ Remarks at 14th Annual Washington
Conference of the Advertising Council.*May 6, 1958**Mr. Cutler and My Friends:*

It seems to have become an annual habit for me to come over to meet the members of the Advertising Council. For my part, it has been a pleasure. At least, it gives me an opportunity not only to welcome you back again in the Capital for your deliberations here, but to thank you for the great work you have done on behalf of the public and on behalf of America.

I notice, too, that in my discussions with you, I have constantly referred to the world situation, starting with the need of our country and the need of all civilization for peace, talking about the situation as we see it now and what are some of the important tasks we have to get done if we are going to get even one tiny step further toward that objective.

I see no reason this year for changing the pattern. Our prime need is still peace. Our great threat is still a dictatorship that is insensitive to human values, that is tyrannical and will not give up its publicly announced purpose of subjugating the world by one means or another—in other words, to bring about the so-called “revolution of the proletariat” and establish the world under a Communist philosophy under the control of the Kremlin.

This threat of theirs, of course we know, is no idle boast. They have built a tremendous military machine and they have shown a very great skill in inventing, developing and using weapons of the most destructive power the world has known.

Now, all of this, combined with their readiness and their skill in using propaganda, and its political and economic penetration, poses for us a broader threat than we pictured even just one year ago.

While we believed then they were concentrating more on the military threat, yet now we see the Soviets at least partially blocked in their readiness to threaten weaker nations with military power and to bring about an uneasiness and unstable political situation in neighboring smaller countries. They turn more and more to the economic, the political, the propaganda types of invasion of these other countries.

Now for ourselves we know that the basis of our defense is a highly efficient and strong military force. Without going into details of that type of force—I am certain that several of these panels, as a matter of fact the one I see now here before you, have given you a very clear concept of the types and characters of weapons, and therefore the formations and methods that must be used—I want to talk just a little bit about the organization of the defense force itself.

I have a friend—all of you know him, he is the head of one of our greatest corporations—and he gave me a bit of an analogy the other day that struck me forcibly. And each time I have tried its use upon a business man, he has acknowledged with a smile that he believed he saw a need for military modernization more keenly and clearly than he before had done.

The analogy of this one, my friend said, is that most people know how a good business is conducted—a corporation with its Board of Directors and its Chief Executive and the channeling of instructions of the Board and the policies it adopts through that Executive Officer's order. It gives to him a great wide latitude in his operational plan which in its broad outlines is approved by the Board. In all, little changes he has to make—sometimes they are financial, sometimes they are in other different programs that don't seem to be moving—are always within the limits of policies established by the Board, but the Board clearly recognizes not only his right but also his duty to do these things to keep ahead of their competition.

Now, he said, "This is the thing I would like to put before you. Let's assume that this Board of Directors does not hold the Chief Executive so responsible as I have just pictured. Instead, the Board brings before them the heads of the several functional divisions of the corporation and the heads of those groups that are subsidiaries or wholly-owned subsidiaries. They talk about how to go about their plans and programs and give them certain general instructions, even to the extent of giving them general guidance or even specific guidance for their budgets." He said, "Well now, in any kind of competition such a company would be bankrupt. The profit and loss sheet very quickly would show it to be a very weak sort of organization, and the Board of Directors would either have to reform or to just get out of business." "Now," he said, "that is the only thing, as far as I can see, that the Defense Department

needs—to get responsible executive authority, clearly established in the Secretary of Defense.”

And I believe this is the nub of the thing we are talking about.

Now he is not a czar! He does not get authority because he likes it. He does not get authority merely because he happens to be commanding three million people in our Services. He gets authority from the Congress, which constitutionally establishes armies and establishes policies for their conduct, and all the rest of it. But it must be recognized that this rapidly changing technology of ours—with the power of weapons, with the speed with which destructive force can be brought against us—does not give an opportunity for the military forces to be commanded or controlled by pre-conceived directives and detailed directives that are not in themselves unified by the authority of a single individual who is responsible for operations.

This is what we are talking about. To state it very clearly: the strategic plan that our country uses to control or to defend itself against a threat—if such a threat would eventuate—is the business of one authority, because it can be a single plan. It must be a single plan. You cannot be fighting in the South Pacific when you think and the government thinks you should be fighting in the North Atlantic. It is a single strategic plan, and it is controlled and directed and operated by a single authority: the Secretary of Defense and the Commander-in-Chief.

Now, the only additional power that this Secretary needs is that supervisory control over all parts of the Defense Department that allows him to say, “You, you and you will give such and such logistic, administrative and supply support to these people who are fighting under my direction.” He must have that authority or he cannot operate a unified defense of our country. And so I say in this whole business there are two words that describe our purposes: safety and solvency.

The reason I go to the side of solvency is this. Over the past five years, only for our defense establishment we have spent something like two hundred billion dollars. If, in a peaceful world, we could have used those two hundred billions through private spending or public service, we can scarcely imagine the United States that we now could have. With all of our schools built, all of our roads built and all of our hospitals built that we would need for the next ten years with every one of them splendidly equipped, there would still be ten billion dollars rather than forty for the defense establishment. We still would have something like

fifty billion dollars to retire some of our public debt. But if we take this forty or more billion dollars now that we are planning annually to spend—and remember, every cent of it comes from the clothing you wear, the food you eat, the shelter you have—this goes right on down to the last person in the United States. We recognize that this sum is one that must be treated seriously, and with its effect upon our economy and on our people's welfare must be carefully studied so as to minimize its economic impact on each family in the country.

So reorganization is not only effectiveness in operations, but efficiency in the production of every weapon, every soldier, every unit throughout the whole military establishment so we can keep to the bare minimum these tremendous sums we are called upon to spend.

Because, my friends, we are looking toward an era of some ten, fifteen, twenty—maybe even forty—years ahead. We have got to know how to carry these sums without damaging our economy, without inducing us to go to the easy road of economic controls or price controls and all that sort of thing. We want a free economy, so we have got our own responsibility: that of securing the country, staying solvent, not only in the sense of not becoming bankrupt but staying solvent in our possession of those values that we so treasure.

The word economy, of course, brings to my mind for a moment the state of our economy. I am one of those whose faith in this country is complete—in its readiness, and its power to become constantly more prosperous, more economically strong, and more morally and spiritually strong. I simply believe that no one can ever lose by buying America in any way they want to buy it—with their time, with their effort, with their dedication in public service, with their money—any way. America is the concept that must guide all of us and give to each of us a feeling of tremendous confidence.

As of this moment none of us is going to pretend that everything is going economically as we would like. We are not in one of those periods that we describe either as a boom or as steady progress toward greater prosperity, higher standards and greater fiscal strength in our nation. And there are numbers of things that have been done by the Federal Government—and will be done—to inspire this economy of ours to get back on a better road, a road that is leading higher, rather than somewhat downward or crookedly, on to a level of prosperity.

If we are talking about, either in savings or in extra expenditures, of a

total, let us say, of 15 billion dollars altogether, we would still be talking about only an infinitesimal part of a 430-billion-dollar GNP (Gross National Product) which this country is bound to have this year, even with all of the downturn in the economy. So it is 430 billion dollars of effort, the most of which is by 173 million separate people. Their work, their desires, the satisfaction of those desires and all of the forces and the economic activity that comes out of the satisfaction of wants is what brings this country along.

Now, the Federal Government can do some part of this—will do some part of it—is doing some part of it. But by and large, ladies and gentlemen, I can't think of any greater opportunity for such a body as this than to make every American understand that if he is not scared, he can go ahead—if he wants to.

And now, I would like to go from the economy to speak of a subject that affects our own economy. The first subject about which I spoke was the measures we take to be safe militarily and economically from the threat that comes from the Kremlin. Now, I want to talk for a moment about world trade, to speak of it because of its economic effects upon ourselves.

World trade last year was about one hundred billion dollars. One-fifth of that was conducted by our country alone. Four and a half million American workers are engaged all the time—full-time jobs—in foreign trade. Our exports, of course, exceed our imports by a very definite measure. We send abroad about ten and a half billion dollars worth of manufactured goods and bring in something a little over three billion from foreign countries. The ratio is more than three to one in our favor, and as I say, four and a half million people are manufacturing these things.

If we were suddenly to cut off that, or stifle it by any unwise action, we would immediately have a tremendous impact on our labor force, and likewise on the materials that come into the country that we need to have. Most of the imports—I think it's something on the order of ten billion dollars—are raw materials that range from everything from rubber to mica, platinum and nickel—you people know what they are. America needs those things to run its business today. We sell so that they can buy our things, and we buy so they can sell. If we don't do it, our economy will be shrunk and shriveled by the measure that is indicated by the figures I have given you.

to get that economic base for themselves so that they can lead a decent life and stand with us in their belief for the material benefits that come from the kind of spiritual values that our country has always worshipped and followed.

If we can help them establish that economic base, then they, too, can march by our side as sturdy, valued allies. And indeed, if we can do these things across the world and do them well, then I say the threat of Communism will recede—until that day, finally, when we can win a true and real peace.

I have kept you much longer this morning than I intended, but I am a little bit like one of those televisions that run by remote control. Someone pushed the button and I couldn't stop. And I am sorry. Thank you very much and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at the District Red Cross Building. His opening words "Mr. Cutler" referred to Robert Cutler,

Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, who served as Chairman of the Conference.

96 ¶ Address at Republican National Committee Dinner in Honor of the Republican Members of Congress. May 6, 1958

[Broadcast over radio from the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.]

Chairman Alcorn, Fellow Republicans, Fellow Americans who are tuned in with us here tonight:

First, my cordial greetings to the distinguished Republican Members of Congress who are here tonight.

For all that you are doing, together with our Republican Administration, to help build a just peace and to keep America and the rest of the free world strong and secure—also, for your efforts to preserve our citizens' freedom and initiative by helping to hold our government to its proper role—you have my congratulations and my most deep appreciation.

To every American, regardless of party, I want to speak frankly of these efforts tonight.

Our two major political parties differ, of course, on many domestic policies. But beyond these are programs of grave importance to our country and to the peace of the world. They demand our attention as Americans, without regard to partisanship.

One reason I talk of such programs on this occasion is because they are on the very edge of action in the Congress. As Americans, as Republicans, as Members of Congress, we must shortly reach decisions of far-reaching significance to ourselves and to our children.

First—a bit of background.

We must, every one of us, never forget that we have entered an era that is for our country entirely new. Inescapably we live in a time of great uneasiness, in a situation of balanced terror in the world.

Looming across the seas is the menace of communist imperialism. It rejects every human value of significance in our civilization. It is tyrannical, insensitive to the needs of its own people, contemptuous of religious faith and human dignity and worth, and obsessed with the goal of dominating the world.

Preoccupied as we are with our daily pursuits, too easily we lose our awareness of this evil force. We know that, throughout all history, marauders have been at large in the world. But today modern science and technology have placed instruments of almost unlimited power at the disposal of an ideology implacably hostile to all who live in freedom.

In just over a decade the science of destruction has become transformed. Nuclear explosives, ocean-spanning missiles, aircraft of great range and speed, submarines launching nuclear-tipped weapons of tremendous range—such developments have vastly increased man's ability to destroy and to kill.

That, my friends, is the pivotal fact of our time. We simply cannot indulge in business-as-usual attitudes and self-serving practices of an era that is no more. Our national survival and human liberty are at stake in the way we form and sustain our national policies.

Of the many imperative needs these grave considerations impose, tonight I ask you to join me in considering three:

First is defense modernization, the plan which I sent to Congress a few weeks ago.

Here, in the missile-nuclear age, we ask ourselves:

Is it unity we shall have—unity in strategic planning—unity in military command—unity in our fighting forces? Shall we have the most efficient, least costly defensive system we can devise to counter the deadly menace to our country?

Or—are we willing to settle for less? Shall we cater to service prejudices at the expense of efficiency? Shall we divide rather than unify our

military power? Shall we tolerate confusion, rivalries and inefficiencies in our Defense Department? Shall we tie the hands of our highest defense officials with restrictions adjusted to a military period that no longer exists?

Our choice is clear.

We must stand on the side of unity, efficiency, and flexibility—and this we must do in the interest of America's safety and solvency. And I believe that on this issue most Americans, regardless of party, stand with our plan.

Now let's look at the essentials of this proposed reorganization.

First, it unifies America's military planning.

Second, it makes sure that military orders move with the least possible delay.

Third, it integrates and therefore multiplies our battle power, no matter which services are involved.

Fourth, it gives our military leaders the professional assistance needed for unified planning and unified direction of our battle forces.

Fifth, defense research and development—amounting to more than \$5 billion a year in the Defense Department—is put under one responsible official empowered to stop unnecessary duplication and to cut out service rivalries.

Sixth, defense dollars are, in modest degree, made more flexibly available so emergencies and new technological developments can be handled at once, with maximum efficiency.

Seventh, confusion and needless restraints in present law are cleared away in the interest of efficiency, economy, and clear-cut civilian control over our armed forces.

Eighth—and this is one for which I particularly stand—the separate publicity activities of the various military services are put under central direction to discourage their abuse.

From these changes we can expect very specific results: a stronger, more efficient defense—a less costly, more tightly directed defense—and every Spring, come appropriation time, a more rational, less noisy defense.

These results I believe our citizens, regardless of party, are determined to achieve. I am going to keep on doing my best to get those results.

Now, as to the second imperative need, the simple fact is this: just as a military service can no longer win major battles by itself, no nation,

not even the United States, can isolate itself from its friends and be secure.

In that statement is the whole case for mutual security.

I of course know about the wide misunderstandings and the many misrepresentations concerning this program. But the truth is that military and economic assistance is just as much a part of our own security efforts as our outlay for our own military defenses.

Let's remind ourselves of a few facts.

In the first place, under this program we have military alliances with 42 nations. We have bilateral treaties with Korea, Free China, Japan and the Philippines. We have multilateral agreements through NATO, SEATO, and the Rio Treaty, and ANZUS. No sensible American would want any of those arrangements weakened or breached.

Thus, through mutual security, we have forged a free world shield against communist force. Our partners abroad have, in seven years, put up \$120 billion for their own and the common defense. To supplement that effort we have put up for them \$20 billion.

This \$140 billion means strength—and lots of it. It means air bases, naval bases, military installations of our own and our allies. It means soldiers, and ships and planes. In no other way can we Americans generate from each of our security dollars as much defense for ourselves and for those who are joined with us against communist imperialism.

Now in recognition of the soundness of the free world's military defenses, the Soviets have lately turned more and more from military to economic assaults on free world positions. So, while the need for military assistance remains—yet for all of us—the economic side of mutual security becomes day by day more essential to the common defense. That includes the security and freedom of every person listening tonight.

Since 1953 the communists have signed almost 100 trade agreements with the less developed nations. They have loaned those nations some \$2 billion, at interest rates enticingly favorable.

Now these developments are very significant.

Throughout the Asian and African continents, vast reserves of human energy and natural resources are opening up in a way that has not happened for centuries. Knowing this—knowing also the Soviet maneuvers I just mentioned—we must make a fateful decision.

Either we idly stand by and watch this tremendous force funneled into violence, dissolution of orderly government and communist ex-

ploitation. Or—we help channel it into better education and improved living standards, and thereby strengthen peace and freedom everywhere in the world.

So far as I am concerned—and here again I believe I speak for the great majority of Americans—we have no alternative but to give that help. America's goal is peace and human liberty, not just a precarious truce based on force.

Twenty cents a day is the average income in most of the regions I have just mentioned. There the trained communist agent is always at work. I propose that we not strengthen his hand by holding back our own.

And parenthetically, I remind everyone that 80 cents out of every dollar that we spend for mutual aid does not go to foreign lands. It goes to work right here at home. That means hundreds of thousands of jobs for American workers. It means large outlets for American machinery, and iron and steel, farm goods, chemicals and motor vehicles.

And, to each of us, the cost of all this military and economic assistance is about one airmail stamp a day.

These programs augment our own security. They help in the economic development of the free world, so that each country may have a better economic base to help carry its own military costs. Finally, they give to all these countries hope, they give them a sense of achievement, and a rising living standard that makes of them our sturdy partners in the defense of freedom.

Now, stating these same results, in a converse way, and in the form of a question:

What would it mean to us, aside from the loss of thousands of jobs, if this program were stopped or sharply reduced?

Here is what it would mean:

- a disintegration of free world positions of strength;
- a loss of bases and consequent weakening of America's strategic air power, therefore a weakening of the major deterrent to war;
- a surge forward of communist influence throughout the world;
- a forcing back of the American defense perimeter ultimately to our shores;
- finally, our defenses compromised, our military requirements tremendously increased, our country drifting into a garrison state—which

could, if long continued, mean the loss of American liberty without the firing of a shot.

These, then, are some of the reasons why I feel so strongly about this invaluable program. So I ask you, and I ask every American, in his own best interest and for his country, to give America's mutual security his own all-out support.

Our third imperative need concerns world trade.

May I remind you of Mr. Khrushchev's recent remark. "We declare war upon you," he said, "in the peaceful field of trade."

Now I remind you of something else. America is the greatest producer in the world. We are also the world's greatest market. Unavoidably, the leadership in world trade lies with us.

Last year free world exports amounted to about \$100 billion. America's exports were \$20 billion. This is more than all the consumer purchases of new automobiles, parts and accessories in our country. It is more than all the furniture and household equipment bought by everyone in America. Farmers know something about world trade too. The products of one acre out of every five go overseas. Labor also understands this. World trade gives jobs to at least four and a half million Americans.

Now the other part of this question is imports. Last year imports were \$13 billion. Ten billion dollars of this amount brought us foodstuffs, partially processed manufactures, and most of our tin, mica and asbestos, as well as platinum, nickel and newsprint. It helped to meet part of our needs for iron ore, petroleum, copper, raw wool, bauxite and burlap. These raw materials keep our factory wheels turning. They keep our assembly lines moving. America cannot prosper without them.

Of course, we must be concerned about imports of certain kinds of manufactured goods. Last year we imported a total of \$3½ billion worth of these goods. But we exported \$10½ billion worth.

Now, certainly we must protect manufacturing industries from being crippled by imports. But those who for that purpose would resort to rigid quota systems or excessive tariffs had better give serious thought to our 3 to 1 interest in exporting these very same goods.

And we must remember this: America has no monopoly on trade problems. Our friends have problems too. Nor do we have a monopoly on the double-edged game of trade restrictions.

And so in trade too our choice is clear: we will have reciprocity, or we will have retaliation. And I wholeheartedly choose the former. In passing, may I remind you that fifty years ago reciprocity was eloquently supported by a great Republican President—William McKinley.

Now, how does all this relate to the Soviet menace?

This way: if in their new economic offensive the Soviets, by using trade and aid, can bring free nations one by one into their orbit, they will as surely have paved the way for communist control of the world as if they had conquered those nations by force.

And if friendly nations are denied the chance to trade with the free world, they will be driven to trade with the communist world. To live they must trade. It's as simple as that.

So we are back to the same imperative need I advanced in regard to defense reorganization and mutual security. I have, therefore, asked the Congress to carry forward our reciprocal trade program for an additional five years. Here again I ask all Americans, regardless of party—I would like to make a personal request of each individual in this room—to give their needed support.

Now, fellow Americans and fellow Republicans, these programs we have discussed tonight challenge us to place the Nation's imperative needs above partisan goals. Of course, we salute those members of the opposite party who have supported these programs with a zeal equal to that of many ardent Republican supporters in this audience tonight.

But now, speaking for our own party, I hold that the more nearly unanimous our Republican support for these programs, the stronger will be our country, the more effective the Republican Party in its leadership, and the greater our pride in our Party's service.

We Republicans can also feel a similar pride in our handling of the many other public issues that in recent months and years have been directly touching our citizens' lives here at home.

I am convinced that by now the American people know that Republicanism is simply another way of saying "responsible government"—that it means constitutional government—that it means honest, dependable government.

Americans know also that Republicanism means responsive government. Responsive government is one which will use and has used available resources as needed to counteract economic troubles, while taking care that, not some Federal bureaucracy, but rather private initia-

tive and vigor, will be preserved as the mainspring of America's free economy.

Events of only the past six months are proof enough of this.

We have seen it in housing, where to accelerate construction we have, entirely aside from Federal Reserve Board activities, provided easier terms and increased funds for credit. We have also expanded the purchase, insurance and guarantee of mortgages, and stepped up activities in urban renewal and college and public housing.

We have seen that proof also in public construction.

We have seen it in accelerated governmental procurement.

We have also seen it in our proposal to extend the unemployment insurance benefits of all workers who use up their regular benefits.

This sampling of actions evidences not only our Party's positive response to economic needs; it also demonstrates responsibility, proportion and adherence to principle—the hallmarks of Republicanism during all its years.

And now, my friends, let us not too easily forget that for the past five years there has been no war—that in early 1953 we removed stifling controls from our nation's economy—that we initiated the greatest tax cut in history—that we have increased social security coverage—that we have managed the nation's finances conservatively, to guard the value of the consumer's dollar—that we have reduced the number of government employees by some two hundred thousand and—that we have set in motion a truly historic venture, returning to the States of responsibilities assumed too long and too often by the Federal government in previous years.

Such are the concrete evidences of progress in the right direction. There are many, many more examples which should enlist support not only of our own Party members but also the support of Americans everywhere who value such gains for themselves and for their country.

So it is responsive, responsible government at home—plus effective support for programs essential to America's peace and security. These, in a nutshell, are the Republican case before America.

With the able and dedicated leadership of our party's organizational machinery by my respected and close friend, Chairman Meade Alcorn—with concerted action by our Republican Members of the Congress—and with the enthusiastic effort of our party members throughout the land—and with the continuing help of independent voters and discerning Dem-

ocrats—I am convinced that Republican prospects this year are indeed bright.

If we will but try—if we never forget the value of good, hard work—we are certain, with this record, to win next November. This is the sure road to a Republican 86th Congress.

For myself—you will find me standing beside you and with you. I shall do my best for every member of our Grand Old Party and for all others who with them are carrying forward the never-ending fight for peace, for security, for sound, sane and progressive government in America.

Thank You. Goodnight.

97 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Marion B. Folsom as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. *May 7, 1958*

Dear Marion:

The devoted leadership that you have given as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare makes most difficult this letter of acceptance of your resignation.

During the past three years your close attention to the needs that pertain so directly to the well-being of American citizens has given continuing reassurance that Federal responsibilities in these areas of vital importance to the future of our Nation would have the thorough consideration they merit. I know that your contribution to the strengthening of our Social Security system, to the greater effectiveness of our public health activities, and to the better meeting of the educational requirements of our age command wide respect. I warmly share that respect for your achievements, and note particularly the importance of your continuing efforts in behalf of legislation to help State and local school systems, and our colleges and universities, meet needs in education, and thereby enhance our national security and progress.

I join with you in gratification that Arthur Flemming can succeed you, and carry forward without interruption the vital work in which you have been engaged.

In accepting your resignation as you requested, I emphasize my grati-

tude for the wisdom and experience that you have brought to the deliberations of this Administration, first as Under Secretary of the Treasury, then in the even more demanding post of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. I am thankful, too, for the willing assistance you have provided in taking part in many Cabinet and interdepartmental activities directly and indirectly related to your specific responsibilities.

There will be many occasions, I am sure, when we will have need to consult with you in the months ahead, and I am indeed grateful that you will be available for such continued assistance.

With warm regard and best wishes for your future health and happiness,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Folsom served as Under Secretary of the Treasury from January 28, 1953, to July 31, 1955, and as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare after August 1, 1955. His letter was released with the President's reply.

98 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning the Removal of the Soldiers Stationed at Little Rock. *May 8, 1958*

SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER the Federal Government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock High School to prevent obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court.

Since the summer recess starts at the Central High School on May twenty-eighth, and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May twenty-ninth.

Following that date I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the Federal Government to act further to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes.

99 ¶ Remarks to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

May 8, 1958

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Lake, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I think that each year I have been able to come to meet with the President's Committee on assistance to the physically handicapped. I know of no group that so inspires me to go back home and go to work without feeling sorry for myself so much as does this one.

Last year, I recall, our outstanding physically handicapped citizen here was a lad in a wheelchair who made radios. I took home that radio and it reminded me—it inspired me—to say to myself no matter how hard a job is, a man's will can do it so long as he is above ground. I know of nothing that I prize more than his gift to me last year of that radio that he had made. This year, and I think for the first time, Mrs. Lake—that we have a lady that has been named the outstanding citizen of those who are handicapped.

I have read her story. I read it in the *Deseret News*, a paper from Utah. It told not only of the tremendous struggle that she made to rehabilitate herself so that she could do things for herself, but you got a picture of the courage that it took—the persistence—the effort. The thrilling part of it was that as she went through that entire exercise of developing herself to do something, her thought was always for others. She helped them.

She has been one of the representatives, you might say, of the whole effort that is represented by the President's Committee to help the physically handicapped.

This work is going forward throughout the country and is being forwarded by people who are inspired with the same courage—the same readiness to help. The spirit of sacrifice of Mrs. Lake is evidenced by the fact that General Maas has told me that more than three million people who have been classified as physically handicapped and who would therefore, without training, without help—or without self-help—have been merely charges on society, are actually members of that society that are producing the things that they need and that we need. They are helping America grow, get stronger, more prosperous—not only ma-

terially but what is more important, spiritually; not to be defeated by anything.

So you can imagine, feeling as I do the pride I feel in being able to hand the awards to the essay winners, the high school students—one of them, I hear, is from one of my favorite towns, Augusta, Georgia—and finally, to present the annual award to Mrs. Lake.

This is one of the most pleasant, most inspiring ceremonies I participate in, and I am sure that every person here has exactly that feeling.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at the annual meeting of the Committee in the Departmental Auditorium. His opening words referred to General Melvin J.

Maas, Chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. Louise Lake of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was chosen as the "Handicapped American of the Year."

100 ¶ Remarks at the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Year Conservation Ceremony.

May 8, 1958

Secretary Benson, Secretary Seaton, Award Winners—Fellow Americans:

We are celebrating this year the centennial of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, the father of conservation. In 1904, fifty-four years ago, he planted a tree right over to the south of the East Wing of the White House. He did it to typify his interest in conservation. I believe Secretary Hitchcock was the one who suggested it to him.

Now, fifty-two years later, that tree was lost in a hurricane, in 1956. So it seemed fitting in this centennial year that we should plant a tree of the same general species—an oak—to take the place of the one that he then planted.

I have heard some of the records achieved in conservation under the initial inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. There was one that I was told about that I believe was not mentioned today, and that is that now we are reforesting at the rate of one billion trees a year.

I have always had trouble in trying to figure out what this amount one billion means—what it means to me. So when they told me this a little while ago, I picked out my pencil and I now calculate that in this country every second throughout the year, night and day, there are more than thirty trees planted.

Well, this at least gives me some idea of what they mean—what people say when they talk in terms of a billion. I can understand thirty a second really easier than I can a billion in a year.

But these achievements in reforestation—the tremendous progress in cutting down our forest fires to less than a half—mark in a fitting way the centennial year of Theodore Roosevelt.

And I think for all of us the record that has been achieved should be not so much a sense of pride as inspiration, the spur for greater achievement. I am quite certain that if all of us—or if each of us—has the energy of that great man and the way he could fight for a cause in which he believed, I am quite certain that this figure will even be re-doubled and in much less time than we have taken up to date.

And so to each of you that participated, my appreciation, my thanks for what you have done in the past, and my hope for still greater achievement in the future.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke on the south lawn of the White House. During the ceremony, awards of "Smokey Bear"

statuettes were made in recognition of various activities in aid of forest fire prevention.

101 ¶ Message to the Vice President After the Demonstration in Peru. *May 9, 1958*

Dear Dick:

Your courage, patience and calmness in the demonstration directed against you by radical agitators have brought you new respect and admiration in our country. I am certain that the vast majorities of citizens both in Peru and in the United States deplore the incident caused by a few. I note with satisfaction that the Peruvian government has already expressed to you its regret. Indeed, I feel that every participant in the mob will finally come to feel a sense of guilt and embarrassment because of his failure to show toward a friendly visitor the ordinary measure of courtesy and hospitality.

Give my love to Pat and warm regards to yourself.

As ever,

D. E.

NOTE: This message was sent through the American Embassy at Quito, Ecuador.

102 ¶ Remarks at Meeting of Negro Leaders
Sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers
Association. May 12, 1958

Mr. Walker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Always it is a privilege for me to have the opportunity of greeting to the Nation's Capital any group of Americans who are assembled to participate in any of our country's problems. In doing so, I am always careful to use no adjectives in describing the American group that I am talking to. Though some are farmers or some are Chambers of Commerce people, or some like you may be Negroes, we are Americans and we have American problems.

Just as I would before any other group, I should like to talk to you about the things that bother me. I know more about them than I know exactly what bothers you.

It's the problems of living in this world—of our country living in this world—in and under the threat of communism; the threat of its force, of its economic penetration, of its propaganda and its political efforts. It's the strength of our economy, its down-dips and its upturns, its booms and its recessionary movements.

We have three especially important problems in the international world that now, in my opinion, in my conviction and in my knowledge affect our economy. These are the problems of our security through our own military forces, through our mutual aid programs with our friends, through world trade—the way they affect our economy and the way our economy affects them. These are reciprocal influences because if our military defense is strong, you and I feel strong in the things that we do—in the papers you publish or the work that you do. You have the feeling of security that you would not get unless this country were paying for its military defenses.

Likewise, our economy would not have the same sense of confidence and buoyancy. We would not buy as we should. We would think there was some way of saving something out of this terrible threat, should it ever eventuate.

In mutual aid our effort is designed to bring to a higher level the economic strength of many of the newly developing countries so that they may share their burden of our common security.

Certainly our reciprocal trade as it operates makes each of us—each of these countries—stronger because of the exchange of goods that we need in return for those that we over-produce and send to others.

All of these things affect our economy, and I repeat that only as that economy is strong can it keep these programs functioning smoothly and effectively to the benefit of all of us.

Defense must be kept at the absolute minimum in cost but with the maximum efficiency. This group is part of America that is paying the bills. This bill is something on the order of forty billions and more annually. Each of you is now wearing clothes that have been increased in price because of those costs. The taxes you have paid have gone into them. Therefore, it is very pertinent for us to examine the necessity for these costs. Exactly how much do we need in deterrent force—how much do we need all the way along the line—to make certain that this country is truly safe and secure. Any cent that we spend over and above what is necessary by the highest standards of efficiency is waste and increases our costs. This is a problem for all of us.

Now this is the kind of thing that I talk about all the time because I believe our defenses must be made efficient without useless cost. I believe a program of mutual aid is absolutely necessary if we are to make it possible for our defense forces to defend us. And I believe mutual trade is necessary or our economy will collapse and all these functions will be damaged.

Now I realize as I talk about these matters that there is still, nevertheless, in your minds a special problem—that one of civil rights. Because of the problems that have been raised about the issue of racial discrimination and indeed any other types of discrimination, we have to be interested. We must be interested. We must do something about the Constitutional rights of the individual. To my mind, every American whatever his religion, his color, his race or anything else, should have exactly the same concern for these matters as does any individual who may have felt embarrassment or resentment because those rights have not been properly observed.

So it means that every American, if we are to be true to our Constitutional heritage, must have respect for the law. He must know that he is equal before the law. He must have respect for the courts. He must have respect for others. He must make perfectly certain that he can, in every single kind of circumstance, respect himself.

In such problems as this, there are no revolutionary cures. They are evolutionary. I started in the Army in 1911. I have lived to see the time come when in none of the Armed Services is practiced any kind of discrimination because of race, religion or color.

In the Federal Government this same truth holds steady.

In laws we have seen enacted those affecting the rights of voting. They are, let us pray, to be observed exactly as any other law passed and published by the Congress.

Such things as these mean progress. But I do believe that as long as they are human problems—because they are buried in the human heart rather than ones merely to be solved by a sense of logic and of right—we must have patience and forbearance. We must depend more on better and more profound education than simply on the letter of the law. We must make sure that enforcement will not in itself create injustice.

I do not decry laws, for they are necessary. But I say that laws themselves will never solve problems that have their roots in the human heart and in the human emotions. It is because of this very reason that I am more hopeful that we will, as the years go past, speak to each other only as Americans without any adjectives to describe us as special types of Americans. I am hopeful that we will see ourselves as equals before the law, equal in economic and every other kind of opportunity that is open to any other citizen. It is because education and understanding and betterment of human people can bring these things about, that I am hopeful.

Now, my friends, there is one author that I rarely quote—I never quote—and that is myself. But Fred Morrow, one of my valued assistants in the White House, happened to be looking over a speech I made in 1952 on human relations—civil rights. The talk was made in October of 1952 in Los Angeles, and I take from it a very short quotation because it represents my creed today as closely as I could possibly express it today. It is this:

“This problem and its solution are the job of all of us. Government can help and must help, but the final answer is up to you and to me, and must be achieved in the communities where we live. Every American who opposes inequality, every American who helps in even the smallest way to make equality of opportunity a living fact, is doing the business of America.”

This, my friends, is my belief. I believe as long as we are doing the

business of America, as long as we are doing it with respect to her security, to the certainty of her defense, to her relationships with other nations, to the spurring of our economy to greater and greater heights of production—everything we do as Americans makes America stronger. Therefore every person who performs in this way is himself or herself part of America's strength.

Actually, I wanted to come over here just to say to each of you: Welcome. I trust that all of the problems you here study will command your interest and your feeling that through studying them you will be more able to help the rest of us in reaching better solutions; that you yourselves may better help others to reach those understandings throughout our country.

I know that your discussions are not based on any one subject. On the contrary, as Americans you run clear across the gamut of interesting subjects. In all this work I extend to you my felicitations, my congratulations and the very profound wish that as a result of this conference each of us will go out of it with a better understanding of ourselves and of our country, and with the determination to make it still a better and better place in which to live.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at a luncheon meeting held at the Presidential Arms, Washington, D. C. His opening words

referred to William O. Walker, President of the Association.

103 ¶ The President's News Conference of May 14, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

This morning I have one short announcement.

You people know that there are very delicate situations now in Lebanon and Algeria. These situations can well be very grave as they develop.

We are watching them closely, and that is all I can say about the matter, because I believe any words now when emotions are so stirred and extremism can be voiced all around the world that it is best for the moment to say nothing about them.

So I will have nothing to say.

This is not usual, I assure you. It is not my custom to do this, but that is what I think should be done this morning.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, how do you assess the current wave of anti-American demonstrations in South America against the Vice President? Do you see any pattern of Communist inspiration, or could it also be a case of genuine resentment against U. S. policies?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you have raised a very interesting but a very complex picture. I don't think there is any single cause.

There are economic causes. For example, in Uruguay, you may know about the difficulty there has been about these packing plants that were originally owned by the United States and which can no longer make a living, where they want to get rid of them. In Bolivia, you have always the tin problem. In Peru, you have the very low current prices of lead, zinc, copper, and so on. And in Venezuela, on the economic side, you have had these rumors that the United States was trying to impose quotas on the oil-producing countries. Of course, there is no truth to this last one at all.

But there have been economic difficulties, and it's one reason that we are so certain these developing countries, with many of them dependent on raw materials for their living, have got to have trade. They have got to trade with us. They have got to have some aid, and the economic aid programs and trade programs of this country today, in my opinion, are as vital to our security as any defensive measure we take.

Now, as to whether or not there are Communists in all these, there is a habit, as we know, of the Communists to try to exploit and take leadership in any unrest that is latent or developing; and if they can bring it out in the open as a real riot, why, that seems to be a practice of theirs. There has been sort of a pattern around the world—in Burma, in Jakarta, in South America, other places—that looks like there is some kind of concerted idea and plan that is followed.

So, while I think no one would be so bold as to make direct accusation, the fact is that it looks like a case of where there is a lot of smoke; and, therefore, there is probably some fire.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, could you discuss the considerations which led to the dispatch of troops to the Caribbean?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is the simplest precautionary type of measure in the world.

We had reports yesterday that were serious. We knew nothing of

the facts. We could get no reports from the outside, other than telephone calls from the Embassy; and not knowing what was happening, and not knowing whether the Venezuelan Government might not want some aid from us, we simply put it at places where it would be available in reasonable amounts and in bases that were well within the American Zone. That is all there was to it. There was no offer made to the Peruvians [Venezuelans]. The idea was only in the case they would want to ask it, would we even think of it. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*]

I said Peruvians; I meant Venezuelans.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, I would like to ask whether we anticipated these demonstrations would be as violent and furious as they were and whether, in the light of that, any thought was ever given to canceling out a part of the Vice President's schedule to prevent them?

THE PRESIDENT. No. These things were discussed, but there was no thought given to canceling Mr. Nixon's visits to these countries. In each case he was invited by the government and, as you know, many of these state leaders or Presidents-elect have come to visit this Government.

It is a courtesy to return their call when you can. Moreover, it was because of his ability to discuss with leaders down there some of the problems that I just referred to, some of your economic problems, and in the hope that we could reach better understanding, that such a trip as that was undertaken.

Now, no one, I think, anticipated the violence of particularly this last riot, and I think possibly everybody there was a bit caught by surprise.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, *Fairchild Publications*: Mr. President, some members of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council have just recommended that you ask for a moratorium on price and wage increases. I wonder whether this strikes you as a practical approach to the recession problems?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this asking a moratorium, I think that is merely trying to use persuasive powers to get them to avoid both price and wage increases. Some of them, I think, already are scheduled. I don't know, I would have to take a look at that as a feasible suggestion.

I have constantly urged that both business and labor leaders take a very long look at this problem to see whether the persistent wage-price spiral is not a thing that we must get away from in the long run or we are going to suffer for it.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, Governor Collins of Florida, in a recent article in "Look" magazine, surveys the segregation system in the South, and what he says he is determined to see in Florida, Point 2, is this: "Segregation of the races in public schools and recreational facilities will continue in any community where its abandonment would cause deep and dangerous hostility."

My question is: do you intend to follow the Little Rock pattern in other States where there is hostility to it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, what do you mean by the "Little Rock pattern"?

Q. Mrs. Craig: Sending in the Federal troops.

THE PRESIDENT. For what?

Q. Mrs. Craig: As you said, to obey a court order.

THE PRESIDENT. That is right, to obey a court order; and that is the point.

I did not send troops anywhere because of an argument or a statement by a governor about segregation. There was a court order, and there was not only mob interference with the execution of that order, but there was a statement by the Governor that he would not intervene to see that that court order would be exercised. That is exactly what I did.

Now, I don't know, I am not going to try to predict what the exact circumstances in any other case will be. But I do say this: I deplore the need or the use of troops anywhere to get American citizens to obey the orders of constituted courts; because I want to point this one thing out: there is no person in this room whose basic rights are not involved in any successful defiance to the carrying out of court orders.

For example, let us assume one of you were arrested, and you were arrested by a sheriff who didn't think what you were doing in the particular town was correct, and the town was inflamed against you; but the Federal judge says—this taking place, let's say, on some Federal property—the Federal judge comes in and says he will issue a writ of habeas corpus. You are in jail, unjustly, illegally, unconstitutionally; but there is no power there—the governor won't intervene; the marshal of the court is powerless; no one can do anything.

Now, what is a President going to do? That is a question you people answer for yourselves. I answered it for myself.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, you said a few moments ago that these anti-American demonstrations or out-

bursts of one kind or another around the world appeared to look like some kind of a plan or concerted idea by the Communists.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I said no one thing could take the full blame for any of these, but I did say that, in this particular case, there was a pattern.

Q. Mr. Roberts: What I wanted to ask, sir, was do you see this as an effort to provoke these incidents or to exploit incidents arising for other reasons?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that the largest part of it would be exploitation. As a matter of fact, I have been through this myself. In January 1951, the President sent me to 12 capitals, I believe it was, in 18 days.

It was a very difficult trip, I assure you, in midwinter; and in two, and I think three, of the big European cities, there were placards from one end to the other that there was going to be a demonstration here that would chase the Americans and particularly the "Old General" back to the United States.

Well, they fizzled out because, fortunately for me, I still have a name over there as being sort of the liberator of the country, so that the Communist papers, which in '45 were saying I was a very great fellow, had a hard time now to say I was a villain.

But I do know something of, I experienced some of, these things. When you are living in a house where the fences around are all painted "Go Home Ike," and all that, why, you feel it. But I think that they are largely efforts to exploit situations rather than to, you might say, *de novo* create them.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Would it violate your initial admonition to us to ask whether in this group of situations that you were talking about you do include the French Algerian and Lebanese situations?

THE PRESIDENT. I would say I really can't talk about them because they are not necessarily the same kind.

Q. Pat Munroe, Chicago American: Mr. President, several months ago, Senator Dirksen recommended Robert Ticken for the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago. Ticken is now being investigated by a House subcommittee. I wonder if you intend to nominate him, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I never indicated in any way a decision about the possibility of appointing him.

There are all sorts of investigations of numbers of people before an

important appointment is made, and I haven't in this case anything to say at all.

Q. McLellan Smith, York (Pennsylvania) Dispatch: Mr. President, the day before Mr. Nixon arrived in Montevideo, Uruguay, the Government seized that private plant down there financed by American capital. They did that at a time when this administration is trying to get private capital to invest more money abroad in foreign countries.

Now, my question is this: if we permit this thing to occur, isn't it going to damage this program of sending of private capital abroad? Are we going to make any representations to the Uruguayan Government, or are we just—let them take the plant?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not going to discuss this thing in the detail that it would require if you were going into all the differing situations. But you must admit that Uruguay was suddenly facing a very emergency situation, because the American parties wanting to get out of this business, they no longer could make any money, and they were trying to find purchasers; and, therefore, it looked like there was going to be no meat packing taking place for the Uruguayan population.

Remember this: there is no country in the world that is precluded from seizing property as long as it is ready to give just compensation. In our own country, right here, a State, any State, can take private property from you. It does have to give just compensation.

To say we are ignoring the situation is, of course, beside the point. Of course we are keeping in close touch with it. But, as I say, this isn't a usual thing, and you cannot generalize that this is Uruguayan practice. They have not done this before.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, Washington Star: The Washington Star is urging in a front page editorial today, sir, that the people of Washington turn out in force when Mr. Nixon returns tomorrow to show him that there are some people around who like him.

THE PRESIDENT. I am one of them.

Q. Mr. Horner: I am asked to ask you, sir, if you plan to meet him at the airport and if you think it would be a good idea for all Government workers to be let out, so they can do likewise?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, while it would be creating a precedent, because of my admiration for his calmness and fortitude and his courage in very trying circumstances, I would like to make some special gesture.

Just exactly what my morning schedule will permit, I am not sure; because I don't know what time he is coming yet, and I certainly won't know until after his evening's program in Venezuela is completed.

But if it is feasible and you could take the governmental workers that are on the line of march, and you found out the route of entry in the city, if in a half-hour's time we could give them out 45 minutes or an hour, why, I would be all in favor of it; but I haven't yet seen any scheme for doing it. I would go along with the spirit of your editorial, anyway.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, Vice President Nixon was tentatively planning to visit Europe on a good-will visit sometime this fall. In view of the demonstrations that he has encountered in Peru and in Venezuela, do you see any need for him to reconsider his trip?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't think so. If I were making it, I wouldn't reconsider; and I don't think he would think of it for a second.

Q. Mary Philomene Von Herberg, Pacific Shipper: During the Senate hearing yesterday—

THE PRESIDENT. You will have to speak a little louder.

Q. Miss Von Herberg: If I have to tell you my whole name, it is kind of hard.

During the Senate hearing yesterday on a bill to construct the superliner passenger vessel for the Pacific, and one for the Atlantic—this bill passed the House by an almost 3 to 1 vote—a controversy arose between the Defense and Commerce Departments.

The Defense Department says it desperately needs these ships in operation now, so that in time of an emergency they would be able to carry troops. The Commerce Department says they want the ships for trade, but they are kind of against the financing, the only financing on which the operators say they can buy these ships.

Do you have any comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they brought the thing to me yesterday, but I have not been given an analysis which yet gives me the right to make a judgment. I will take a look at it.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, Congress will have to take a look at taxes no later than June or otherwise certain taxes will expire. And there is a feeling that in doing so Congress may decide to cut the income taxes. If they do, will you go along with them or will you veto the measure?

THE PRESIDENT. Again you are asking me to prophesy, and I really——

Q. Mr. McGaffin: The tax cut, Mr. President, is very much in the news.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it may be, but I still don't see any reason to say anything more about the tax. I have told you people time and again that the Secretary of the Treasury, the leaders of the Senate and the leaders of the House are watching this every day—when is the time to take it up, and exactly what the measure should be. So I'm——

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Do you agree, sir, that a decision will have to be made before the end of June?

THE PRESIDENT. A decision is going to have to be made soon.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Two questions relating to civil rights, Mr. President.

Senator Eastland is boasting that he is going to get re-elected by blocking your civil rights program. Your nomination of Mr. White as Assistant Attorney General, has been bottled up in his Judiciary Committee for months. Do you plan to push for his confirmation?

Item 2, Virginia schools, several of them, are under Federal court order to desegregate in September. What is the Federal Government doing now, if anything, say, by quiet FBI investigations, informal talks with civic leaders to prevent in advance a recurrence in, say, Arlington, of the Little Rock incident?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe that you can start a Gestapo around here, Mr. Morgan, and have a secret police going down into every place they can to worm out of people what their evil intentions can be.

What I think is this: everything we say, everything we do, must be to support the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, whether or not we always individually approve it.

Now, so far as getting Mr. White approved by the Senate, you do what you can. But if a Senate Chairman wants to bottle that appointment up for a long time, you have a very difficult situation. I, for one, have not yet found a really good way to get it out of there.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The latest reports show the gross national product still going down. Have you any plans to revive your ideas about public works to increase employment and expenditures?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Brandt, I don't believe for one second, with minor exceptions, that there is any additional public works to be decided upon, brought into the appropriations picture and finally built that will do anything for this present recession. I don't believe that; I don't believe anything beyond small things in the agricultural field or upstream, things where workmen can go to work very quickly, and acceleration of programs already started—for example, your post office and all that sort of thing. That is the kind of thing that will bring some people to work. But to start new plans, it will be 2 years before they will be actually in construction.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: This is on the extension of unemployment insurance. In your message to Congress, you asked it to act promptly, energetically, and broadly, to temper the hardship of workers——

THE PRESIDENT. That is right.

Q. Mr. Herling: ——whose unemployment has been prolonged; and, under the current bill having administration support, governors of about 24 States said they can't act without special legislation or even constitutional amendment.

Now, most State legislatures are not in session or have just adjourned. It means a lot of delay. In view of this, will you continue to support the current measure? If not, sir, do you have alternative measures in mind?

THE PRESIDENT. Are you speaking of the amendment that was accepted in the House that the States themselves would have to show their readiness?

Q. Mr. Herling: Yes, sir; so-called Herlong amendment.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

I can't say anything further on the thing at the moment. I would have to see the bill come out as it was finally written, and then to determine exactly whether the States can do it or can they not. I, personally, think they can.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, we talked a lot this morning about demonstrations and anti-Americanism around the world. Do you think, sir, that there is a failure in articulation on the part of our country to make its intentions and philosophies well known to people, a failure to articulate clearly the things we really believe in, and the policies we hope to enact?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I tell you, I think that attempt is made, that is

sure, and I think that a very great deal of it goes out.

But here is one thing we must not forget: among equals, the greatest and the richest and the strongest is bound to create some envy; and when you have any incident, therefore, that incites or brings to the surface this latent dislike or envy, well then, there is trouble.

But, by and large, we have spokesmen all over this country, we have our own press associations that are sending out news all the time. I think that so far as people want the news and the truth and the facts, including the intentions of this country and the underlying basic peacefulness of our people, I think they can get it just as easily as they can get news of their own country.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Sir, do you think that the need of the Marines and the airborne troops in the Venezuelan situation would imply that we should have an increase in strength of the Marine Corps and the airborne, or certainly no further cuts in strength?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't say any such thing.

We took two companies of troops of two types to put them at little stations where they could go somewhere. Now you are going to make out of that a great big program for revising the entire Defense Establishment. That is a little farfetched. [*Laughter*]

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Premier Khrushchev within the last few days has accepted, or so it appears, a proposal of yours to hold some technical talks on test control measures. Do you expect now to go forward with these talks and send him a new letter in a short time?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't understand the last part.

Q. Mr. Hightower: Do you expect to go forward with these talks, and will you be replying to his letter shortly?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, I will be replying to his letter shortly. Meantime, we are discussing with our allies their ideas on the way this could be done, and we would certainly expect some kind of agreement very soon, and a substantive answer made to Mr. Khrushchev.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Camden Courier-Post: Sir, we hope to build that superliner in Camden, and I wanted to ask you another question about it.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: I didn't quite understand. I take it you would not insist on private financing of this big vessel or these two vessels?

THE PRESIDENT. I say that—the two questions brought up—I hadn't

heard of this argument until a few days ago, because I didn't know it had arisen, in the way it has, and I will have to decide between the two as far as the administration part is concerned.

Now, for my part, let's make no mistake. I believe in private financing; but if we have got to have these ships because of defense purposes—and I just had a letter, I think, last evening, a very persuasive letter on it—if we have to do that, well, of course, the Government has to pick up some more of the tab.

But, to my mind, when we go beyond the ratios and the formula set down by the Maritime Act, then we ought to have a very clear, definite need, and that is the thing that has to be decided.

Q. Carleton Kent, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, has Admiral Strauss indicated to you whether he will accept reappointment?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know for sure that he will or will not. I don't know yet.

Q. Frank Holeman, New York Daily News: Sir, on May 26 the Navy plans to rebury the unselected Unknown of World War II at sea. Do you approve of that, sir, or do you think there are enough Unknowns in the ocean already?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you, this is a delicate question. I believe if any great service believes that the deep sentiment of orphans and widows would be benefited by some kind of ceremony that symbolized the sacrifices of our seamen, then I would be in favor of it.

Of course, we have lots of Unknowns. There is no question about it. Maybe the mere ceremony of another kind would do it. But these people have thought and studied and certainly have inquired from those that are the most deeply affected, and I would go along with it for that reason.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, you spoke a little while ago, sir, about the trade and aid program being as vital as any defense measures.

THE PRESIDENT. That is right.

Q. Mr. Davis: Are you satisfied that the programs that you have before Congress are proceeding in a manner which will be compatible with your wishes?

THE PRESIDENT. Let's make very clear the administration's first duty is to work out a program in any important subject. In these two we are talking about, MSA and world trade, you do it after long, prolonged study

with all the departments and many civilians invited to contribute their knowledge and opinions. Finally you put before the Congress a program. You believe in it, it is the program that you think should be enacted.

But, after all, the legislative process is largely out of the hands of the President, except for his recommendations to them, and finally his part in approval or disapproval of the legislation. I am the last one, therefore, to say that everything I want is to be done on a rubber stamp basis, and without the Congress taking the kind of action that will show their considered opinion, what they think about the thing.

Now, I will do my very best to persuade them I am right, because I think I am; but that doesn't mean that in some detail of procedure or any other thing of that kind, that I couldn't accept it cheerfully.

Q. Robert Roth, Philadelphia Bulletin: Mr. President, are you going to Gettysburg on Tuesday to vote in the Pennsylvania primaries, and if so, will you tell us for which Republican candidate for governor you will cast your ballot? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you must have asked the last part of the question for a laugh. [*Laughter*]

I am going to, if I possibly can make the arrangements. It is not too easy because, among other things, I have got a big engagement in New York Tuesday night, and we have got things around here these days that are on sort of an hour-by-hour basis. But if I possibly can, I will be up in Gettysburg to vote in the primaries.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-fifth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 10:29 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 14, 1958. In attendance: 302.

104 ¶ Remarks to Members of the Orthopaedic Association of the English-Speaking World.

May 14, 1958

THANK YOU very much. Needless to say, gentlemen, this is not any formal talk. It is my privilege, my honor, to greet you people here in the Nation's Capital and to felicitate you on the work you are doing

in your professional capacity. But beyond such sentiments, I am concerned more with the residual good that comes out of a meeting such as yours—just because it is held, with all the English-speaking world here represented by men of education and of great and broad acquaintanceship, by reasons of their profession, among their own people.

It seems to me that this particular facet of a program that I call—and we call here in this country *People-To-People*—is a most important one and its results can be most fruitful.

I am convinced, from the top of my head to the bottom of my feet, that there is no enmity among people when those people get to know each other. The emotions, the uncontrolled prejudices and resentments that we sometimes encounter among people are normally because of the ignorance of those people as to the others—the people against whom they are resentful. The more we can spread the doctrine of people being guided by normal human aspirations, common objectives in life, common values that they treasure among themselves, by that much more we will advance the human race, not only in its joints and its bones but in its heart and its head and above all things in the way it can live in peace, and in opportunity of reaching—each individual and each race its full capacities.

Now, on a more personal side, I hear that most of you people were involved in World War Two, and as your chairman just pointed out, most of the men that were wounded in the chests and the abdomen, they did not get into the medical places as often as they should have; but those that got it in the legs and arms and hips and bones, why there were lots of them. So you people obviously were very, very busy. And so it gives me a very personal reason for thanking, through you, all of the orthopaedic surgeons of all the Allied Forces of World War Two for the tremendous healing, the comfort, and the help you brought to those men. Because only in your memories lives that knowledge of how many of them came into those hospitals, to defend the values of which I have just spoken—the priceless values of freedom and human dignity and the kind of thing for which all of us of the English-speaking world live.

So, to you each, good wishes while you are here, the hope that your meeting will not only be instructive but very enjoyable; that you will find the weather and other surroundings of the National Capital here the kind that will be conducive to your great pleasure.

And to all of the people with whom you meet back in your own countries, my warm personal greetings, and the wish that we could all meet together on this occasion to say "How do you do" to each other.

Goodbye and good luck.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

105 ¶ Statement by the President in Support of the Administration Bill Relative to Space Science and Exploration. *May 14, 1958*

IN MY MESSAGE to Congress on space science and exploration I recommended that space science activities sponsored by the United States Government be conducted under the direction of a civilian agency except for those projects primarily associated with military requirements. I recommended that we have a civilian agency because of the clear evidence that space exploration holds promise of adding importantly to our knowledge of the earth, the solar system and the universe, and because it is of great importance to have the fullest cooperation of the scientific community at home and abroad in moving forward in these fields. Moreover, a civilian setting for the administration of space science and exploration will, in my judgment, emphasize the concern of our nation that outer space be devoted to peaceful and scientific purposes.

In recommending that we have a civilian space agency and that there be created a new National Aeronautics and Space Agency into which the present National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics would be absorbed, I made clear that the Department of Defense should continue to be responsible for space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with military weapons systems or military operations. The bill sponsored by the Administration (S. 3609 and H. R. 11881) embodies these objectives.

I strongly support and endorse this bill in the conviction that it provides most effectively for the advancement of space science and technology by our Government. For purposes of clarification, three minor but important modifications in wording have been suggested in this bill. These changes make clear that activities peculiar to or primarily associated with weapons systems or military operations will be the responsibility of the Department

of Defense, that the majority of members of the board of the new agency should be from within Government, and that at least three members of this board should be from the Department of Defense. In any unresolved question about the allocation of projects to the new agency, the President, in accordance with normal procedure, will decide.

The program and the organization which I recommended are designed to contribute to (1) the expansion of human knowledge of outer space and the use of space technology for scientific inquiry, (2) the improvement of the usefulness and efficiency of aircraft, (3) the development of vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment, and living organisms into space, (4) the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology, (5) the making available of discoveries of military value to agencies directly concerned with national security, (6) the promotion of cooperation with other nations in space science and technology, and (7) assuring the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States and the avoidance of duplication of facilities and equipment.

NOTE: The President's message to Congress on space science and exploration appears as Item 64, above.

106 ¶ Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Urging Legislation To Carry Out Recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee. *May 14, 1958*

[Released May 14, 1958. Dated May 13, 1958]

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On numerous occasions I have warned against the dangers of over-centralizing power and authority in the National Government. Similarly have I made clear my deep conviction that to avoid these dangers State and local governments must be strengthened.

To this end the Administration has sought continually to examine and to improve the balance in our system of divided governmental responsibilities. Early in 1953 I recommended and the Congress authorized the establishment of a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. In its report of June 1955 the Commission concluded that we should:

“Leave to private initiative all the functions that citizens can perform privately; use the level of government closest to the community for all public functions it can handle; utilize cooperative intergovernmental arrangements where appropriate to attain economical performance and popular approval; reserve National action for residual participation where State and local governments are not fully adequate, and for the continuing responsibilities that only the National Government can undertake.”

More recently, in June 1957, in an address before the Governors’ Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, I proposed the creation of a task force to take specific action:

“One—to designate functions which the States are ready and willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government;

“Two—to recommend the Federal and State revenue adjustments required to enable the States to assume such functions; and

“Three—to identify functions and responsibilities likely to require State or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of State effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action.”

This task force proposal was accepted by the Governors and in August of last year the Joint Federal-State Action Committee was created, composed of ten Governors and seven Federal representatives. In transmitting their initial report to me and to the Chairman of the Governors’ Conference, the Co-Chairmen of the Committee advised that—

“The purpose of filing our first report at this time is to permit early action. The Committee urges that those recommendations requiring legislative implementation be transmitted to the Congress and State legislatures for consideration at their next sessions.”

This report, which I dealt with in some detail in my last Budget Message, contained six specific recommendations. Three of those recommendations requiring congressional action were that the Federal Government—(1) discontinue its grants for vocational education; (2) discontinue its grants for construction of waste treatment facilities under Section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956; and (3) reduce its 10% tax on local telephone service to 6% to assist the States in assuming financial responsibility for these programs—to accomplish the transition a tax credit device would be used for the first five years. The Director of

the Bureau of the Budget will transmit draft legislation to implement these three recommendations.

To carry out the fourth recommendation the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission will suggest such revisions as are appropriate in the language of the pending proposal on peacetime uses of atomic energy. The fifth recommendation which concerns natural disaster relief will be implemented at the Federal level by Executive Order as indicated in the report on this subject filed with the Congress on April 24, 1958. Finally, I strongly support the Committee's sixth recommendation that each State increase its efforts in urban development, housing, and metropolitan planning.

Enactment at this time of Federal legislation would be an encouraging step in the effort to strengthen State governments, by restoring to them specific functions in fields which are traditionally their responsibility. To give full effect to the Committee's recommendations the States, through their Governors and Legislatures, will also have to act. Prompt action at both levels would insure that functions and services will continue unimpaired.

I wish to stress that the legislation is designed solely to effectuate the recommendations in the report of the Committee which emphasized the necessity for a relationship between functions to be assumed by the States and tax sources to be released by the National Government. Also, it should be pointed out that passage of this legislation would have no effect on the presently accelerated public works programs since adequate time will be allowed for an orderly readjustment.

Therefore, in order to strengthen our Federal system and to provide the circumstances for more responsible State governments, I strongly urge the Congress promptly to enact legislation consistent with the recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

107 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to Vice President
and Mrs. Nixon on Their Return From South
America. May 15, 1958

Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Nixon, and Our Friends:

Some weeks ago I asked the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon to go to Argentina to represent me and the government at the Inauguration of their new President. And thereafter he visited seven other countries in Latin America in order to discuss with the leaders some of our common problems and to help in reaching a better understanding of those problems so that our friendships would be solidified—made stronger.

Through this entire trip he has conducted himself effectively, efficiently, and with great dignity and has performed to the satisfaction, not only of us, but to our sister countries that he was sent to.

There have been, during the course of this trip, some unpleasant incidents. Some of them came to the point that there was danger—not only to the Vice President but to Mrs. Nixon—real danger and risk of harm and even worse.

Now I want to make one thing clear: the occurrence of these incidents has in no way impaired the friendship—the traditional friendship—between the United States and any other single one of our sister republics to the south.

There could be no more dramatic proof this morning of the truth of this statement than the presence here in this crowd of the Ambassadors of our sister republics in the south who have been among the most enthusiastic welcomers of our Vice President and his wife.

And so I repeat America's affection for the peoples of those countries. The governmental relationships between them are as close as ever. And more than this, as one Latin American Ambassador said to me this morning—"Really, our whole situation—our situation of cooperation and brotherhood among ourselves—is strengthened because of the fact that we stand together in condemning any kind of communist leadership of such incidents as endangered our beloved Vice President and his wife."

All America welcomes them home. And in doing so—through its welcome—it means to say to all of our friends and other nations to the

south, we send you our warm greetings and hope that some of you will come back to pay to us the call that the Nixons have paid upon you.

Thank you very much, Dick, and here's the microphone.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Washington National Airport. The Vice President's remarks were included in the release.

108 ¶ Letter to Carl Vinson, Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services, on the Defense Reorganization Bill. *May 16, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have just been shown your Committee's revision of the defense reorganization legislation which I sent to the Congress two months ago. From a quick reading I have these impressions:

First, on the whole the bill clearly reflects constructive efforts to correct the main difficulties which have troubled our defense establishment in recent years. I congratulate you and your Committee colleagues for the progress made toward developing a sound defense structure.

Second, by and large the bill seems to deal positively with every major problem I presented to the Congress.

Third, in certain respects—two quite important—I believe that changes would make the Committee's revision clearer in intent and more clear-cut in effect within the Defense Department, and therefore would result in greater departmental and operational efficiency. I am requesting a member of my staff to give you my views on such items. I hope this language will be suitably adjusted on the House Floor.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

109 ¶ Statement by the President in Support of Drive for Polio Vaccinations. *May 17, 1958*

I AM HAPPY to join with millions of other Americans in supporting the drive for polio vaccinations this spring.

Now that there is plenty of Salk vaccine, everyone can receive some protection before the polio season starts. Not to do so is to take unnecessary risks of lifetime disability and even death. I especially appeal to parents to take advantage of this great research discovery to protect themselves and their children against this dread disease.

The national campaign being conducted by the Advertising Council, under the sponsorship of the American Medical Association, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has my hearty endorsement. I know this campaign will help the physicians, health officials and community leaders who are now mobilizing local drives and clinics.

The goal of these drives is a polio-protected Nation. If that goal is reached, 1958 can be the first year in which we cease to count by the thousands the new cripples caused by polio.

110 ¶ Address at Economic Mobilization
Conference of the American Management
Association. *May 20, 1958*

I FIND my position here tonight a refreshing and somewhat novel one.

For some months now we in the government have spent a large part of our waking hours acting on proposals by private citizens on what the government could do about the business downturn.

Now this group of private business leaders has invited some of us from government to suggest to businessmen what they could be doing about the downturn. Needless to say, this is a welcome turning of the tables.

I begin by reminding ourselves of one simple, inescapable fact:

America is not going to stand still. America is going to grow—and grow and grow.

The question that faces us today is not whether America is going to continue to grow and make progress, but how quickly our economy is going to resume its full and healthy advance.

My answer tonight is this: reports from the country strongly indicate that the economic decline of recent months is slowing down. Not all our economic troubles are over by any means. But there is a change in the making. That it will prove to be a change for the better, I have no doubt.

What America must do now is to gather all its forces for a new offensive to promote an early upturn and renewed economic growth that is vigorous and sound. No single person and no single group, however wise and well-informed, can name the day or the week when that upturn will begin. But there is reason to believe that much of the adjustment which a free economy experiences from time to time has already occurred. From this point on, the conscious determination of the American people—together with the resultant actions—can make the difference in lifting the economy to higher and higher levels.

It is at this point that the wisdom, the venturesomeness, the resourcefulness of our business leadership are put to the test.

We have about "caught our breath."

There is nothing wrong with our oxygen supply.

Now, what do we do to get climbing again?

The emphasis of this conference is on private action, and rightly so. But we all know that the job of recovery is a joint effort in which business leaders, labor leaders, farm leaders, professional leaders, consumers, together with government, must all play a part. I could not in good conscience come here tonight and call on you as businessmen to do your full part unless I felt confident that the government was fully alert to its own responsibility.

Government—while it cannot guarantee prosperity—has a continuing responsibility in times like these to use its powers to help counteract recession. It has a duty to alleviate human hardship and protect our human resources, to help promote an upturn in production and employment, and to help build a solid foundation for long-term growth. All this it should seek to do in a way that strengthens the vitality of our private enterprise system, and that includes safeguarding the integrity of our currency.

Carrying out this responsibility, your government has acted over a period of many months in many ways to counter the recession and foster recovery. Let me cite the main items in this record of action.

First, the independent Federal Reserve System has increased the availability of credit and has helped reduce its cost to borrowers.

Second, a series of actions starting last August has been taken to promote private housing construction and to step up activity in such fields as urban renewal and college housing.

Third, measures have been taken toward accelerating approved public

reorganization, mutual aid and world trade. Through our security establishment, we help produce the confidence essential to prosperity at home. Through our mutual aid program we help other free-world nations develop their strength in order to maintain their defense establishments against Communist threats, and in order to bring the economic improvement that spells hope for their people. And through expanding world trade we increase jobs at home and economic strength here and abroad. In these three vital areas we need decisive Congressional action.

Now I want to turn to the field of private business action.

I have been gratified by the underlying purpose and accomplishments of this conference. Business leaders have been reporting precisely what they and their industries are doing in creating new products and designs, reducing costs, modernizing plants and facilities, and merchandising more effectively. All this will create new and better job opportunities. These reports show that American businessmen are engaged more and more in the best kind of creative competition—investing their resources, their ambitions, their imaginations and themselves to build stronger positions for their companies. Thus they will help build a stronger America and a stronger free world.

They do this because they are deeply convinced of this plain truth about American life:

Achievement and progress cannot be created for our people; they can only be created by our people.

Americans would have it no other way. Our future is in our own hands. Our prospects are limited only by our vision and by our exertions.

Our economy has always moved ahead to set new records after every period of pause or recession in our history.

It will do so again.

One salient fact should be clear. We can never pep-talk our way to prosperity. No one here is proposing that we try. We are simply suggesting that businesses do what is clearly in their own interest. We are suggesting, further, that it be done in the time-honored American way of self-reliance and self-starting initiative. Our economy has grown strong because our people have made jobs for each other and have not relied on the government to try to do it for them.

What is our economy anyway?

Emphatically our economy is not the Federal Reserve System, or the Treasury, or the Congress, or the White House.

This nation of 43 million families, 174 million people—what we all think and what we do—that is our economy.

Our economy is the result of millions of decisions we all make every day about producing, earning, saving, investing and spending. Both our individual prosperity, and our nation's prosperity, rest directly on the decisions all of us are making now.

This Conference has been concerned with guides for such decisions by business. Let us look at a few.

The first is this: the best hope of continued progress and growth is for businesses to keep offering the American consumer something better. This means to create better values.

Creating better values, in turn, calls for vigor and imagination in forging ahead with new and improved product developments, and in product and market research.

In a free economy, people do not always buy just because they have money. Theirs is the sovereign right of choice. One of the hopeful developments of recent years is that new knowledge is rapidly being accumulated about the aspirations and wants and motivations of our people. Many businesses are extending their research activities further into these fields in order better to find out what people want, and how products can better be adapted to their customers' needs. Thus businesses can serve us all better. These vital activities should be intensified.

One great challenge that our economy has always faced, and met superbly well, is this: to produce the most good, as well as the most goods for the benefit of the people.

The second guide to business action has to do with inventories.

We have reports of some manufacturers and distributors who are going along on a hand-to-mouth inventory basis.

One businessman told me recently that this kind of timidity had been bad business for him. He was convinced that it had caused him to lose sales. Another told me that his company's policy, back in 1949, of letting inventories fall below normal requirements left it unable to keep up with its competitors when the upswing came.

The guide in this inventory question seems a commonsense one: buy to normal requirements. Is that not good business?

Closely related is a third problem, that of investment in plant and equipment.

Now, no one is going to urge a business with ample capacity to add

more facilities just because it might be good for the economy as a whole.

On the other hand, very few of the 4,300,000 individual businesses in this country feel that they do not need some modernization or improvement. First they expect to create better values for better business today: likewise, they want to get ready to win their full share of the unprecedented markets that certainly lie ahead. Many of these companies are doing these things now, for the simple reason that now is a good time to get them done.

What time could be better than the present for making these outlays? Money and materials are more readily available today, and in many cases on better terms, than they have been for some time—or than they may be for some time.

As I have indicated, the Government is following this simple rule: for purchases and investments which must be made anyway, acting now makes sense for the Government, and it gives the economy a lift when it's most helpful. I suggest that there are numerous opportunities for private business profitably to adapt the same principle to its operations.

My fourth comment is on prices.

No feature of America's economic life has been more at the heart of our rapidly rising and widely shared levels of living than the daring of this Nation's businesses in pricing for volume and taking their chances on profits. It is no accident that this policy has characterized our most profitable industries. If we are to maintain the vigor and vitality of our free economy, this drive for the widest possible markets must continue. A price policy designed to bring increasing volume should be nothing short of an article of faith for every business man.

My fifth observation is this: the economic recovery and growth we bring about must take the form, not of higher costs and prices, but of more production and more jobs.

Let's be realistic. If as earners we obtain such large increases in our incomes each year that the costs of production move always upward, then as customers we will find only higher price tags in the stores.

The American people believe in good wages, both in private and public employment. Good wages reward effort and build markets. But the American people are going to be looking over the shoulders of those sitting at every bargaining table to see whether the wage settlement and subsequent price decisions are consistent with a stable dollar, or whether they mean another dismal sequence of ever-rising costs and prices.

Inequities in the wage structure must, of course, be adjusted. But consumers are not going to be satisfied with less and less value per dollar of price, which is the inevitable result of less and less production per dollar of cost. If businessmen and labor union leaders forget these truths, the consumer will remind them in ways that are clear and painful. And in the process the whole economy will suffer. These are not theoretical considerations. They have a direct bearing on specific industries today.

Perhaps this is a good time to ask ourselves whether some dangerous rigidities of thought and policy have not been settling in on us in recent years.

There used to be a periodical feature entitled, "We nominate for oblivion . . ."

Let me suggest a few ideas that I would like to nominate for oblivion:

- the idea that the consumer is not price conscious anymore;
- the notion that without paying the piper in higher prices, we can as a nation overpay ourselves for what we produce;
- the idea that management can be lax about costs without pricing its product, not only out of foreign markets, but out of the American market as well;
- the idea that large annual wage increases can be regarded as a matter of course;
- the delusion that more rigid farm controls and larger surpluses to dispose of at taxpayer expense can lead to a prosperous farm economy;
- the notion that we can export without importing;
- the doctrine that a competitive enterprise economy can be free of all loss, failure and disappointment, and that government can take all the bumps out of the road of business.

All these and similar illusions are threats to that resiliency which enables private enterprise to adjust itself to new conditions. More than that, they are threats to recovery and to our capacity to achieve a vigorous and orderly economic growth. I once more nominate the whole kit and kaboodle of them for oblivion.

Three years ago last October, I discussed the state of the economy in an address at the Forrestal Memorial Dinner in Washington. As you will recall, that was also a period of some uncertainty. Cross-currents were evident. Unemployment had risen. Output was below that of the previous year. Dire predictions filled the air.

On that occasion, I urged that we take the long view, venturing the opinion that ours could be a \$500 billion economy within a decade if we were wise in our policies. I meant to be conservative in my estimate: it is clear now that I was.

We see all around us evidence that Americans share this confidence in our economy's long run expansion. It rests upon solid facts like these:

Our population is burgeoning at a rate of 3 million Americans a year. That is equivalent to adding a Kentucky to the Union every twelve months.

Even in this recession year, business is spending more than \$30 billion to maintain productive equipment, expand capacity, and provide for the creation of new products. In the last five years these outlays have reached the staggering sum of more than \$150 billion.

State and local governments are spending nearly \$10 billion each year for new schools, better streets, and the other facilities that our people want and need.

Nowhere is this faith in the future better exemplified than in the \$7 billion which will be spent by industry on research and development this year—outlays that have been growing at the rate of 10 per cent a year. The wonders of recent years—nuclear energy, miracle drugs, synthetics, electronics—will be dwarfed by new wonders to come.

Today 3 million of our young people are in colleges and universities, preparing themselves for the opportunities of tomorrow.

We are now moving forward swiftly on the vast highway program which I proposed a few years ago. It will provide a 41,000 mile nationwide system of new and improved highways for the rapidly enlarging volume of traffic generated by our expanding economy. After 50 years of indecision the great St. Lawrence Seaway project is moving toward completion. In the field of aviation, plans are well advanced to receive the jet age. Abroad, prospects of new markets are opening to our trade.

In short, the future is bursting with vitality and promise: it is welcomed by rising aspirations of our people; our advancing productivity to meet those expectations; the vast areas of new enjoyment, utility, and adventure opened up by scientific advances; the growth of schools, hospitals, research centers; the rapid strides in wide sharing of personal income, education, and security.

The question, then, is going to be—not one of surmounting our problems—but one of rising to our opportunities.

But remember: these are fast-moving times. The faint-hearted and the doubters who hang back today are apt tomorrow to be trampled in the rush of progress. It has been the tough-minded optimists whom history has proved right in America. It is still true in our time.

The economy of the American people has served this nation faithfully and well. It stands as living evidence of the toil of this generation and those who have gone before. It has yielded the material counterpart to the dignity that is every American's birthright. It has afforded not only material comfort, but the resources to provide a challenging life of the mind and of the spirit. It has provided the strength to make our homes secure against those who would attack us and destroy our way of life. It has given us the means to work unceasingly for a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world.

All this we can keep and strengthen by our faith and by our exertions. May we so conduct ourselves today that, when we look back upon this time, we can say: We met the test.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at 9:30 p. m.

III ¶ Remarks at Dedication of the New NBC Radio-TV Facilities in Washington.

May 22, 1958

President Sarnoff, distinguished guests, Fellow Americans:

I think all of us realize that in these fast-moving times it is highly important that our Nation's Capital should be attached to every single citizen in this country by the very fastest, best kind of communications. Decisions of a nation and of a government that at one time could tolerate three or four weeks of study now demand almost instantaneous reaction. So it is again apparent that unless our citizenry can be informed of the things that happen in the world and are reflected through the eyes of legislative and executive leaders in such a way that they may understand exactly what these things mean, then the United States cannot react as it should.

Now today, as I came through this building, which will itself make these communications better—more rapid, more comprehensive—I was completely overwhelmed by the technical complexities and problems that

the broadcasting industry has been solving. I do not know whether the rest of you in this audience have been able to make that same tour, but it is like nothing else so much in my mind as the radar room in a big battleship or some other complex thing that really is entirely beyond my comprehension but is still capable of exciting my wonderment.

So I cannot fail to congratulate you, to felicitate the National Broadcasting Company for this particular step in developing the communications industry of our country. I felicitate the officials of the Company, and I must say I congratulate every citizen whose understanding of this nation, of the world, will be made better and fuller by this development.

Thank you very much, sir. Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:30 p. m. Sarnoff, President of the National His opening words referred to David Broadcasting Company.

III ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R., on the Meeting of
Experts To Discuss Nuclear Detection Methods.
May 24, 1958

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your letter of May 9, 1958. I note with satisfaction that you accept, at least partially, my proposal that technical persons be designated to ascertain what would be required to supervise and control disarmament agreements, all without prejudice to our respective positions on the timing and interdependence of various aspects of disarmament.

Your letter of May ninth states that "the Soviet Government agrees to having both sides designate experts who would immediately begin a study of methods for detecting possible violations of an agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests with a view to having this work completed at the earliest possible date, to be determined in advance."

Experts from our side will be prepared to meet with experts from your side at Geneva, if the Swiss Government agrees, within three weeks of our learning whether these arrangements are acceptable to you. On our side, experts would be chosen on the basis of special competence. I have in mind, for example, experts who might be contributed not only

from the United States, but from the United Kingdom which, like the Soviet Union and the United States, has conducted nuclear tests, and from France, which has advanced plans for testing, and possibly from other countries having experts who are advanced in knowledge of how to detect nuclear tests. We assume that the experts on the side of the Soviet Union would be similarly chosen on the basis of special competence, so as to assure that we get scientific, not political, conclusions.

I also suggest that the experts should be asked to make an initial progress report within thirty days after convening and to aim at a final report within sixty days or as soon thereafter as possible.

In view of the Charter responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, we would propose to keep the United Nations and its appropriate organs informed of the progress of these talks through the intermediary of the Secretary General.

I will write you further shortly regarding your statements on the problem of surprise attack and the Arctic Zone of inspection which we have proposed.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of May 9, 1958, is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, p. 940).

113 ¶ Remarks Dedicating the Shippingport, Pennsylvania, Atomic Power Station.

May 26, 1958

[Broadcast over radio and television from the White House]

THIS PLANT—using the power of the atom to supply electrical power—represents what can be done, not only in America, but throughout the world, to put the atom to work for the good of mankind, not his destruction.

It represents the hope of our people that the power of the atom will be able to open up a vast new world of peaceful development—that

atomic power will ease mankind's burdens and provide additional comforts for human living.

The United States is confident that this can be accomplished. Already sixty-five other nations have joined the International Atomic Energy Agency, which I proposed to the United Nations in 1953, to promote the peaceful uses of the atom and to reduce the threat of nuclear armaments. Thirty-nine nations have joined with us in bilateral agreements to share in peaceful atomic development.

This plant has a secure place in American history. It is the first of the world's large-scale nuclear power stations exclusively devoted to peaceful purposes.

It is with pride in what has been accomplished at Shippingport, Pennsylvania—and with equal confidence in the future—that I now dedicate this Shippingport Atomic Power Station to the cause of scientific progress—to the cause of peace.

NOTE: These remarks were part of a program broadcast over radio and television from 1:00 to 1:30 p. m. The President spoke at the White House, where he set in motion the power station's turbine-generator by using a neutron

wand and a neutron counter to operate a series of remote control relays.

The Shippingport plant is a joint venture of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh.

114 ¶ Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Urging Continuation of Corporation Tax Rates.

May 26, 1958

Dear _____:

The Budget Message in January recommended a continuation, without change, of the corporation income tax and excise tax rates which in the absence of legislation would be reduced on July 1. This recommendation is now renewed.

This renewed recommendation is made after consultation by the Secretary of the Treasury with leaders of both political parties in the Congress. Consideration of fiscal measures will continue to be made in the light of the developing economic situation and with full regard to both the short and long-range effects of any proposal.

The Administration deeply appreciates the thoughtful and full cooperation with which the leadership of both parties in the Congress has worked with us in these matters.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

115 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Cardinal Stritch. *May 27, 1958*

I KNOW that all Americans will join with Mrs. Eisenhower and me in expressing deep regret at the passing of Samuel Cardinal Stritch, the first American prelate to be entrusted with the care of the foreign missions of his church. His spiritual leadership contributed much to the common good in America and will be greatly missed.

116 ¶ Message of Welcome to the Tenth Anniversary Commemorative Session of the World Health Organization. *May 27, 1958*

PERSONALLY and on behalf of the people of the United States, I extend to you, the delegates of governments of so many countries, a warm welcome. You have come here from all corners of the world to deal with very human and personal problems that affect us all. I wish you notable success.

The 10th Anniversary Commemorative Session of the World Health Organization directs our attention to the fact that the nations of the world are working together in harmony for the improvement of the living conditions of all peoples. As a result of the work of the World Health Organization and the stimulating leadership it has given to its member states, millions the world over are spared from disease and suffering that would have been their lot. The United States is proud of its part and the part of its health leaders in this mutual endeavor. We look forward to

even greater accomplishments in the control of disease, in the building of health services and in the opening of new avenues of medical knowledge through research. We look to the World Health Organization with confidence as a proven instrument through which the nations and the peoples of the world can combine their efforts, in friendship, toward the building of true peace.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Dr. Milton Eisenhower acted as presenting this message to the Assembly, the President's personal representative in held in Minneapolis, Minn.

117 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Postal Bill. *May 27, 1958*

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 5836, "To establish a postal policy, to adjust postal rates, to adjust the compensation of postal employees, and for other purposes." I have taken this action because it is clear that those provisions which are in the public interest outweigh the objectionable provisions of the bill.

Though inadequate, the increases in postal rates provided by the bill generally are responsive to requests made by me for such legislation as early as January 7, 1954. In January 1958 I also recommended appropriate pay increases for employees in the postal service, and the bill provides liberal increases.

There are in the bill several matters which cause me grave concern. The first is the excessive amount of postal service costs which are assessed against the United States Treasury. Certain items identified as "public services", such as the star route system, are not services at all but are basic components of the system of moving mail between post offices. The consequence of this misconstrual of the public services performed by the Post Office Department is to burden the Treasury annually with \$100 million or more of operating costs which logically and equitably should be paid by the users of the mails by means of proper rates of postage. The concept of public service which is inherent in the bill is clearly in error and without precedent. The true measure of the cost of the public services performed by the Post Office Department is the loss of revenue arising from specific rate concessions made under the law to certain subclasses of mail users. I am hopeful that the Congress will review

section 104 with a view toward restating the "public services" of the Post Office Department to conform with this concept.

The second matter which concerns me is the failure of the Congress to provide sufficient revenues to meet the full cost of operating the postal service. Although the bill adopts the policy that postal revenues shall be approximately equal to postal expenditures other than those incurred in performing certain public services, the rate adjustments provided therein fail by several hundred million dollars to bring the postal account into balance.

The third matter relates to the wage provisions of the bill. Subject to certain well-recognized exceptions, it is only equitable for the Government to maintain its compensation at levels generally comparable with those prevailing in non-Governmental employment for work of similar difficulty and responsibility. That objective guided my original recommendations for postal pay legislation.

The bill provides liberal increases to non-supervisory employees, but it greatly distorts the pay structure by reducing the proportionate benefits to the higher-level postmasters, supervisors, and technical and professional personnel. Including so-called temporary increases, the salaries of employees in the first six pay levels are increased by more than 10 per cent and those of employees in pay level 7 by approximately 9 per cent. At the same time, the salaries of the upper level personnel are regressively increased, starting at 7.5 per cent in pay level 8 and ending with zero for those at the top of the schedule. Were such inequitable wage treatment before me as separate legislation, I would seriously consider withholding approval of it. Such inequities are contrary to every sound management principle and should be corrected at the earliest date.

I am pleased to note that the bill expresses approval of the Department's badly needed modernization program. I regret, however, that the Congress failed to provide additional revenues, as requested, to provide funds for the cost of the program. It is my hope that the Congress will promptly reconsider its action in this respect, so that the program can go forward.

Despite the foregoing shortcomings of H. R. 5836, and despite the costly salary retroactivity which was not provided in the Budget for this fiscal year, I approve the measure in order that postal revenues may be increased promptly and the existing discrepancies in relation to industry wage scales may be repaired without further delay.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 5836 is Public Law 85-426 (72 Stat. 134).

118 ¶ Message to the Lafayette Fellowship
Foundation on the Occasion of the Presentation of
Its Gold Medal Award to General Gruenther.

May 27, 1958

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED that tonight you are presenting the first Lafayette Gold Medal Award to my old and very close friend—and your guest of honor—General Gruenther. I share your high opinion of the great contributions he has made in furthering friendship between the people of France and the people of the United States during a critical period of world history.

At first hand I know of the tireless and effective service he has rendered in war and in peace to the causes to which both our countries have been dedicated. Particularly during the years in which he was the Supreme Commander of the forces of NATO, his brilliant work in producing harmony in the association of nations to which both France and the United States belong has excited the admiration of people throughout the Western World.

I deeply regret that I cannot be with you tonight personally to pay tribute to him, but I hope that you will assure him of my felicitations and congratulations upon the receipt of this significant award, and that you will extend my warm greetings to all his friends who are tonight gathered to honor him.

NOTE: This message was transmitted by Foundation, held at the Waldorf-Astoria
tape recording to the dinner of the Hotel, New York City.

119 ¶ Letter to Secretary Folsom Concerning the
1960 White House Conference on Children and
Youth. *May 28, 1958*

[Released May 28, 1958. Dated May 27, 1958]

Dear Marion:

Every ten years during this century there has been a White House Conference concerned with the Nation's children and youth. The first

such conference, called by President Theodore Roosevelt, was held in 1909. These conferences have contributed much to our present recognition of the importance of children and youth and their full development to our national future.

A new decade will soon begin, and I am, therefore, directing that a sixth White House Conference on Children and Youth be held in March 1960. The rapidly changing times in which we live, and the increasingly fast pace of change, make it incumbent upon us to do everything we can to plan ahead and to see that we prepare today's children well for life in tomorrow's world.

I should like the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to take the lead in the preparatory work for this conference. It is my desire that all private and public groups and organizations concerned with this field have maximum opportunity to participate. The main responsibility for public action in this area must, of course, rest with the States and local governments. Accordingly, at the earliest time, you should invite the Governors to participate actively at all stages, along with local officials from their States.

Selection of the theme of the conference, as well as the responsibility for its direction, will be in the hands of a national advisory committee which I shall appoint soon. I am sure that the agencies of the Federal Government, working through the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth of which you are chairman, will do everything they can to make the 1960 conference a fruitful one.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

120 ¶ The President's News Conference of *May 28, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

As you know, the crises in Lebanon and France continue, and therefore the inadvisability of discussing them at the moment, it seems to me, is as valid as it was 2 weeks ago when I made the same remark. So, I think we will take these two questions and take them off the list for the day.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press International: Mr. President, what led you to decide against an antirecession tax cut?

THE PRESIDENT. It looks to me like you are trying to present a loaded question.

Q. Mr. Moore: No, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I am not so certain that it is an antirecession tax bill. As I have told you, I have constantly—with the best advice both from within and without Government that I can get to study this matter of tax revision each day—there have been many frequent conferences each week certainly. The decision at the present is to go ahead with asking for the renewal of the corporate tax and the excise taxes. Along with that, of course, there are before the Congress now the tax reforms and reductions that I have asked for in small business, and I would hope that they would take that bill up after passing the first one that I spoke of. But, as of now, to us the situation does not warrant any tax reduction that will create greater deficits.

Q. Pat Munroe, Tampa Tribune: Mr. President, in a recent editorial the Tampa Tribune charged that our diplomats failed to learn foreign languages and mingle with the people. They sum it up as “Scotch and soda diplomacy.”

THE PRESIDENT. Who said this?

Q. Mr. Munroe: The Tampa Tribune.

Do you feel that the charge is justified, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I put it this way: I believe that we have been too careless probably in not insisting that each of our officers in the Foreign Service learns a language. I think this is a vital requirement, really, in these days.

Now, I think it is easy to use such wisecracks as “Scotch and soda diplomacy.” After all, there is a certain deportment that is observed worldwide in this whole business of diplomatic exchange; and if a diplomat in this country, for example, spent his time just going around haranguing crowds and attempting to cause trouble, we would resent it.

So I think there has to be a rule of reason that is observed in the conduct of any individual who has the privilege and the duty of representing the head of the state in another country. There is a deportment that is accepted, and while I do not by any manner or means condone just soft living instead of work, I think that the concept of going around

to be a virtual foreign demagogue in somebody else's country would be equally objectionable.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Respecting your suggestion about France, sir, but in the light of the general situation in Europe in this time of crisis, are we as a government being forced to reappraise our military and our political policies for the defense of the West?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, with respect to the general thing, it is exactly as you do with respect to the economic situation. Every day there are conferences to see what new duty, new responsibility, may devolve upon us because of things that are happening in the world. There is no such thing as establishing a policy, including military forces and all that sort of thing, in this world and then standing on it. You have to look it over.

The situation right now seems to be one where the active study of those things is a little bit more intensive than it is normally, but that is all you can say. You have to watch every movement as it comes up.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, in connection with Mr. Lawrence's question there have been some suggestions from both the Pentagon and the State Department that there is a new look being taken at the small war problem and our ability to move small forces overseas in a hurry, especially the airlift part of that problem. Is this something that you have asked or are particularly interested in?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that is one of those problems again that comes up every time you have—almost—a meeting on the matter. Now of course many people would like to be able to have airplanes, sitting on bases doing nothing, suddenly to pick up a full division or two divisions and go off some place in the world. I think that again just the rule of reason has to apply, and I think it does. We have got a good airlift, well dispersed, to suit our deployments elsewhere in the world, and I think it is pretty good all the way through.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., *Scripps-Howard*: Sir, the cost of living has gone up again. Can't something be done about it?

THE PRESIDENT. I wish it could. [*Laughter*] We are always, you know, on this matter of the prices. Prices reflect wages and other costs, and I am told by economic analysts that the price of anything that we buy—say this microphone—that its costs are reflected, I believe, something up to 80 percent in labor costs. So as these people get money for services, whether it is direct services or services that go into the manu-

facture of this thing, prices are bound to go up, and I don't know what the Government can do as long as it insists upon the freedom of an economy to establish its own price and wage levels.

The Government can do, of course, in its fiscal management—that is one of the reasons we are so watchful in this whole economic situation. One of the things that we do want to keep is a sound dollar, because if we don't, we are going to destroy the value of everybody's pension, everybody's insurance policy. Today, through a modern industrialized nation more than ever, we, the older people, people that have gone past the retirement age, are living on pensions; and those pensions, if they are going to deteriorate through the constant rise, apparently inevitable rise of cost of living, we are going to be in very, very serious trouble. So I am devoted, and I know the whole administration is, to keeping the dollar sound, which means keeping the cost of living stable.

Q. Roscoe Drummond, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, if the Alaskan statehood bill is defeated today, as appears rather likely in light of the adverse vote yesterday, what do you feel the American people should think about the integrity of party platforms?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think you are asking me to make some comments that probably are not completely justified until it really gets down into the philosophy of platforms.

Now, my own point is: I respect them. I did not in '52 or '56 accept nomination until I could see the platform and give my word, my pledge, that I would support it so far as I were able.

I believe, therefore, with both platforms urging statehood both for Hawaii and, with the proper consideration for defense requirements, for Alaska, that we should carry out the pledges of our platforms.

Now that is what I believe; and it is the reason that I, my people, have constantly gone down to the Congress to present my view on this basis. I think every one of my state of the Union messages has recommended it; in addition, my liaison officers and so on try to point out that this is a thing where I feel a duty.

Q. Joseph R. Slevin, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, in deciding that a tax cut is not warranted at this time, could you tell us what assumptions were made about when an upturn may develop and about when the country may return to full employment?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am certainly not a prophet, and therefore I am not capable of saying when I believe that all of the important indices

of economic activity will show a healthy upturn. Some have shown certainly greater strength, greater resistance to slowdown and to decline, and there is ground to believe that the worst of our problems are behind us.

But you can point to the continued decline in automobile sales and durable hard goods and so on. That seems to be the weakest point. One other thing is the long-term interest rates have not lowered at the same rate as the shorter ones.

Our bill rate, I think, is lower than it has been now in several years. It is, I believe, something like .56, and I think it was up at one time, oh, 5 or 6 times that. But if we could get long-range interest rates down by another quarter or maybe even a half percent, I believe that would be a great encouraging sign.

Q. Daniel Schorr, CBS News: In the past, Mr. President, you have given us reminiscences of your meetings with some of your wartime military colleagues. Without any reference to any current international crisis, could you recall for us your meetings with General de Gaulle and your impression of him?

THE PRESIDENT. I will say only this much: manifestly he is part of the present crisis, and I cannot talk about it. Therefore I wouldn't try to analyze his characteristics, qualifications, attitudes, and philosophies. I wouldn't do that even if there were no crisis, because he is manifestly of a great influence at this time.

I will say this: I happen to be one of those people that liked him. I had a long experience of friendly contact with him, and I think one of the very latest things I did after leaving SHAPE, coming back here in '52, was a dinner down at the Order of the Liberation, with General de Gaulle. We had a long talk about the world and the future of the world.

That is, I think, enough for reminiscence for that at the moment.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Sir, in the past you described our recession as flattening out, and you say this morning that the worst of it is behind us.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Shutt: Do you see a perceptible start on an upgrade, on an overall picture?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'd say this: there are certain of the indices that look that way; but just as one swallow doesn't make a summer,

I am certainly not going to show that a slacking off of the new applications for unemployment insurance and all that sort of thing—those do not yet, to my mind, warrant a flat prediction that now we are on the upper leg. I want to see a few more things happen. I say that we are weathering it well; and I believe, of course, that the prior boom had a lot to do with the recession. Now I think it has largely spent its force. I certainly pray so.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, you will recall, sir, that you regretted the defeat last session of the bill for relief of chronically depressed areas. Now at this session such a bill, a combined operation of Senator Paul Douglas and Senator Payne of Maine, a bipartisan thing, has already passed the Senate, but supporters of the bill are fearful that it may be blocked in the House unless, they say, a strong push comes from the White House in time. Now would you comment on the importance of legislation providing a real program for depressed areas?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course you know this: time and again I have recommended congressional action. But, I would like to point out, I am pushing a defense bill. I am pushing reciprocal trade. I am pushing mutual security. I am pushing a lot of other programs. So I don't know whether I could just take time off and push here for a week or so on the one you are talking about. But I will do this: I will ask my people to analyze it to see whether there is anything in it that would prevent me from doing so. I am in favor of the principle.

Q. Mary Philomene Von Herberg, Pacific Shipper: Mr. President, have you reached any decision as to the financing of the superliner? You spoke about it 2 weeks ago.

THE PRESIDENT. No, there has been no final recommendation made to me yet.

Q. Richard Harkness, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, Secretary of Defense McElroy addressed the Governors' Conference last week in Miami. He foresaw a continued high level of defense spending. He said that unless we were able to economize and cut Government expenditures elsewhere, that he foresaw, as he put it, more than just a possibility of wage and price controls. Do you agree with him, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Harkness, I didn't know that he had made that particular point in his talk, but of course he is talking about even-

tualities. If they come about, something would have to be done, I am sure.

Of course, defense spending is going to be at a high level. As compared to our traditional practice, they are enormous. Now, I do believe this: I do believe that the United States has now caught its breath and is not quite so apt to use the words "urgent" and "critical" as it was last fall after the first Sputnik was put into the air. I believe that we should critically examine every dollar we spend for defense. I believe that we must be alert to the damage that extravagance there can cause us. I believe that through the unification of the services in a much better fashion and more responsive to the Secretary of Defense's single direction, we will get some economies. And they are very important because, right now, if you take and try to program ahead exactly the schemes and plans that the Defense Department has already put down on their blueprints, and then begin to cost them out, in a couple years you will find that these costs are rising very rapidly as you get into the great field of procurement of the very expensive weapons.

Consequently, I say we must be alert to this and keep sanity in this whole business of expending, all the way across the board.

I would think this: I would deplore any attempt to fix, in times of peace, wages and prices. I believe we are, to that extent, deserting some very long-term principles that are good for this country. But when people begin to believe it as emergency, then something might have to be done, but I am certainly not ready to predict it now.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, I hope this doesn't fudge on your embargo, sir. The United States is the most powerful government in the non-Communist world, and yet we seem to be almost powerless to influence crises such as in North Africa, the Middle East, and Indonesia even before they become crises. Is there a lesson in these things for us, admitted that we can't always be perfect? Is there something lacking in our foreign policy?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think you would put it in terms of criticism of policy. What you apparently would be talking about is operations, execution. I think the policy of the United States, observed now for a good many years, of helping the less developed countries to increase their own standards of living to become partners in the free world—that is, the world that believes in self-government and so on—

is a good one. We have to defend against our communistic opponents at the moment, but we have to, on the positive rather than the negative side; we have to help those countries.

I think that general policy is good. But in every single situation that comes up, you have got a new problem, and here is one of your troubles today. There is no possibility in any single instance that I know of where you can isolate a problem between the country that you represent, say, and the one I represent. You try to do something and it affects three other countries. I don't care where you go, whether you go to the Mid-East, you go to the Far East, if you talk to Formosa, you are affecting somebody else. If you are talking France, you are talking about somebody else, and it is the same way, whether it's Tunisia or anything else. So that the carrying on of foreign policy is a very intricate business, and it becomes, you might say, almost an art rather than any science. I believe that free countries such as ours have got to observe the principles that we observe among ourselves: live and let live.

We cannot make ourselves the boss, whether it be of a country in Africa or anywhere else. We have got to be partners in good faith.

Now we can therefore influence, and we can argue, and we can urge, and we can send special emissaries, which I have so often done, to go and talk about special problems that may cause trouble or are certain to cause it; but I just don't believe that we can use the communistic method of being dictatorial. Whether you use money, whether you use politics, or whether you use force to do it, you can persuade; but if you are going to be an equal, then you have got to act as an equal.

Q. Mr. Morgan: May I just ask for a clarification on one point, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Did you imply in your answer that in some of the execution of our foreign policy we may have fallen down?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I just say I don't know that you can do any better. This is a very complicated thing, and so far as I know—and I have sat in many of these conferences—the individuals that come to see us state exactly what I am stating to you now. This is so complicated that you have to go—you try to lay out a program, a plan, work it if you have got it here, if you go here you have to defend from that, you have to move over here. It is a very difficult, intricate thing, and I don't care what head of a state or government has been here or that I have gone to see has

acknowledged the intricacies of today in manipulating, you might say, the foreign plans of any free country.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Do you see any contradiction, sir, between the pay rise that is being granted to Federal workers and your advice to business and labor to hold the line?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, Mr. Wilson, you mean in the talk I made on May 22d?

Q. Mr. Wilson: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I acknowledged the need for correcting inequities, and there are certain inequities that have come up in the payrolls and pay scales of employees.

Now the Congress put in a percentage basis for the postal workers, a percentage larger than I wanted and I thought was adequate, and, therefore, would be going beyond the point where justice demanded that you should do something.

In any event, the good points of that bill, it seemed to me, outweighed the disadvantages, and I took it; although I made some very stringent restrictions on my approval so far as the pay scale was involved.

Q. Mr. Wilson: This is a case, sir, where Federal pay is being raised by a billion and a half dollars a year.

THE PRESIDENT. A billion and a half?

Q. Mr. Wilson: A billion and a half—the military pay, postal, and the new classified civil service.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the military pay, as you know, we have been trying to get for several years, during the time that the companies and that the society has gone forward in its scale, in its whole scale.

The same way, it's 3 years since you have gotten anything for the civil workers, and the cost of living [increase] was just under 7 or a little more than 6 percent, I believe, when I put my recommendation in; and so I recommended 6 percent. But then it went up a little further, and I said, "All right, $7\frac{1}{2}$ is a good one."

Now the overall permanent thing is $7\frac{1}{2}$, but actually it's 10. Now, I don't like that; and, moreover, what I don't like is they didn't give the supervisory employee a cent—zero for him and 10 or $10\frac{1}{2}$ down here. I think to compress these wage scales, again, is a very bad thing. So there are many things I don't like about it, but I just didn't see how I could improve it.

Q. Mr. Wilson: You don't feel it is a contradiction?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, partially; yes. But the partial contradiction is something that I believe you can't help.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Sherman (Texas) Democrat: Sir, yesterday we saw something very unusual. We saw the Democratic leader of the House and the Democratic leader of the Senate go completely along with you on opposing tax cuts. Can you tell us how you attribute your success in that regard?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think this: I was born in the State of both these gentlemen, and I was born in the district that one of them represents. [*Laughter*]

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: When the Eisenhower doctrine went through the Congress, sir, it was represented to the Congress as a measure to deal primarily with overt aggression of Communist origin. Now lately in the Middle East crisis a new interpretation has been given, namely that under the Mansfield amendment to that resolution you now have power to intervene with the force of arms if you please to deal with any aggression. Do you have in your own mind a different interpretation from what it was originally?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think it is different from what we finally felt it was after the thing was passed. I had forgotten it was Senator Mansfield, but there was an amendment passed that we had a very long study about around here. We felt that as long as it was a friendly government, one with which we have associations like military assistance and so on, there were probably certain actions that we might be able to take that were beyond just a mere overt aggression from a Communist-controlled state.

However, that has never been invoked in any way, and I am not sure that the lawyers—I have forgotten exactly what the lawyers said about it, but that is my own interpretation of it.

Q. William H. Stringer, Christian Science Monitor: Further on this question of wage-price restraint, about July 1st there will be a steel wage increase and a price increase. Have you given any thought to inviting Roger Blough and David McDonald to the White House to work out some restraint there? There is some feeling that you could put the cloak of national interest around such a program of restraint.

THE PRESIDENT. I have never had these two gentlemen simultaneously in my house. Now, each of them knows how deeply I believe that labor

and business leadership must be exercised if free enterprise is to work in the way that I think the mass of America would like to see it work and believe it should work.

I assume you are thinking of a place or an incident in which the President would bring these two people in and, by the prestige of the office, force them to accept something. Actually as I recall, and I could be wrong, I think there is an automatic raise in the steel contract already, and there is no contract to be made. Therefore it would be some abstention apparently on the part of the labor union that would be needed. I don't know that that particular question has caught us, but I don't believe that there is a great deal of value unless you would have an incident of an emergency character that would come out of such thing.

Q. Mr. Stringer: McDonald is rather shaky in his union now, and it would take some White House effort to put the cloak of statesmanship around this——

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know. Maybe he isn't shaky, he doesn't act shaky.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-sixth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:30 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 28, 1958. In attendance: 233.

121 ¶ Statement by the President on the Defense Reorganization Bill. *May 28, 1958*

THIS MORNING I talked with Secretary of Defense McElroy about the defense reorganization bill as reported to the House of Representatives.

Three provisions of the reported bill directly conflict with the reorganization I proposed to the Congress.

These three provisions continue to emphasize disunity and separatism within the Defense Department. They continue to imply Congressional approval of wasteful duplications, administrative delays and interservice rivalries.

I have had convincing evidence that Americans everywhere favor a thoroughgoing reorganization of the Defense Department. The Committee has acted commendably on most of the needed changes. But in

dealing with our defense establishment, pretty good is not good enough, and going part way is not going far enough.

America, having started on this reorganization, wants the job done right.

I earnestly hope, as does Secretary McElroy, that the changes needed for an effective reorganization will be made by the House of Representatives when this bill comes up for debate.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF DEFENSE REORGANIZATION BILL

SECTION 2 :

"SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive program for the future security of the United States; to provide for the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security; to provide a Department of Defense, including the three military Departments of the Army, the Navy (including naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps), and the Air Force under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense; to provide that each military department shall be separately organized under its own Secretary and shall function under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense *exercised through the respective Secretaries of such departments*; to provide for their unified direction under civilian control of the Secretary of Defense but not to merge these departments or services; to provide for the establishment of unified or specified combatant commands, and a clear and direct line of command to such commands, to eliminate unnecessary duplication in the Department of Defense, and particularly in the field of research and engineering by vesting its overall direction and control in the Secretary of Defense; to provide more effective, efficient, and economical administration in the Department of Defense; to provide for the unified strategic direction of the combatant forces, for their operation under unified command, and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces but not to establish a single Chief of Staff over the armed forces nor an overall armed forces general staff."

COMMENT

The italicized language is best described as a *legalized bottleneck*. It:
 —constricts the authority of the Secretary of Defense;
 —puts a premium on intransigence by lower Pentagon levels;

- blocks normal staff processes;
- fails to express the intent of the Committee as explained in its report;
- will, as the Committee report itself asserts, cause “administrative chaos” if fully implemented

So, with this language, frictions, delays, duplications in the Defense Department would be given the color of legality.

REMEDY

Delete the italicized language in Section 2.

SECTION 3:

“SEC. 3. (a) Section 202 (c) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (5 U. S. C. 171 (a) (c)), is amended to read as follows:

“(c) (1) Within the policy enunciated in section 2, the Secretary of Defense shall take appropriate steps (including the transfer, reassignment, abolition, and consolidation of functions *other than major combatant functions*) to provide in the Department of Defense for more effective, efficient, and economical administration and operations and to eliminate duplication. However, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no functions which have been or are hereafter established by law to be performed by the Department of Defense, or any officer or agency thereof, shall be substantially transferred, reassigned, abolished, or consolidated until thirty days after a report to the Congress in regard to all pertinent details in each instance shall have been made by the Secretary of Defense.

“(2) Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, if the President determines that it is necessary because of hostilities or imminent threat of hostilities, any function, including those assigned to the military services by sections 205 (e), 206 (b), 206 (c), and 208 (f) hereof, may be transferred, reassigned, or consolidated and subject to the determination of the President shall remain so transferred, reassigned, or consolidated until the termination of such hostilities or threat of hostilities.

“(3) *Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) hereof, no major combatant function assigned to the military services by sections 205 (e), 206 (b), 206 (c), and 208 (f) hereof shall be transferred, reassigned,*

abolished, or consolidated until the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date of report of such action to the Congress shall have expired without a concurrent resolution having been passed by the Congress in opposition to the proposed transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation. No major combatant function shall be reported to the Congress for transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation until after the Secretary of Defense shall have consulted in respect thereto with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For the purposes of this subsection a combatant function shall be considered a 'major combatant function' whenever one or more members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff disagree to the transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation of such combatant function: Provided, that the Secretary of Defense has authority to assign, or reassign, to one or more departments or services, the development and operational use of new weapons or weapons systems."

COMMENT

The italicized language is best described as the "*everyone's out of step but me*" provision. It:

—vests astonishing authority in one military man without regard to the views of his military colleagues, the Secretary of Defense, the President and the Congress;

—allows one military man to hold up defense improvements for many months and perhaps block them altogether;

—subordinates civilian judgment, authority, and responsibility;

—repudiates concept of flexibility of combatant functions.

So it is an endorsement of duplication and standpattism in defense and of the concept of military superiority over civilian authority.

REMEDY

Delete the italicized language in Section 3.

SECTION 3:

"(4) Each military department shall be separately organized under its own Secretary and shall function under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense *exercised through the respective Secretaries of such Departments.*

COMMENT

The italicized language is the same as appears in Section 2; again, the legalized bottleneck.

REMEDY

Delete the italicized language in Section 3.

SECTION 3:

“(5) *No provision of this Act shall be so construed as to prevent a Secretary of a military department or a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from presenting to the Congress, on his own initiative, after first so informing the Secretary of Defense, any recommendations relating to the Department of Defense that he may deem proper.*”

COMMENT

The italicized language is best described as *legalized insubordination*. It:

- invites interservice rivalries;
- invites insubordination to the President and Secretary of Defense;
- endorses idea of disunity and blocking of defense modernizations;
- suggests that Congress *hopes for* disobedience and interservice rivalries;
- is bad concept, bad practice, bad influence within Pentagon.

REMEDY

Delete the italicized language in Section 3.

122 ¶ Remarks to Congressional Medal of Honor Winners. May 30, 1958

Gentlemen:

It is truly a privilege to have this opportunity of greeting you this morning. This I feel very deeply. And if you people have the time to spare, as I finish expressing a thought or two that I would like to, I should like to stand over here in the corner, and as each of you goes by, shake hands with you. I think the Vice President would also like to stand with me to do that. I think a personal greeting to each of you

would be something that would help me along over a lot of rough spots as they occur in my life that is so different than that which so many of you were living a few years back—in the war days.

Each of you—and of course as a body collectively—occupies a very special place in the admiration and in the affections and respect of America. You have offered on the field of battle the very most that can be offered in defense of those ideals and those principles on which America stands.

That in your case you were fortunate enough to be able to be here today seems sometimes unusual. One cannot read the Citations of the Medal of Honor men without saying, "Well, the man did not come through." Some of you did, thank God.

Because you have been such great fighters, I am quite certain that all of you feel a great compulsion to be a fighter for peace. The cornerstone for fighting for peace and winning the peace is the strength of America—first of all, its spiritual strength, its determination to stand before the world as an exemplar of those ideals and principles of human dignity and freedom and liberty in which we so deeply believe.

Our economic strength is a rock that buttresses the free world and sustains it from getting overrun by atheistic communism.

Our military strength, costly though it may be, is one of the rocks today on which we must rest our hope for peace. No weakness must be allowed to appear in the American shield, whether it be spiritual, whether it be economic, or whether it be military.

The military forces are tremendously expensive. The tremendous amounts of money that we are now putting into them is represented in the costs of everything that every citizen of America does. We bear these sacrifices gladly. At the same time, no dollar must be wasted, because if we waste a dollar, we will be weakening by that much one of the other cornerstones of our defense—say, the economic strength. So we must have in our military forces real unification of purpose, real unification of organization and of direction.

That great reform is, I believe, on the threshold of accomplishment. There is already a bill reported out by the House Committee that with certain specific and important exceptions will be most satisfactory. There are three exceptions on which I hope each of you will find it within his power and within his desire to help. We need a clean-cut bill that makes

it possible to have a security that is not only sound and strong but also leaves the country solvent.

Now, gentlemen, anyone who has been through the adventure of war with men such as you could find in his heart today many things that he would like to say over and above anything I have so feebly tried to express.

I think the best thing that I can do, on behalf of the United States, on behalf of the people, and of myself personally and officially, is to say Thank You—and thank a merciful Providence that you are all here.

And now, with your permission, I should like to stand over here with the Vice President to greet each of you as you leave the grounds.

Thank you.

NOTE: The Congressional Medal of Honor winners who came to Washington to participate in the burial services at Arlington Cemetery for the two unknown Americans representing World

War II and the Korean Conflict, were invited to the White House by the President. He greeted them in the Rose Garden at 9:30 a. m.

123 ¶ Address at the Sesquicentennial Commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. June 2, 1958

Archbishop Keough, Governor McKeldin, Senator Beall, Monsignor Sheridan, Faculty, Students and Guests of Mount St. Mary's College:

Today I fulfill a long-held ambition. Since 1918 when I was assigned command of a camp in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, I have been traveling this road just beyond the front of this College, and never before have I had the opportunity to come in and meet its personnel, to see inside—and to feel the spirit of the people here.

Before I proceed further, may I take the opportunity to congratulate you of this Graduating Class. I want to make special mention of the young Marine officers now just entering their commissions. I am very proud of that chorus and I am grateful for their courtesy in singing two of the songs which have been part of West Point for these many years.

I am interested in this College for a number of reasons. One of them is its founding. I hear that Father DuBois came to this country with an introduction from Lafayette. It seems to me there was a certain sym-

bolism that a great champion of freedom collaborated with a great educator when Father DuBois came to this country.

This was carried on, this symbolism, in a further adventure in Father DuBois' life when he was taught English by Patrick Henry. Again friendship, traditions of learning and freedom symbolized in their union.

Then in the year 1808 when Father DuBois opened the doors of this College, the United States had just closed the doors to the importation of slaves to this country. Again it would seem to me there is a symbolism—if not merely a fortunate coincidence—between these two events.

Now the most significant of all of these facts in Mount St. Mary's early history was the fact that it was a frontier institute. I am told that Farther DuBois built a log cabin and here in the setting of mountain scenery opened his College. From that day it has grown and prospered. He exemplified, and certainly his students exemplified, those qualities that have meant so much to America. Indeed, they are characteristic of America—courage, creativity, self-reliance. He was indeed a frontiersman.

Now, today, let me say a word to the Graduating Class. I have no advice to give you; but had I felt like doing so, I would have immediately changed my mind because I think your young valedictorian has given you all in the way of advice—coupled with determination, courage and spirit and the will to do—that is needed to be spoken from this platform.

By the way, I congratulate you young men by saying it's the best college valedictory I ever heard.

Not long ago I read a little document where a college junior asked a question. "First," he said, "there are no more frontiers, so what is there to crusade about?" This question and the spirit of that youngster almost baffled me.

Personally, I think there are more frontiers to explore, more crusades that need to be waged, than ever before in our history. Merely because we have conquered the rivers and mountains of our country and that we have expanded until there is no more unclaimed land in this great continent, where, indeed in all the world, only the Arctic and Antarctic zones seem to offer any great remaining adventure—adventure that is sought and fulfilled only in exploring; but think of the things there are to be done yet within the United States: slum clearance—elimination of substandard living conditions, bringing up the education of those

where education has been halted along the way; combating juvenile delinquency, bringing up our children so we do not have to correct crime but to prevent it; to give them the spirit and the belief in the faith of our fathers so that they will not get into miserable juvenile courts because of gangster-like activity.

Then there are the racial problems that each of us must take to his heart, if we believe in the Constitution, if we believe the words of our founding documents, where they say that men are created equal—meaning equal before the law—meaning their equality in every political, legal and economic aspect of their lives. But beyond the crusades that will have to be waged for many long years before all these problems are solved is the global struggle. This of course has at its core the struggle between atheistic communism and every kind of free government which has its true roots in a deeply-felt religious faith. If we believe in human dignity, the value of the individual's soul, if we believe in every right which our founders said was given to us by our Creator, then we must hold fast to the conviction that this struggle of ours is truly a combat with this atheistic doctrine.

But more than just the statement of this world struggle, think of this: think of the mass awakening of peoples throughout the globe, newly-founded nations—people who have been denied all the opportunities of you young gentlemen in every kind of economic activity and opportunity, everything in the way of education, spiritual development. They are trying to catch up with the twentieth century overnight. For five thousand years many of them have made no progress.

And so, since the United States realizes that freedom and liberty are one and indivisible, we cannot ourselves enjoy them if we deny them to someone else. Then we understand what our responsibility is to all this great awakening mass of people: to make certain that they do not fall into immense dislocations and strange misunderstandings.

America recognizes its need to help these people. We have tried to do so. Much has been done, not always wisely, but always with a good heart. And every person in this room has contributed to that help. We need to do more.

Today I think it is a truism—which most of us recognize and clearly appreciate—to say America can no longer be isolated. It is part of the world. It must behave as it carries onward its part, in the beliefs, in the convictions, in the faiths that are America.

If we don't do that, then we will be failures in the world and this glorious civilization of ours will indeed decline.

Now let me read to you a short extract from a newspaper account that illustrates the depths of the misunderstanding in some of these countries.

This is an article written by a man who had been traveling in Nepal, a little kingdom on the northern border of India.

He said: "The motives of the United States seem obscure even to the better-informed Nepalese. To the more than ninety per cent of the population who can neither read nor write, the American efforts defy all understanding. This unfamiliarity with western ways reflects Nepalese isolation. Before 1950 only 24 Europeans of any nationality had ever penetrated into Kathmandu, the capital city, located in the sacred valley, in the heart of the country. Most of this eight million, five hundred thousand Nepalese, many of whom are shepherds or grow rice or jute, have never traveled in a wheeled vehicle of any sort. And although there are believed to be at least twenty million cows in Nepal, more than twice as many as in Texas, they are all sacred and thus of no economic value to the population, most of which lies in extreme poverty."

My friends, there are such tremendous pioneering tasks to undertake today that I believe it is almost safe to say that any one of your elders here today—if he could have one wish—would be to join this Class and start out to see what he could do about it. We must help to get the world forward. We must not get twisted into hatred and violence and destruction of the freedoms that the world seeks.

Indeed, this problem is so hazy in its outlines and so difficult that we are going to have to teach many people what freedom means, before there is any hope that they themselves will want it. This seems difficult to us. We like to live as we live. We like to live as we choose, to speak as we choose, to think as we choose, and earn as we choose—subject to taxes.

They know nothing of what that means. These freedoms that are so precious to us, more precious—Patrick Henry said at least—than life itself, are not going to be won for them until they understand what freedom is.

So the two great things I should think to crusade for, to simplify

the whole matter is: justice at home and abroad, and world peace for all of us.

One more word. I personally think that the traditions of the religiously-oriented colleges become more and more important. As I pointed out, I believe that the core of the struggle between the free and the despotic world today is that between a religious faith and an atheistic dictatorship.

If that is true, then I can see no limits to the possibilities of this type of college, where faith in our God is put at the very cornerstone of all that we hope to achieve—all America, or any one of us individually.

And so I salute the faculty, the administration, the students and the alumni of Mount St. Mary's College, on their 150th anniversary. It has been a very great honor and privilege to be here. I am particularly touched by the thoughtfulness of the authorities in making me an Honorary Doctor in this institution. I shall hope that the future will give me the chance, now and then, to see one of my fellow graduates.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a. m. In his opening words he referred to the Most Reverend Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Baltimore, Governor Theodore R. McKeldin and U. S. Sena-

tor J. Glenn Beall of Maryland, and Monsignor John L. Sheridan, President of the College.

The text of the address was released at Emmitsburg, Md.

124 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Hong-to Dew. *June 4, 1958*

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 2763, "For the relief of Hong-to Dew."

This measure would require the Attorney General to pay to Hong-to Dew, a resident of Formosa, the sum of \$2,820.32, representing the proceeds of certain property vested as a consequence of World War II pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Mr. Dew was born on Formosa in 1892 when it was Chinese territory. In 1895 Formosa was ceded to Japan by China and remained Japanese territory until the end of World War II. Because of his wartime residence on Formosa which was within the territory of a nation with which the United States was at war, the Office of Alien Property in 1950 and 1951

vested 102 shares of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company stock which Mr. Dew had acquired during the course of his more than 30 years employment by that company. The sum of \$2,820.32 represents the proceeds realized from the sale of these 102 shares by the United States.

Mr. Dew filed a claim for the administrative return of the vested stock in 1951. Under the Trading with the Enemy Act, Mr. Dew could receive a return only if after Pearl Harbor he had been substantially deprived of liberty pursuant to a Japanese law, decree or regulation discriminating against political, racial or religious groups. The evidence submitted by Mr. Dew, although showing some mistreatment at the hands of Japanese officials, failed to meet the requirements of the law. Accordingly, Mr. Dew's claim was denied.

Both the House and Senate reports on the bill recognize that Mr. Dew is not entitled to a return of the vested property under existing law. Relief is recommended notwithstanding this state of the law because of the action taken against Mr. Dew by the Japanese authorities.

In general, the vesting of alien-owned property under the Trading with the Enemy Act resulted from the owner's residence in enemy territory as distinguished from friendly or neutral territory, and not from his citizenship. Accordingly, there were many cases of vesting action, both before and after the cessation of hostilities in World War II, with respect to the property of individuals having non-enemy citizenship who were resident within enemy territory.

As deserving of sympathy as Mr. Dew's case may be, I nevertheless do not find adequate reason or justification for approving H. R. 2763, for to do so would be to grant preferential treatment to Mr. Dew by according to him a benefit which is denied by a statute of general application to others whose circumstances may be equally appealing.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

125 ¶ Address at U.S. Naval Academy Commencement. *June 4, 1958*

Admiral Smedberg, Governor McKeldin, Secretary Gates, Admiral Burke, Officers, Midshipmen, and Friends of the Navy:

It is with real pride and pleasure that I come to Annapolis to congratulate this graduating class of the United States Naval Academy.

During your service at the Naval Academy, startling political, economic and scientific developments have occurred in the world. I am tempted to discuss them with you. But I believe you might find it more interesting to reflect upon the significant changes that have been brought about in you, yourselves, during your training in this magnificent institution.

From among thousands of young Americans who, four years ago, were hopeful of entering here, you were selected after careful scrutiny of your mental, moral and physical qualities.

Aside from your common desire to become midshipmen, there was little at that time to distinguish you from other Americans of similar education, talent, and aptitude. You were devoted to your God, your families and your country, but there was neither an internal nor an external force to bind you firmly together. Like other normal young Americans, you were endowed with the qualities of free men—initiative, independence, courage and patriotism. But all in all, in 1954, you were just another few hundred young Americans, not too distinguishable from thousands of others.

Now what a transformation has taken place!—one that you yourselves in this moment of contemplation can probably understand better than can any one else.

Of course, like others who have been exposed to the minds of dedicated teachers, you have increased in knowledge, understanding, and mental maturity. Your comprehension of our nation, its requirements, its responsibilities, its weaknesses, and its strength, has been sharpened. Your loyalty to country—a perceptive, abiding loyalty—has become a guiding force in your lives.

But beyond these results, there are more specialized results of your years in the Naval Academy. Your devotion to the Navy has been daily enhanced by four years of living with the traditions of John Paul Jones, Decatur, Farragut and Dewey. Personal honor has become to you a cardinal principle—ever guiding your thoughts and actions.

You have come to appreciate the value of discipline, for discipline binds an organization together and makes it effective in the performance of tasks that require the coordinated efforts of its members.

You have learned the functions of leadership and the need for it; you have been given innumerable opportunities to practice it.

In doing many things together—working, playing, observing cherished traditions, absorbing common conceptions of duty—you have developed

an abiding and priceless morale, a quality that encompasses loyalty, optimism, dedication, professional competence, and courage.

In short, the four years over which you now look back have made you junior officers of the Armed Forces. You are ready to take your assigned places in proud services whose traditions lift the hearts of all Americans, and whose readiness to play their part in protecting us from violence gives to every citizen a feeling of confidence and of security. Dedicated, disciplined, trained and professionally equipped to undertake your duties in the active forces, each of you is recognized by a discerning public as a priceless asset to the United States.

Thus you have gained important educational goals, some of them unique. But in the context of world problems that now face all of us, I suggest that you now resolve to devote yourselves to the life-long pursuit of new and broader intellectual goals.

No longer may any officer of the services content himself with the realization that he has become a skilled technician, a courageous and inspiring leader of battle units, even an experienced and seasoned commander of mighty fleets and armies.

His function of helping prevent war and of furthering a just peace has become of transcendent importance. For modern war is preposterously and mutually annihilative; peace is the imperative of our age. Yet peace can be won only from a position of strength. The armed forces, then, have become, indeed, great shields to guard the peace.

Throughout history, the idea of peace has been pursued by great minds of many nations. It has always eluded their grasp. Though none has been so ignorant as to fail to sense humanity's need for peace, yet in efforts to achieve and preserve it, passion, greed and arrogance have persistently defeated wisdom, tolerance and humility. For these tragic failures the world has ever had to pay a terrible price—in human suffering, privation, and destruction of every kind of value.

But in spite of this long and dismal history, we do not accept defeat in our quest for peace. The consequence of failure could be the destruction of nations—possibly even the disappearance of our civilization.

Pessimism must not cloud our thinking or weaken our resolute endeavors. Rather, as the danger rises with frightening speed, it is for each of us—every person of understanding—more intensively to dedicate his best efforts to the solution of this all-embracing problem.

Now, to say such things is easy but—you ask—how does one go about

Americans need to work harder. Our high schools and colleges recognize that our standards in expression have been too low. But we cannot afford to wait for the next generation! All of us must start now.

And as an important phase of this particular effort I hope you will each achieve a genuine proficiency in a foreign language. We are, indeed, poor linguists. And we are too much handicapped because so many of our people have failed to become knowledgeable in a language other than our own. Success in this will do much to improve human understanding in a world of great cultural diversity, and thus to strengthen our relationships with other peoples. This is one indispensable step toward a peaceful world! As men of character, intelligence, and conviction, with abundant privilege of traveling in many lands, you will have through your careers the great opportunity to do fruitful work in this regard.

Here may I be pardoned for addressing one word to you new youngsters in the first classes. I hear they are about to go on their summer cruises. They are going to visit many foreign ports. They have been briefed on the essentials of what I call the people-to-people program. I expect from them results that will be inspiring. I wish them luck.

Next, I would urge you to strive for a deeper understanding of the nature of man, of the physical and biological world in which we live, and on the economic and political systems of nations, and of cultural heritages of all other societies. Such knowledge will enable you, I believe, to make effective contributions to the development of a public opinion that will support firm, forward-looking, and peaceful policies in the field of international affairs.

I would emphasize the need for developing yourselves as effective leaders in the moral and spiritual realm of life. While this does not necessarily require religious training yet active participation in the faith of your choice can provide you with unparalleled opportunities for growth in understanding of the values upon which our civilization rests. Certainly it will help you to live up to the finest traditions of the service and of the nation to which you have dedicated your lives.

And because of the threat imposed by a militant and aggressive atheism, I believe that the strengthening of all phases of our moral and spiritual foundations has a profound significance for the actual security of our nation.

Basic to our democratic civilization are the principles and convictions

that have bound us together as a nation. Among these are personal liberty, human rights, and the dignity of man. All these have their roots in a deeply held religious faith—in a belief in God.

They are the convictions that meant more to our Founding Fathers than did life itself. These are the truths with which we must combat the falsity of Communist materialistic doctrine. Free world respect for them and Communist disdain for them are the very core of the struggle between Communist imperialism and Western freedom.

The stronger we become spiritually, the safer our civilization.

Each must truly understand these spiritual values, and have the will to nurture and strengthen them—to defend and protect them against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Nothing can be more effective in assuring our ability to continue to live the lives of a free people.

Now, my friends, I have tried in this brief fashion to point out a few of the directions that, with value to yourselves, your thinking and self-education could follow. I hope you will think of them.

But finally, there is one other quality I would mention among these that I believe will fit you for difficult and important posts. This is a healthy and lively sense of humor.

A casual pleasantry adds zest to a moment, but a genuine sense of humor is a deeper matter. It is in this deeper sense that I refer to it now.

One of the characteristics of a free people is their ceaseless search for knowledge and truth, and for higher standards of excellence. Their capacity to accept their mistakes in good humor—to experience setbacks without fear or resentment or embarrassment—adds vitality to their searching. A sense of humor goes hand in hand with independence of thought and an eternally questioning mind.

A Communist is not permitted the adventure of this kind of searching. To him there is only one truth—that ordained by the party—and that truth must be grimly and subserviently followed. Communists would find no meaning in the old saw “always take your work seriously, never yourself.”

We know that one cardinal objective proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence is the pursuit of happiness. In that lifelong pursuit a sense of humor can relieve tension, soothe the pain of disappointment and

strengthen the spirit for the formidable tasks that always lie ahead.

And incidentally, at this moment I hope your own sense of humor is sufficiently active to assure your tolerance of the thoughts I have placed before you, even if you feel no compelling reason for pondering them.

Thank you, and may God bless all of you.

NOTE: The President's opening words referred to Adm. W. R. Smedberg III, Superintendent of the Academy, Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Mary-

land, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Secretary of the Navy, and Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations.

126 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to the President of Germany at the Washington National Airport.

June 4, 1958

President Heuss and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Never before in history has the head of a German state visited this land. So it is with unusual warmth that I welcome you this morning to this Capital City and to this country.

In your lifetime and mine, Mr. President, the power of your nation and the power of this nation have been tragically plunged into war on opposite sides. The wounds of those wars seem to be, I think, almost wholly cured.

So today I think that the feeling of a friendship between the American people and the German people of the Federal German Republic is the stronger, the more intense, because of the tribulations that we have been through and because of the way our two countries have met in peaceful conference, peaceful arrangements, to overcome those old memories and disasters.

And so I am sure that as you visit this country, you will discover that the American people reflect the same sentiments as I now give to you, which are: welcome here, very, very heartily.

127 ¶ Toasts of the President and President Heuss of Germany. June 4, 1958

President Heuss, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Rarely has this house had a greater honor than has come to it this evening in the opportunity to entertain the President of the Federal German Republic. Never before has the head of the German state visited this nation.

And so this evening, President Heuss, there are people here who have come to see you because they are old friends; they come here with an affectionate regard for you.

All of us are here in admiration and esteem for the nation of which you are head, and for the characteristics they reveal and you symbolize—their dedication to freedom, to liberty, to the rights of men.

Those are the values that tie this nation to your people so firmly, and we feel especially tonight that it is not only a great honor but a great privilege to ask this company to rise and drink to you a Toast.

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at a state dinner at the White House, at 9:45 p. m. President Heuss responded (through an interpreter) as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I think you have said and you have done me two great honors by saying that this house received an historical honor tonight through my visit.

I have read quite a lot about American history, but what I am getting here are living impressions of American history. This afternoon I was at Mount Vernon. Tonight you were kind enough to show me Lincoln's chair in the Lincoln Room. And we are surrounded by history, we are determined by history, and we are influenced by history.

Tonight, when I was privileged to receive together with you, Mr. President, I have seen many faces—well-known faces, loved faces, the faces of Americans whom I have met in Germany, at a time when they met us with some restraint and reserve, and perhaps also with mistrust and perhaps also with a raised finger.

But it did not take very long before they became very good friends of ours, and they supported us in our efforts to re-establish our country, to rebuild our economy, to restrengthen our nation. And I think that was the greatest achievement of the last American generation in turning out to be such a great helper and supporter of the German people in their efforts to rebuild their country after the misery, after the horrors of the war through which they had been.

But I think I am going too far now that goes beyond an after-dinner speech. I will say something about that tomorrow in the speech I am going to make to Congress. But because of what you said just now, I think I was forced, I was compelled to make these remarks to that effect.

[(*Interpreter*): Then the President of the Federal Republic of Germany raised his glass to the health of the President of the United States, to the prosperous future of the American people and to lasting friendship between the United States and the German Federal Republic.]

128 ¶ Statement by the President on the Rural Development Program. *June 5, 1958*

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP of Dean Harry J. Reed, the Rural Development Program to aid small and low income farmers continues to show major progress. The growing public interest and willingness on the part of citizens to lend assistance is most encouraging.

I want all those who will be participating in the Conference on the Rural Development Program in Memphis on June 16th and 17th—as well as the hundreds of other citizens giving leadership to the program—to know how grateful I am for all their work and leadership. They especially have the gratitude of farm people who see in these efforts new opportunities ahead for higher incomes and better living.

NOTE: Harry J. Reed, appointed Coordinator of the Rural Development Program in August 1957, was formerly Dean of Agriculture at Purdue University.

129 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Payment for Use of Danish Vessels in World War II. *June 6, 1958*

I AM PARTICULARLY GRATIFIED that the Congress has enacted this legislation authorizing the full and final settlement of an extremely complicated problem that has been outstanding between the United States and Denmark for 17 years. It is notable that the discussions between the two countries have throughout been characterized by an unrelenting desire to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement, and by the patience and understanding traditionally characterizing relations between the United States and Denmark, its close ally.

NOTE: As enacted, this bill (S. 2448) is Public Law 85-450 (72 Stat. 182).

130 ¶ Remarks on Introducing Prime Minister
Macmillan at the Johns Hopkins University
Commencement. June 10, 1958

Dr. Eisenhower, Mr. Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To the trustees, faculties and administrators of the Johns Hopkins University, I express my profound thanks for the honor you have just done me.

This is for me an especially happy and memorable occasion.

My relationship to the president of your university gives me reason enough for my gratification. Though all of us have long known of the brilliant reputation of Johns Hopkins University, my brother has told me much more.

I salute you for your untiring efforts to maintain a university truly national in scope. It is dedicated to setting standards of excellence in scholarship and research up to the highest creative levels of the mind. Your success cannot help but have a beneficial influence on all of American education, and indeed upon the nation and the world.

My enjoyment of this day is heightened by the presence of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who was, for a period in World War II my close associate and adviser, and ever since my warm friend. Today I count myself fortunate that he is my fellow worker in the cause of international understanding and a just world peace.

I applaud you for including, among the few who have received honorary degrees from Johns Hopkins one who combines such qualities of leadership, world statesmanship, and intellectual distinction as does the Prime Minister.

But my deepest pleasure lies in the privilege I am personally accorded, that of presenting this great free world leader to you. Mr. Macmillan is respected and admired in all the countries of the world that are freely permitted to know the facts of today's world and personalities. Even in those countries beyond the forbidding walls of censorship, where freedom is out of reach of the people, he is recognized as a man of integrity, courage and foresight, who devotes his life to working for peace with justice.

So it is with a deep sense of personal distinction that I present him to you.

Ladies and gentlemen—the Prime Minister of Great Britain, The Right Honorable Harold Macmillan.

NOTE: The President spoke immediately after receiving an honorary degree from the University. His opening words referred to Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, President of the University.

131 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R., on the Meeting of Experts To Discuss Nuclear Detection Methods.

June 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your letter of May thirtieth and am glad to note you have accepted my proposal that technical experts meet to study the possibility of detecting violations of a possible agreement on suspension of nuclear tests. These talks would be undertaken without commitment as to the final decision on the relationship of nuclear test suspension to other more important disarmament measures I have proposed.

I propose that these discussions begin on or about July first in Geneva. While we appreciate your offer to hold these talks in Moscow, we believe that Geneva would be preferable from our standpoint, and note that it would be acceptable to you. The Swiss Government has agreed to this location.

With respect to participation I suggest that initially at least we adhere to the concept expressed in your letter of May 9, 1958, where you say, "the Soviet Government agrees to having both sides designate experts." As indicated in my letter of May 24, 1958, our side at this discussion will include experts from the United States, United Kingdom, France and possibly from other countries which have specialists with a thorough knowledge in the field of detecting nuclear tests, and we note that you have no objection to this. With regard to the inclusion on your side of experts from Czechoslovakia and Poland, we have no objection to this. With respect to experts of nationalities not identified with either side, we have no objection in principle to their joining later in the discussions if it is agreed during the course of the talks that this is necessary or useful from the point of view of the purposes of the technical talks.

It may be possible for the experts to produce a final report within three or four weeks as you suggest. However, I believe that there should be enough flexibility in our arrangements to allow a little longer time if it is needed to resolve the complex technical issues involved.

I propose that further arrangements for the meeting be handled through normal diplomatic channels.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letters of May 9 and May 30 are published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 38, pp. 940 and 1084). The President's letter of May 24 appears as Item 112, above.

132 ¶ Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, on the Escape Clause Provisions of the Trade Agreements Bill.

June 10, 1958

[Released June 10, 1958. Dated May 29, 1958]

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your letter of May twenty-second asks me two questions concerning the Trade Agreements legislation which has just been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means: (1) whether an amendment reserving to the Congress the right, acting by concurrent resolution, either by majority vote of those present or by majority vote of the entire membership, to overrule the President in escape clause cases and to put into effect the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission, would clearly be regarded by the Executive Branch as unconstitutional, and (2) whether I regard it as essential in escape clause cases that the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission be subject to the approval of the President.

At the outset, I want to congratulate the Ways and Means Committee for the trade agreements legislation which it has reported. This legislation will give the American people the kind of trade program I believe they want. Enactment of the legislation can contribute greatly to job-making, prosperity and well-being in American agriculture, industry and

labor, and its enactment will help preserve the strength and unity of the free world.

As to your first question, I have been advised informally by the Attorney General that the inclusion in the Trade Agreements legislation of a provision stating in effect that the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission would go into effect, notwithstanding their disapproval by the President, whenever the Congress, by concurrent resolution adopted either by a simple majority or by a constitutional majority of both Houses, approved such findings and recommendations, would clearly be unconstitutional. The Attorney General has further advised me that should the legislation retain the provision requiring a two-thirds vote of both Houses, the vote in each to be by the yeas and nays, such a provision could be regarded as a valid substitute for the two-thirds vote necessary to override a Presidential veto.

As to your second question, it seems to me imperative that the Tariff Commission's findings and recommendations be subject to the President's approval. In the world of today the tariff policy of the United States can have profound effects not only on our foreign relations generally but upon the security of the entire free world. Some nations of the free world must either export or die, because they must import to live. Their very existence, as well as their defensive strength as free world partners, depends upon trade. For the United States to close its doors, either by high tariffs or import quotas, upon exports from these nations could force them into economic dependence on the Communists and to that extent weaken the strength of the free world.

Moreover, escape clause actions frequently involve questions affecting the national interest, such as the requirements of the domestic economy and the effect of the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission on other producers and consumers in the United States, including their effect upon the jobs of those producing for export. The President—who serves the interests of the whole nation—is uniquely qualified to make a reasoned judgment as to whether the findings and recommendations of the Commission in such cases are in the national interest. The Tariff Commission, on the other hand, was not appointed to make judgments in such matters, involving, as they do, evaluations of the impact of escape clause actions on the whole range of the American economy.

These problems, and the effect that one course of action or another

would have upon the best interests of the United States, are peculiarly within the knowledge of the President. In fact dealing with such problems constitutes a major Constitutional responsibility of the President, both as President and Commander-in-Chief. The Tariff Commission, on the other hand, has only a limited responsibility—to find whether or not in its opinion there is injury to a domestic industry as a result of imports and to make recommendations to the President based upon such findings. It is essential that the President have authority to weigh those findings and recommendations along with all of the information the President has in both the domestic and the foreign field, and to arrive at a decision which will be in the best interests of the United States.

To withdraw from the President his power to make decisions in escape clause cases and to grant finality to the Tariff Commission's findings and recommendations would in my opinion be a tragic blunder which could seriously jeopardize the national interest, the foreign relations, as well as the security of the United States.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Chairman Wilbur D. Mills' letter of May 22 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 133).

133 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and President Kubitschek of Brazil. *June 10, 1958*

[Released June 10, 1958. Dated June 5, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

This morning your Ambassador delivered to me the letter you wrote under date of May twenty-eighth. I found it intensely interesting.

To my mind you have described accurately both the existing situation and the desirability of corrective action. I am delighted, therefore, that you have taken the initiative in this matter.

While Your Excellency did not suggest any specific program to improve Pan American understanding, it seems to me that our two Governments should consult together as soon as possible with a view to approaching other members of the Pan American community, and starting promptly

on measures that would produce throughout the continent a reaffirmation of devotion to Pan Americanism, and better planning in promoting the common interests and welfare of our several countries. There is a wide range of subjects to be discussed and explored, including, for example, the problem of implementing more fully the Declaration of Solidarity of the Tenth Inter-American Conference held at Caracas in 1954.

Because I deem this matter so important, I am instructing Mr. Roy Richard Rubottom, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, to deliver my letter to you personally in Rio de Janeiro, to explore with you further your thinking on these matters. Your thoughts and ideas thus obtained at first hand can be the subject of further consultation through normal diplomatic channels, preparatory to a later visit to Brazil by the Secretary of State. With your concurrence, Mr. Rubottom will make final arrangement with your Government for the timing of Secretary Dulles' visit.

With assurance of my highest consideration, and with best wishes for the continued well-being of Your Excellency and of the Brazilian people, I remain,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: His Excellency Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira's letter of May 28 follows:

Mr. President:

I want to convey to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Brazilian people as well as for myself, an expression of sentiments of solidarity and esteem, the affirmation of which is become necessary in view of the aggressions and vexations undergone by Vice President Nixon during his recent visit to countries in Latin America.

The widespread reaction of aversion on the part of the governments and of public opinion in the very nations in which occurred those reprobable acts against the serene and courageous person of the Vice President, constitutes proof that such demonstrations proceeded from a factious minority.

Nonetheless, it would be hardly feasible to conceal the fact that, before world public opinion, the ideal of Pan Ameri-

can unity has suffered serious impairment. Those disagreeable events, which we deplore so much, have nevertheless imparted an inescapable impression that we misunderstand each other on this Continent. The propaganda disseminated by the tools of anti-Americanism is apparently now directed toward presenting such supposed misunderstandings as actual incompatibility and even enmity between the free countries of the American community. Fortunately, this is far from being the truth.

It appears to me, Mr. President, that it would be utterly inconvenient and unfair to allow this false impression to prevail, morally weakening the cause of democracy, to the defense of which we are pledged.

In addressing these words to Your Excellency, my sole purpose is to acquaint you with my deep-seated conviction that something must be done to restore composure to the continental unity. I have

no definite and detailed plans to that effect, but rather ideas and thoughts which I could confide to Your Excellency should an early opportunity to do so arise.

I might venture at this juncture, however, that the hour has come for us to undertake jointly a thorough review of the policy of mutual understanding on this Hemisphere and to conduct a comprehensive reappraisal of the proceedings already in motion for the furtherance of Pan American ideals in all their aspects and implications. The time has come for us to ask ourselves the pertinent question as to whether or not all of us are doing our utmost to weld the indestructible union of sentiments, aspirations and interests called for by the graveness of the world situation.

As a soldier who led democracy to victory, as an experienced statesman and, above all as a man sensitive to the ways of truth, Your Excellency is in an unique position to evaluate the seriousness of the question which I postulate with the exclusive purpose of defining and subsequently eliminating an entire range of misunderstandings that are easily capable of being removed at this moment but which may perhaps suffer a malignant growth should we fail to give it proper and timely attention.

It is hoped that the unpleasant memory

of the ordeal undergone by Vice President Nixon will be effaced by the results of earnest efforts towards creating something deeper and more durable for the defense and preservation of our common destiny.

As I have already said to Your Excellency, it is advisable that we correct the false impression that we are not behaving in a fraternal way in the Americas; but besides this corrective effort, and in order that it be durable and perfect, we must search our consciences to find out if we are following the right path in regard to Pan Americanism.

It is my earnest hope that Your Excellency will feel that this letter was written under the impulse of a desire to reaffirm the warm and sincere fraternal sentiments which have always bound my Country to the United States of America, in perfect attunement with the ideas outlined by Your Excellency on the occasion of the meeting of the Chief Executives of the American nations in Panama.

May God guard Your Excellency and the people of the United States of America.

JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKE

The text of the Declaration of Solidarity of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, referred to in the President's letter, is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 30, p. 638).

134 ¶ Letter to President Hoover on Defense Reorganization. *June 11, 1958*

Dear President Hoover:

I warmly appreciate your telegram in respect to defense reorganization. As you indicate, in the interest of unity, efficiency and the greatest military strength at the least cost, the need is urgent to vest clear-cut authority in the Secretary of Defense. On this very issue serious differences have developed between proposals I have made and certain provisions of the bill now being debated in the House of Representatives. Your

message powerfully supports the basic approach which I have been striving to advance, and I am most grateful to you for it.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Hoover's message follows:

The President

The White House

The telegram of June fourth to Congressional Leaders from Charles R. Hook, Chairman of the Task Force on the Defense Department of the Second Hoover Commission, represents the judgment and the result of an exhaustive investigation by men who had intimate experience with these problems. I fully endorse their support of the basic principles which you have set forth as fundamental to your Defense Reorganization proposals.

Civilian authority must be made clear-cut.

In June 1949, representing the views of the first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch and the recommendations of an exhaustive task force investigation by men also of experience

in those problems, I testified before the Senate Committee saying that "the Act had not accomplished the unity of command or civilian control of the financial and business operations of the military forces for which we had such high hopes; further that the economy which was expected from it had not materialized; that the essential weakness appeared to lie in the lack of a clear assignment of authority and responsibility to the Secretary of Defense." The evidence of two Commissions and their task forces is overwhelming in its substantiation of your principles, which I join you in supporting.

HERBERT HOOVER

Mr. Hook's telegram of June 4 was sent to the Vice President, the Speaker, and the majority and minority floor leaders of the House of Representatives. The text was released by the White House on June 7.

135 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Recommending the Establishment of a Federal Aviation Agency. *June 13, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

Recent mid-air collisions of aircraft, occasioning tragic losses of human life, have emphasized the need for a system of air traffic management which will prevent, within the limits of human ingenuity, a recurrence of such accidents.

In this message, accordingly, I am recommending to the Congress the establishment of an aviation organization in which would be consolidated among other things all the essential management functions necessary to support the common needs of our civil and military aviation.

Soon after taking office as President I received reports that the increasing speed of aircraft, the rapid growth in the volume of daily flights, and the introduction into common use of jet and vertical lift aircraft were causing serious congestion in the airspace. It was also reported that the aviation facilities then in use were rapidly becoming inadequate for the efficient management of air traffic.

To develop a positive program it was first necessary to obtain more precise information on the nature and seriousness of the air traffic control problem. This task was assigned to an Aviation Facilities Study Group appointed at my request by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

In its report this Study Group found that the airspace was already overcrowded and that the development of airports, navigation aids, and especially the air traffic control system, was lagging far behind aeronautical developments and the needs of our mobile population. Development of a comprehensive plan to meet the national requirements for aviation facilities was recommended and it was proposed that the plan be developed by an individual of national reputation. I approved the report and its recommendations and on February 10, 1956, appointed Mr. Edward P. Curtis to the post of Special Assistant to the President for Aviation Facilities Planning.

Mr. Curtis on May 10, 1957, submitted to me a positive plan of action designed to correct the deficiencies which had led to the inadequacies of our aviation facilities system. Mr. Curtis identified the major deficiencies as first, technological and second, organizational.

While the Curtis plan was under preparation, the Nation was shocked by the most costly civil air disaster in its history. On June 30, 1956, two civil airliners collided over the Grand Canyon and 128 lives were lost. This tragedy gave dramatic support to the view that even in the less congested portions of our airspace the separation of aircraft should not be left to chance or to the visual ability of pilots.

As an essential step in solving the complex technical problems involved, Mr. Curtis called for the creation of an Airways Modernization Board as a temporary independent agency to develop, test and select air traffic control systems and devices. The Congress promptly established the Airways Modernization Board by an enactment which I approved on August 14, 1957.

The Airways Modernization Board is now a functioning organization

engaged in developing the systems, procedures, and devices which will help assure that tomorrow's air traffic control measures can safely and efficiently handle tomorrow's aircraft and traffic load. Except for certain facilities so peculiar to the operations of the armed forces as to have little or no effect on the common system, all air traffic control facilities are now developed by the Airways Modernization Board. The duplication and conflict between military and civil air facilities research agencies, which have proved so costly in the past, have been eliminated by the partnership which characterizes the new agency. It embodies an approach to facilities research and development which must ultimately be expanded to traffic control operations, namely: a single agency so organized and staffed as to be capable of taking into account the requirements of all categories of aviation.

Some time will pass before the new systems being developed by the Airways Modernization Board can play a decisive part in enhancing the safety and efficiency of the airways. Meanwhile, existing facilities and programs for air traffic management must continue to be expanded and improved if they are to cope with the growing volume of air traffic. This responsibility is currently being discharged by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce, which has developed an accelerated Federal Airways Plan calling for the expenditure of large sums to meet the Nation's short range air traffic requirements. The Civil Aeronautics Administration's appropriations for installing, maintaining, and operating Federal air traffic control facilities have been sharply increased to enable it to do this job on schedule.

Following the recent mid-air collision over Maryland, a number of additional measures were taken by the Government to reduce the immediate risk of such accidents. For example, on May 23, 1958, the military services announced they would voluntarily curtail certain flying activities previously permitted by air regulations. Special steps are also being taken to further safeguard air carriers using the more heavily travelled cross-country airways.

With respect to organization, Mr. Curtis recommended that an independent Federal Aviation Agency be established in which would be consolidated all the essential management functions necessary to support the common needs of United States' civil and military aviation. He also recommended the appointment of a Special Assistant to the President to implement the programs outlined in his report. On July 17, 1957, I

appointed Mr. E. R. Quesada to the post of Special Assistant to the President for aviation matters and charged him with taking the leadership in securing the implementation of the Curtis plan of action.

A fully adequate and lasting solution to the Nation's air traffic management problems will require a unified approach to the control of aircraft in flight and the utilization of airspace. This national responsibility can be met by the active partnership of civil and military personnel in a Federal Aviation Agency as proposed in the Curtis Report, and which is able to serve the legitimate requirements of general, commercial and military aviation.

The concept of a unified Federal Aviation Agency charged with aviation facilities and air traffic management functions now scattered throughout the Government has won widespread support in the Congress and among private groups concerned with aviation. The Congress indicated its position in a provision of the Airways Modernization Act of 1957:

"It is the sense of Congress that on or before January 15, 1959, a program of reorganization establishing an independent aviation authority, following the objectives and conclusions of the Curtis report of May 14, 1957, entitled 'Aviation Facilities Planning,' be submitted to the Congress."

In accordance with this Congressional directive, it had been my intention to submit recommendations for a Federal Aviation Agency to the Congress early in the next session. The recent Maryland collision has made it apparent, however, that the need for action is so urgent that the consolidation should be undertaken now.

I therefore recommend that the Congress enact at the earliest practicable date legislation establishing a Federal Aviation Agency in the Executive Branch of the Government and that the new Agency be given the powers required for the effective performance of the responsibilities to be assigned to it.

The Federal Aviation Agency should be headed by an Administrator assisted by a Deputy Administrator, with both officials to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

All functions now carried out by the Civil Aeronautics Administration should be transferred to the new Agency.

All functions and powers of the Airways Modernization Board should also be placed in the Federal Aviation Agency, the responsibilities now

lodged in the Board to be discharged by the Administrator through a major division of the Agency devoted to research and development.

Experience indicates that the preparation, issuance, and revision of regulations governing matters of safety can best be carried on by the agency charged with the day-to-day control of traffic, the inspection of aircraft and service facilities, the certification of pilots and related duties. I therefore recommend that the function of issuing air safety regulations now vested in the Civil Aeronautics Board be lodged in the Federal Aviation Agency. Decisions of the Administrator with respect to such regulations should be final, subject, of course, to such appeals to the courts as may be appropriate.

The legislation should require the Administrator to report to the Civil Aeronautics Board the facts, conditions and circumstances relating to accidents involving civil aircraft. The Board should in turn be empowered to review the Administrator's report and all evidence relating to the accident and should be authorized to make a determination as to the probable causes of the accident. The Board should conduct a public hearing with respect to an accident whenever it considers such hearing to be in the public interest. This distribution of responsibility will place the function of gathering the facts pertaining to accidents in the agency best equipped to do the job and most likely to make early and advantageous use of the findings. At the same time the public will be assured that a Board divorced from immediate responsibility for traffic control or airworthiness operations will receive the Administrator's reports, consider all the evidence, arrive at determinations of causes, and make public such recommendations as the facts may warrant. Appropriate provision should be made for cooperation between the Agency and military authorities in the investigation of accidents involving military aircraft.

Appropriate Department of Defense functions which are susceptible of effective administration by the new Agency without impairment of the national defense should also be transferred as rapidly as adequate arrangements for their performance and the solution of personnel problems can be worked out.

It is not practicable to prescribe in legislation all the units, facilities and functions, especially in the Department of Defense, which should eventually be lodged in whole or in part in the new Agency. The legislation should therefore give the President the authority to transfer to the

Administrator any functions of Executive departments or agencies which relate primarily to air traffic management.

Because the Agency will be administering important functions and activities which have heretofore been administered in civil agencies and others which have been carried on in the military services, it is essential that the legislation provide for the staffing of the Agency in such a manner as to permit the participation of military personnel as well as civilians in positions of authority.

The legislation should also impose on the Administrator the obligation to provide for the assignment and participation of military personnel within the Agency in such a manner as to assure that national defense interests as well as the needs of all aircraft for safe and efficient traffic management will be considered in the conduct of the Agency's operations. The development of a genuine civil-military partnership in which all agencies and interests concerned with aviation may place full confidence will be essential to the success of the Federal Aviation Agency.

To assure that the Agency will be able to discharge its responsibilities effectively in time of war or other emergency, plans must be developed and legislation enacted to guarantee that, in the event of emergency, Agency personnel will continue to perform their duties, will be subject to assignment to such posts as may require staffing, and will enjoy appropriate protections and benefits. The executive branch will prepare such plans as quickly as possible and I shall recommend to the Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation at a later date.

The complex transfers and consolidations involved in getting the Agency under way make it desirable that the legislation, other than the provisions creating the Agency, take effect 90 days after enactment. I also recommend that the Administrator be authorized to defer the taking effect of any portion of the Act for a reasonable additional period should he find such a delay necessary or desirable in the public interest.

I recommend that the Federal Aviation Agency be given full and paramount authority over the use by aircraft of airspace over the United States and its territories except in circumstances of military emergency or urgent military necessity.

To assure maximum conformance with the plans, policies and allocations of the Administrator with respect to airspace, I recommend that the legislation prohibit the construction or substantial alteration of any airport or missile site until prior notice has been given to the Adminis-

trator and he is afforded a reasonable time to advise as to the effect of such construction on the use of airspace by aircraft.

I urge that in the interest of proceeding as rapidly as possible with the task of increasing safety in the air, legislation carrying out these recommendations be enacted during the current session of Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Curtis' report of May 10, 1957, is entitled "Aviation Facilities Planning" (Government Printing Office, 1957). A report to the President by E. R. Quesada, Chairman of the Air Coordinating Committee, released by the White House on June 27, 1958, outlines

the air safety actions already completed by the various aviation agencies, or then in progress.

The Federal Aviation Agency was established by Public Law 85-726, approved August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 731).

136 ¶ Memorandum to Federal Agencies on the United Givers Fund. *June 14, 1958*

[Released June 14, 1958. Dated June 13, 1958]

To the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

The United Givers Fund will hold its third annual campaign in the National Capital Area this fall. This great appeal supports the work of scores of local agencies serving almost 500,000 people yearly in Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia. The campaign also includes the six metropolitan area chapters of the American National Red Cross, the USO, local hospital care and certain national health agencies.

The United Givers Fund campaign is the first of two campaigns conducted each year among all civilian and military personnel in the area under the Federal service fund-raising policy. The vitally needed services, provided by the many agencies sharing in the United Givers Fund, directly or indirectly benefit everyone living in the National Capital Area.

The Honorable William P. Rogers, Attorney General of the United States, has kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Government Unit for the 1958 United Givers Fund Campaign. I know all Government personnel will want to join with him in making this community-wide fund-raising effort an outstanding success.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

137 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and the President-Elect of Colombia.

June 14, 1958

[Released June 14, 1958. Dated May 12, 1958]

Dear Dr. Lleras:

I am pleased that Vice President Nixon is having the opportunity to visit Colombia and to discuss with you and other Colombian leaders matters of mutual interest to our countries. Undoubtedly such exchanges of views will serve to strengthen further the long and close ties of friendship and cooperation that have linked the United States and Colombia.

The recent expression of popular will in Colombia is gratifying to the world as indicative of the return of Colombia to constitutional processes of government, and your election as President of Colombia is heartening to all of us who cherish democratic political institutions.

I am happy to take advantage of Vice President Nixon's presence in Bogota to extend through him my warm greetings to you and my best wishes for the success of your administration.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Dr. Lleras Camargo's letter of May 17 follows:

Dear Mr. President:

On his recent, most welcome visit to Colombia, Vice President Nixon gave me Your Excellency's message, which I appreciated very much.

It was particularly gratifying to me to have the opportunity to discuss with Vice President Nixon all the matters of common interest to the United States of America and Colombia. The Vice President has a very clear concept of the possibilities and future developments in the field of cooperation between our two countries and an accurate understanding of the problems concerning the relations between his country and the nations south of the Rio Grande. I was delighted to find that I am in complete agreement

with Mr. Nixon concerning the most effective means of increasing and utilizing the bonds of cooperation existing between our countries.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that the Colombian people and their Government have a very pleasant memory of the visit of Vice President Nixon, for they not only saw in him a representative of the Government of the United States and Your Excellency's personal representative, but also found that he possessed a great spirit of understanding and an accurate appreciation of the problems of our countries that are now being developed.

As Your Excellency states in his generous message, Colombia's return to the constitutional processes of government will undoubtedly facilitate cooperation between nations that love democratic

political institutions, and in particular I hope that the new Government of Colombia, following the tradition of all its previous governments, will maintain with the United States the closest possible relations, founded on the similarity of the political principles upheld by their peoples and embodied in their institutions.

Thanking Your Excellency for your good wishes for the success of my administration, I express to you my own wishes for Your Excellency's personal happiness, together with my admiration and friendship.

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERTO LLERAS

138 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and President Heuss of Germany. June 16, 1958

[Released June 16, 1958. Dated June 7, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

This note is just to wish you health and happiness as well as enjoyment of the visit you are making around our country.

We, in Washington, have been honored by your presence and express the wish that you will carry from the city pleasant memories.

With expressions of high esteem and affectionate regard in which sentiments Mrs. Eisenhower joins me, I am,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Heuss' letter of June 8 follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I am now busily engaged in acquainting myself with the manysidedness of the "States": Philadelphia's bustle was followed by the graceful calm of Hanover and of Dartmouth College; Detroit's dynamic development will in future take its place in my memory together with the balanced beauty of Ann Arbor—those were two inspiring days. I was able to have many a good conversation and everywhere I met with great human kindness.

I was privileged, Mr. President, to have your kind letter. I should not like to delay my reply until I leave your country two weeks hence; I know already today that I will be richer because of

these most vivid impressions. The warm hospitality with which I was received in your home was for me a most wonderful overture to this journey of "discovery" to the "New World". I was touched to receive as a remembrance a present with such rich associations—Jefferson is one of those great figures of American history whom I love; I always felt a particular personal affection for him, a man of thought and a man of action.

Already today I am certain that this visit to the U. S. A. will be of great profit to me in broadening my knowledge and understanding.

In many cases it will confirm what was revealed to me by historical studies and information from American friends. But I believe that I may also hope that the manifold contacts with American citizens

will remain useful for the spiritual relations and thus also for the political ties between our two nations.

wishes to Mrs. Eisenhower I remain with gratitude and best regards,

Yours,

With the request to convey my best

THEODOR HEUSS

139 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to President Garcia of the Philippines at the Washington National Airport. June 17, 1958

President Garcia, Madam Garcia, and all members of the party that are accompanying you to this country today:

First, may I have the privilege of extending to you a very warm welcome from this government and from its people. In saying this, there is on my part far more of personal sentiment than would normally be the case.

As you may recall—from the years 1935, when the Philippines first became a commonwealth—and until the beginning of 1940, I served not only in your country, but as a subordinate on General MacArthur's staff. I served the Philippine government by assignment from this government. It was a very priceless privilege. It was an opportunity to learn something of your country, its people, its islands, its economy, its political formation. On top of that I formed many warm friendships that endure to this day.

I thought and I still believe Mr. Quezon was a great leader with a great vision. I still regret that he is not with us today to join with the people that are in this audience—to welcome you and to say he is glad to see the President of an independent Philippines coming over here to meet in the Capital City of our country so many of the people here that I hope he will find both interesting and possibly enjoyable.

Thank you for coming with us—to all members of your party—and greetings to your people through you.

Thank you.

NOTE: President Garcia responded as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mrs. Garcia and I would like to thank you most warmly for this kindness of receiving us here today. I would like to state, Mr. President, that this demonstra-

tion of kindness, and I would say kinship, has touched me to the quick.

Any head of state that is thus welcomed to his lovely city, which is now considered the capital city of the free world, will have that overwhelming sense of joy and pride. But for a President of the Philippines this feeling acquires a

special quality. For I come here not as a stranger, not merely as one of your many friends and allies, but I come bearing with me the affection of a grateful people whom you have served so well and so long.

This is a feeling that I have today, Mr. President, that I do not come here with any other feeling but that of a spiritual homecoming and your presence has indeed enhanced that feeling.

As one of the great Americans that saw service in our country, you are a living witness to the indissoluble bond of common ideals that bind our two peoples together. I have come to make a fresh assurance of our people's undying fidelity to those ideals, and I am happy and honored to be able to present to you this reassurance in person.

Thank you.

140 ¶ Exchange of Toasts Between the President and the President of the Philippines.

June 17, 1958

Mr. President, Mrs. Garcia, our Philippine visitors, My friends:

It would indeed be difficult for any American to try to express the sentiments he feels toward the Filipino people, toward the Filipino nation, when you come here, Mr. President, the first time since you have entered on your high office.

The history of our association as nations is more than intensely interesting. It is almost unique. That association began in the aftermath of a war. The Philippines were an innocent bystander. But because we had won the war, and in the fashion of the leisurely days of the nineteenth century, we found ourselves in possession of a new property in the far Pacific, we thought we should do something about it.

Now the inhabitants were not particularly happy with their new landlords, and we soon learned about Filipino courage. Aguinaldo led some very ragged, badly armed bands with no weapons and less food. He gave the American Army a very bad time, until he was captured—even then, let me add, by trickery.

Then the Moros were not highly contented, and some of the most lurid tales in American Army fighting history are the tales of the opposition of the Moros in Mindanao and in the Tawitawi to this new landlord that they had never heard about until that moment.

But by this time the Americans were growing up. They saw on all sides the need for schools, for better communications, for roads and for health facilities that had been neglected so long by the prior landlord.

They were very apt pupils in the Philippines. Almost before we knew it, we saw that the Philippine people were ready to take their first definite experiments into self-government. And indeed, it was only a matter of a very few years until there was a law passed by our Congress in 1935 which gave them Commonwealth status, with independence promised definitely at the end of ten years.

By this time there was a great Philippine university, great hospitals, schools, cities—a civilization that was developing in these Islands with the American authorities and the Philippine authorities working cooperatively side by side.

Then came again the tragedy of war. Again Filipino faithfulness to their own ideals, the same ideals that we today so cherish—love of freedom, of justice, of independence—led them onto the battlefield. Although their Army was not yet prepared, the Filipino people resisted the conqueror with every means at hand.

At that moment, our President, lately a Governor, was elected to the high office of Philippines Senator. The conqueror found out that he was a very important man and called on him to surrender. He postponed the evil day for some months. When he could no longer postpone it, he took to the mountains as a guerrilla. The story of his courageous resistance—his unending resistance till victory was attained is in itself almost an historical novel.

So Americans, going to the Philippines, in many millions, in war and in peace, came to learn, to respect, to admire the Filipino people and to have for them a very deep affection.

Now, in the aftermath of this second war, the Philippines achieved true, full independence. They had the task again of lifting themselves out of the ruins of war. Again America and the Philippines were loyal allies in rebuilding roads, the buildings and the bridges, and restoring so far as possible the destruction wreaked upon them by their conquerors.

Now we see a flourishing civilization, an ally of whom we are indeed proud. More than that, one on whom we depend to stand with us as they have over these past decades, in defense of freedom, human liberty, dignity, justice and the right.

So in this brief sketch of history we come to the final statement of the evening. History has rolled on and you are here. You have come to visit us—a people that hold for your people a very tremendous affection and admiration.

To them, we here—this company—and all the people of the United States would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes for their success in all the years ahead.

So, as a token of that affection for them, we drink a Toast to you, President Garcia.

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at a state dinner at the White House, at 9:55 p. m. President Garcia responded as follows:

*President and Mrs. Eisenhower,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I am surprised to find that at least part of the year Washington is much like Manila, and one instantly feels he is at home.

Mr. President, you have sat at many dinners in Malacanang during your tour of duty there, and perhaps you will remember the verdant grass and the giant acacia trees on the lawn, and the gumamela and hibiscus almost in full bloom throughout the year, and just outside the door the Pasig River rushing to its rendezvous with the sea.

That is what is recalled here in this banquet which you have tendered so kindly to my humble person—and in a sense to my people. I am sure that on this occasion, while you have dined at many famous palaces and castles in the world, memory must have taken you back to the Malacanang-by-the-Pasig River. And I have no doubt that you miss two things up in Manila, the mysterious fragrances of the night flower which we call the *dama de noche*—the night flower. I am sure Mrs. Eisenhower remembers that because she is a lady of very fine taste.

And by day, of course, the nine-hole golf course at the Malacanang Park.

I confess, my friends, that I have not had occasion to use the golf course because I am an indoor man and I find more relaxation in playing a game of chess.

But, my friends, it certainly touches my heart to have so many friends around this table. I feel here something more than the ordinary or the customary formalities that are afforded by dinners. I feel a sense of kinship between our two peoples which must have relationship through the awareness of the same experiences and sacrifices and ideals for which we have stood together.

And in that awareness, Mr. President, I would like to thank you—and Mrs. Garcia joins me in this and the members of my party—for this very splendid dinner that you have tendered in our honor and also for the very kind remarks that you have said about my little participation in the fight for freedom. And I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all this.

And, my friends, in token of the Filipino appreciation, affection and gratitude for the great services that President Eisenhower has given us during the formative years of our Philippine Republic, may I ask you to join me in offering him a Toast.

141 ¶ The President's News Conference of June 18, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

Ladies and gentlemen, this morning I want to start off with two or three announcements, the first of which I have dictated, because I want to give it to you exactly as I intend it.

I showed this to Mr. Hagerty, who is just now having it mimeographed in order, if you are interested, that you can have the exact wording, rather than an abbreviated version.

[*Reading*] The intense publicity lately surrounding the name of Sherman Adams makes it desirable, even necessary, that I start this conference with an expression of my own views about the matter.

First, as a result of this entire incident, all of us in America should have been made aware of one truth—this is that a gift is not necessarily a bribe. One is evil, the other is a tangible expression of friendship.

Almost without exception, everybody seeking public office accepts political contributions. These are gifts to further a political career. Yet we do not make a generality that these gifts are intended to color the later official votes, recommendations, and actions of the recipients.

In the general case, this whole activity is understood, accepted, and approved.

The circumstances surrounding the innocent receipt by a public official of any gift are therefore important, so that the public may clearly distinguish between innocent and guilty action.

Among these circumstances are the character and reputation of the individual, the record of his subsequent actions, and evidence of intent or lack of intent to exert undue influence.

Anyone who knows Sherman Adams has never had any doubt of his personal integrity and honesty. No one has believed that he could be bought; but there is a feeling or belief that he was not sufficiently alert in making certain that the gifts, of which he was the recipient, could be so misinterpreted as to be considered as attempts to influence his political actions. To that extent he has been, as he stated yesterday, “imprudent.”

Now, the utmost in prudence must necessarily be observed by everyone attached to the White House because of the possible effect of any slightest inquiry, suggestion, or observation emanating from this office and reaching any other part of the Government. Carelessness must be avoided.

My own conclusions of this entire episode are as follows:

I believe that the presentation made by Governor Adams to the congressional committee yesterday truthfully represents the pertinent facts. I personally like Governor Adams. I admire his abilities. I respect him because of his personal and official integrity. I need him.

Admitting the lack of that careful prudence in this incident that Governor Adams yesterday referred to, I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant doing a difficult job efficiently, honestly, and tirelessly.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, so far as I am concerned, this is all that I can, all that I shall, say. [*Ends reading*]

If there are any questions from any part of this body, they will go to Mr. Hagerty and not to me.

I have another announcement. This is about the presence in Washington of the President of the Philippines, a man heading a people traditionally our friends, our firm allies, and therefore not only the entire Government but the entire people take great satisfaction in his visit to us today.

And, finally, the execution of Nagy and Maleter. I cannot think of any incident that could have and has more shocked the civilized world. These two men were not guilty of evil doing. They were fighting for their own country, to eliminate or to reduce the domination by force of their country on the part of the Soviets. Good faith was violated in their execution, the story of which has just come to our attention in this country.

It is clear evidence that the intent of the Soviets is to pursue their own policies of terror and intimidation in any way they choose, to bring about complete subservience to their will.

I think there is no incident that should have more alerted the free world to the lack of confidence that we are compelled to feel in the words and actions of these Communist imperialists.

I am ready for questions.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, I don't know whether this transgresses your embargo or not, but some Republicans running for re-election say they are going to have difficulty facing the voters on the Adams-Goldfine issue in the light of this administration's 1952 attacks on the so-called mess in Washington.

Do you care to comment on those Republican views?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I think not, Mr. Arrowsmith.

I have given you my statement. It is what I believe is demanded and expected and needed in the circumstances.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, this question has not to do with Mr. Adams but Government

procedure possibly regarding Mr. Goldfine. May I state it to see whether it falls within or without your embargo?

In past instances, Mr. President, when difficulties of this kind have come up regarding propriety, you have stated, you have indicated strongly that one of the most important matters is to get the facts out.

House investigators say that to them one of the most important matters is how Mr. Goldfine viewed this relationship with people in the Government, and that the only way they can really find this out, is to whether he claimed as business deductions the gifts he made on his income tax. Apparently the only way they can get the income tax returns is by a special Presidential order through the Department of Justice.

If you were so asked, would you be inclined to make such an order?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I would consult the Attorney General and precedents in like cases.

I have nothing else to say, because I don't know anything further about it. It's a question that has come suddenly, and I have no other way of answering it.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, you spoke of the Nagy and Maleter executions, sir. I detect the note of shock that the free world, everyone, has felt in this. Does this indicate to you that a new and harder line is being pursued in the Soviet Union? Does this negate the chances of a Summit conference and further fruitful negotiations with the Soviet Union on outstanding political questions that are before the free world now, or—the two sides, now?

THE PRESIDENT. Well I think I should like to answer that question in this way: there has been a very great feeling in the free world that possibly we have been reluctant to acknowledge that the Soviets were more ready to negotiate, and to negotiate in good faith.

The news from the free world today is that the revulsion that people are feeling everywhere is evidenced in a number of places, in a number of countries—picketing or demonstrating in front of Soviet Embassies and so on.

So I would say anything of this kind that shocks the whole free world, its whole conscience and its whole beliefs, is detrimental to fruitful negotiations.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, Senator

Douglas, of Illinois, follows a practice of sending back any gifts that are worth more than two dollars and a half. Do you feel, Mr. President, that everybody in Government should set some modest limit on the amount of a gift that he would accept?

THE PRESIDENT. I've never dreamed of putting it in just that way. For example, you people here, a good many of you once gave me a heifer, and the lady reporters did the same thing. Now, I'm sure that heifers cost more than two dollars and a half.

I do not care what anyone else does, I try to be guided by rule of reason.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: In view of the Hungarian situation and the latest messages you had from Mr. Khrushchev, is there any value in continuing the correspondence with Mr. Khrushchev?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Brandt, I don't believe I can answer that categorically. I want to take the whole thing again in advisement. I shall have serious discussions with my advisers.

I do say that the whole thing has been a very great setback to my hopes, and while my hopes have not been based on any tangible advancement in recent months, in the conciliation of respective positions, still hope is one thing that does keep you working and trying.

And here, as I say, I think the whole sense of shock to the free world is going to be a very great obstacle to further—

Q. James P. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, do the procedures that you have approved in the Adams case apply to all Federal officials?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know what you mean by "apply." I haven't approved any procedures. I am saying what I believe and what my conclusions and convictions are as a result of an incident, or series of incidents. I have never said anything except that I expect the highest possible standards, not only of conduct but of appearance of conduct.

Q. Mr. Reston: I was merely trying to get straight, sir, whether you thought that any other official in the Government could do what Mr. Adams did and get your approval.

THE PRESIDENT. Oh! Well, I'd say this: in the executive departments—and I suppose that is what you are talking about—I would believe that the standard of conduct in the White House should be impeccable. I would expect the same thing in all other departments, but

I am not quite so close to their many individuals, except for the Cabinet officers themselves, that I could act directly. They would, themselves, have that responsibility.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, over a period of years, and possibly due to the increased relationships between business and Government, there have been many of these instances of so-called favoritism and special treatment which have come up. I wonder if this hasn't created a relatively new situation which justifies a thorough study so as to establish a basis of morals and ethics in this general field.

THE PRESIDENT. You raise a very pertinent philosophical question. When you come down to it, I think there is no possible way in which elected officials can be called to account except by their own consciousness of good or evil intent except only when they do something that outrages either the legal bounds that are set for us or, let's say, the public opinion of the United States.

This does not have the same exact application to an executive department because there people are normally appointed during the pleasure of the President and for the time being, except for those in independent agencies which have term appointments.

So, I would say that there is normally a greater concern about everybody in the executive departments, and I think there is normally a greater care taken to see that their conduct is all that it should be.

Q. Gordon White, Salt Lake City Deseret News: There have been some suggestions recently that a peace commission be set up to explore new ways toward peace; and perhaps in light of the Nagy incidents and, as you say, distrust, perhaps this might find some more fruitful means than we followed. Mr. Benson has said that the Cabinet has perhaps discussed informally the idea. Would you be in favor of that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can't, at the moment, see where any particular usefulness would come about by the appointing of a brand new commission.

I know of no subject that is so much discussed within the Government, particularly the State Department, Defense Department, and the White House, by others that come in. Every kind of businessman, publisher, professional man, particularly if he has had an interest in foreign affairs, is listened to, normally his testimony, views, are put down, they are looked at. I have, once in a while, occasional lunches or dinners where the whole subject is brought up, or in some of its aspects; and

I would doubt that a permanent, and I suppose that is what you are talking about, a permanent commission might be useful.

On the other hand, I'll say this: if we can find anything that will be useful in this terrible problem, why, I would be the first to welcome it.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, would you say under what, if any, conditions you might be prepared to take military action in connection with the Lebanese crisis?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you cannot describe the actions, of course. As of the circumstances, as we now understand them, we cannot be certain as to exactly what they are.

Now we do know that the United Nations group has gone out there, and General Hammarskjold is taking this whole matter under his earnest and personal view. I should say that it would be dependent somewhat upon the judgments of the armistice team and the Secretary General as to what we might have to do.

But I would not want at this time to make predictions.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: About a year ago, the question was raised here, in your news conference, on the advisability of there being a Presidential scientific adviser. You have since appointed one in the person of Dr. Killian.

Now, I wonder whether, in view of the rapidity and range of scientific development and the growth of governmental responsibilities in this area, whether a department of science might not be the next important step in governmental structure.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, science is a little bit like the air you breathe—it is everywhere; and just to get a department, separate department of air—[*laughter*—]I had better take that subject on the negative for a moment.

To get a department of science, I am not so certain that it would be particularly useful; but I do say this: in every possible way, every department of Government, and particularly Defense, State, and I, are doing our best to get the finest opinions and convictions of these people that it is possible to obtain.

As a matter of fact, one of my appointments today is with the Advisory Committee under Dr. Killian, and if I thought there was any need for further formalized organization of this matter and this subject, I should refer it to him at once for a study, a complete study in his group.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Sir, would it not be a good

idea to set up rules and specific scope of work for the Office of Assistant President, so that we, the public, would know what the duties and responsibilities are?

I heard the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Legislative Oversight Committee say the other day that it might be necessary, that they did not even know at that particular time officially what the office paid; and, since, I believe we have been informed by Mr. Hagerty; but they did not know what the duties are and that nowhere in Government is this spelled out.

He said it might be a question for the Civil Service Commission, the Civil Service Committee of the House, or the Judicial—Judiciary Committee of the House, or the Government Operations Committee to inquire into it; but, actually, they don't know enough about the office, and the public is so interested. Couldn't we spell that out?

THE PRESIDENT. I have never thought of trying it, but I would say this: if you will take the Constitution and all the laws of America and find out exactly what my duties are, you will find that in some form, minor or major, he is involved in assisting me, that's his whole task. I have a personal staff to help me get together all of the facts, information, opinions that belong not specifically to any particular department; they help me to get these things so marshaled that I can sit and make decisions. They do not make the decisions; it's not their function to do it, and no one attempts to do it. Whatever I, therefore, have to do, he has in some measure to do—although the gauge of that measure is difficult—in every single problem that comes up.

Q. Clark R. Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register: Mr. President, a little while ago here you spoke about the Adams case, and saying if it went beyond legal bounds it would be an entirely different problem. And Chairman Harris stated Sherman Adams actually admitted he violated the law in getting information from the FTC and submitting this to Mr. Goldfine, in violation of some rules and regulations there.

I wondered if you were aware of that situation of the charges of Mr. Harris, and wondered if you could distinguish this from some of the cases like the Caudle and Matthew Connelly case and the other Truman problems.

THE PRESIDENT. First of all, I think you have violated the injunction I placed upon you; but at the same time there are certain pertinent facts, that would help to answer your question, that Mr. Hagerty has;

and there are more details of that kind I think you should take to him.

Q. Francis M. Stephenson, *New York Daily News*: Mr. President, on May 15th the Soviets put a Sputnik up weighing 2900 pounds, I think, and previously they put up one of half a ton and one of 184 pounds; and the first two are down and the third one soon will be I guess. But I would like to ask—can we match that thrust to put that weight in the sky, and I would also like to ask, if I may, how we stand with the Russians on the intercontinental missile.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, the second one, no one knows exactly; these are all results of calculations, estimates that you can make, and they are largely secret, as you know.

But now, with respect to the thrust, at the beginning of this experimental work—and, frankly, it practically began in 1955 or thereabouts, but there was some technical work of a very relatively minor character accomplished before that—I think that in the whole guided missile, that is, the ballistic missile, I don't believe we ever put more than one to three million dollars a year before 1955, or '54.

Now as to whether or not we have yet the engines properly designed and of the strength to bring up that size of thing, I couldn't at this moment tell you. But I do know that our plans, programs of development, are the kind that will put up any kind of missile or any kind of satellite that we believe will be necessary.

By the way, there was a question answered for me yesterday that one of you people put up about 2 or 3 weeks ago: a young man, one of the prizewinners of the high school student contests for the Bausch & Lomb—he is getting a big scholarship—he stated that he wanted to be the first man to visit the moon, and so I thought I have got one volunteer that really wants up there. But I do think that there will be, before too long, all the engines of all the strength we shall need.

Q. Ruth S. Montgomery, *Hearst Headline Service*: Mr. President, do you plan to invite General de Gaulle to Washington any time in the near future?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Miss Montgomery, those things, you know, always come about as a result of diplomatic exchanges, and to find out what is convenient for the visitor and for the host.

Actually, I think you know Secretary Dulles is going to Paris, I believe it is the 5th of July, and he expects to have fruitful talks with General

de Gaulle. I imagine that if there is any interest at that moment, the question could be discussed then.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: In view of the execution of Nagy and his colleagues by the Soviet overlords of Hungary, will you still seek authority from Congress to give foreign aid to the Soviet satellites?

THE PRESIDENT. I will help. I would give aid to anything that I would think would help to weaken the solidarity of the Communist bloc.

If we can set up centrifugal as opposed to centripetal forces, we are, in my mind, doing a great service for the free world. And, through trade, through possibilities for these people—I suppose, the ones we are talking about now are Poland and Yugoslavia—if they can make stronger their independent action, vis-a-vis the Soviets, that is all to the good.

It has often been said, you know, that trade follows a flag; it's entirely possible, too, that the flag tends to follow trade; and there could be some trading in this way that would awaken new interest in these countries to pull away from Moscow. I think to that extent we would be advantaged.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: We have not had an opportunity, sir, to have a press conference with you since your talks with Prime Minister Macmillan. Could you give us, in your view, the major accomplishments?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Lawrence, for 5 years I have tried to create the possibility that heads of government could have informal talks among themselves without creating great expectations, without creating the necessity for consulting on an agenda, and finally, getting out one of these customary communiques. In other words, there is tremendous value by a very meeting of heads of government on an informal basis. Indeed, one of the reasons that I was so anxious to go to Panama a year or so ago, in spite of the fact that I still had an open wound, and I went back to Paris after I had had a sudden illness, because I wanted the opportunity there to see these heads of government informally, discussing with them our problems, everything from mutual security to Cyprus, any subject that you wanted to speak about.

Now, here we found this: among ourselves we, as individuals and as governments, we have remarkable unity of outlook and we certainly hope to be helpful with our own friends and associates in other informal con-

versations with them in keeping the free world feeling a little bit more united even than it now is.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. No one gives me an opportunity to talk about defense!

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-seventh news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:00 to 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 18, 1958. In attendance: 257.

142 ¶ Remarks to the National 4-H Conference. *June 19, 1958*

THANK YOU very much. I think, youngsters, that I had better unbutton my coat to show off my insignia.

Actually, it was kind of a real "to-do" on this. We made a great problem of it, because normally I wear a vest and I had to get out of my vest to get into this, so I had to be dressed for the occasion.

I cannot tell you how often I have met with groups of 4-H people. It is always an inspiration to meet with you. I happen to be one of those people who is interested not only in your whole organizational work, your ideals, your slogans and all the rest of it, but so much of the actual work you do. I am a farmer at heart.

And, incidentally, that reminds me of something about your Pennsylvanians here, one day I gave a 4-H boy a heifer if he would get busy and fatten her and put her in a show. I wonder if he had any luck about it. Is he here? No? All right. I had just forgotten all about that. I honestly wanted to see what the little heifer did.

The nice thing about this meeting today is that I understand it is the tenth anniversary of your international program which really constitutes a feature of what I call the People-to-People Program for promoting world peace. Because of that, I am particularly pleased to have you present a peace pipe to me. It connotes for us a symbol of peace. It was a peace between different peoples as well. It was used not only among the Indians themselves in their several tribes—but also between the warring Indians and white men. And finally in the councils and through the councils that they carried out under that spirit, there were arrangements made that if not completely just at that time, have through the years worked for the benefit of both of those peoples.

I think it is for many reasons that the particular program you are now

carrying forward bears promise for great fruitfulness in the future. First of all, you are interested in these agricultural pursuits, and so many of the people today that are called the less well-developed or the uncommitted people or the newly-liberated people who have won in recent years their independence—do have the food problem. They are not well fed. Indeed, in some countries we know that the annual income is not over seventy-five dollars a year. How could they be well fed?

You people can do, therefore, not only a great deal in a technical way of showing how the rates of production in this country have been multiplied. When I was a boy visiting in the South, half a bale for an acre as a yearly crop of cotton was a good average, and a bale was miraculous.

Today I saw reports from the Department of Agriculture; last year on certain acreage it was five and a half bales an acre!

We have so greatly increased production per unit that here is something that you people can, by your meetings with our foreign friends here present, and when you visit them abroad, tell them something about the techniques which we have brought about.

And if we can do that, we will do much in pushing still further along the road to mutual understanding which means world peace finally.

It is more than that, though, far more than the technical, here. You 4-H-ers are young. You have not yet acquired so many of the prejudices, the emotional antagonisms that so often prevail in people of my age. It is very hard to get rid of these things. You people are meeting others of your own age in other lands, of other religions, of other races, other colors. But of what importance it is if you are struggling for the same great ideals, principles, aspirations that they are and how helpful we could be to them. Then we would be talking not only from the brain to the brain on the way you can raise more corn or cotton or wheat or hemp, but you would be talking from the heart to the heart. Then there would be, coming directly, better understanding among ourselves, a greater elimination of prejudice and these mutual antagonisms, a relief from the burdens of armament, a use of our resources for the better development of our human resources, and in the long last, better promise of universal, just peace.

I see today not just greater problems for you young people; I say there are greater opportunities today to improve what we have got than any other generation has known. We live with difficulties that seem almost to overwhelm us unless we keep our faith in our God, in ourselves,

and in our country, and in the decency of our own convictions with respect to other people, and with them bring this old world to a better level of understanding than it has even known before. And that will be something to live by, to work with, and for, all your lives.

I envy you your youth. I would like to start in right along with you in that kind of job.

Thank you very much. Good to see you and thank you for the pipe.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 12:15 p. m. The insignia bearing the 4-H Club four-leaf clover symbol. to which he referred was a tie clasp

143 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With the President of the Philippines.

June 20, 1958

[Released June 20, 1958. Signed June 19, 1958]

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the President of the Republic of the Philippines today concluded the valuable discussions they have held over the past few days on matters of interest to both countries. These talks centered chiefly on United States-Philippines relations, but they also included an exchange of views on matters of international significance to both countries with special emphasis on Asia.

During his three-day visit President Garcia addressed a Joint Meeting of both houses of the Congress, and he and members of his Party conferred with the Vice President, the Secretary of State, individual Members of Congress, and other United States Government officials. After leaving Washington President Garcia will visit other parts of the United States and will meet governmental, cultural, and business leaders.

I.

The two Presidents reviewed the long history of friendship and cooperation between their countries and they expressed confidence that their respective peoples will continue to benefit from this close association in the future. Moreover, they recognized that similar cooperation among the nations of the Free World had been effective in recent years in preventing overt aggression in the Far East and elsewhere in the world. The two Presidents pledged themselves to maintain the unity of strength

of the State and Treasury Departments, the Export-Import Bank and the International Cooperation Administration. The Philippine officials outlined a long-term program for economic development. In view of the inability of the United States to anticipate accurately financial availabilities and relative requirements beyond the next twelve months, immediate emphasis was placed on meeting the initial requirements of the Philippine program.

For these initial requirements the Export-Import Bank informed the Philippine Government that it will establish a new line of credit of \$75 million for financing private and public development projects in the Philippines.

The Philippine Government was also informed that, subject to Congressional action on the additional appropriations being requested, the Development Loan Fund would examine specific projects submitted to it to determine whether they would merit Development Loan Fund financing in an amount not to exceed \$50 million.

III.

In the course of their talks, the two Presidents were deeply aware of the special significance of their meeting as the Heads of State of two countries, one of which through the evolutionary process and by mutual agreement obtained its independence from the other. They realized that, in the context of present events, their meeting would provide a valuable object lesson on the relations of mutual respect and equal justice most appropriate to two countries, great or small, which share a common faith in freedom and democracy.

IV.

President Eisenhower and President Garcia concluded that the understandings reached, as well as the personal relationships established during this visit, will contribute significantly to the mutual good will and friendship which traditionally support Philippines-United States relations.

C. P. GARCIA

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

144 ¶ Remarks to a Group of Junior Red Cross Delegates. *June 23, 1958*

THE LONG-TERM BENEFIT of learning one foreign language fluently is something that I believe is as valuable as any one other single accomplishment that you can attain. I never learned to be fluent in any language, yet I studied Latin, German, French and Spanish. The reason, apparently, was that as far as my instructors were concerned, they failed to concentrate their shots instead of using a shot-gun on me. I simply did not have the linguistic kind of ability, and so therefore there was confusion created.

I do believe this: once you learn one other language well, then you have a very great stepping-stone for another. I know one man that talks fluently in six, and he has taught himself. And he knows the culture of the country of the language that he has learned. He has learned its history. He has been my guide around such places as Rome and Lisbon, and so on, because of his interest in this matter. And the good he does because he can communicate in that fashion is really great.

I did not mean to get so quickly off of the humanitarian interests that attract all of you youngsters. It is a very splendid omen for the benefit of all humanity. I cannot believe that Europe will not—or any of the cities of Europe that you visit—fail to enthuse and to thrill about your presence, when they know what your mission is: to understand others better, to help them in need—wherever they are in need, through the medium of the Red Cross.

I think you are going out as a group of—almost as missionaries—crusaders, to do something that makes the old world just a little bit better.

I have heard about the competitions through which you have gone to win your places. I congratulate each one of you for the capacity for understanding and learning that you have shown and for the purity of your dedication—to help.

I see the buttons that you wear to say Hello, and which give your names, and ask what's mine. I should have told you. But I probably made the unwarranted assumption that you knew.

As you go, I want to assure you that I send with you my very best wishes. Here and there, I think you will run into some old friends of mine. I have been around Europe a lot, as your Red Cross President,

General Gruenther, has. And when you run into friends of mine, please stop and talk with him and tell him that I send greetings by you to him.

And when you come back, I am quite sure that your satisfaction in your work here will be enhanced because of your knowledge and the understanding acquired over there.

Good luck to all of you—good to see you—goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

145 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Transmitting International Agreement Between the United States and Euratom. *June 23, 1958*

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting today for approval by the Congress an International Agreement between the Government of the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community which will be a first step toward mutually beneficial cooperation in the peaceful applications of atomic energy between this new European Community and the United States. The specific program which I am asking the Congress to consider and approve on an urgent basis is a joint undertaking by the United States and Euratom to foster the construction in Europe by 1963 of approximately six major nuclear power reactors which would produce about one million kilowatts of electricity.

This International Agreement is being submitted pursuant to the provisions of Sections 11 (L) and 124 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The cooperation to be undertaken after approval of the International Agreement will be pursuant to the terms and conditions of an Agreement for Cooperation entered into in accordance with Section 123 of that Act.

The elements which combine to make such a joint program possible are the same that led to the first great break-through in the development of atomic energy fifteen years ago: the intimate association of European and American scientists and close association between European and American engineers and industries. While the joint nuclear power program draws heavily on the history of atomic energy development there

are important new elements which reflect the changing world scene.

The first is the changing face of Europe symbolized by the European Atomic Energy Community, which now takes its place beside the Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community (Common Market) in a further major step toward a united Europe. The inspiration of European statesmen which has now come to fruition in Euratom is the simple but profoundly important idea that through concentration of the scientific and industrial potentialities of the six countries it will be possible to develop a single major atomic energy complex, larger than the sum of the parts, and designed to exploit the peaceful potential of atomic energy. One motivation which has therefore led to the creation of this new Community is the growing sense of urgency on the part of Europeans that their destiny requires unity and that the road toward this unity is to be found in the development of major common programs such as Euratom makes possible. Another important motivation is the present and growing requirement of Europe for a new source of energy in the face of rapidly increasing requirements and the limited possibilities of increasing the indigenous supply of conventional fuels. The Europeans see atomic energy not merely as an alternative source of energy but as something which they must develop quickly if they are to continue their economic growth and exercise their rightful influence in world affairs. The success of this undertaking, therefore, is of vital importance to the United States, for the 160 million people on the Continent of Europe are crucial to North Atlantic strength.

It is therefore gratifying that the reactor research, development, testing, and construction program in the United States has progressed to the point that United States reactors of proven types are available and will be selected for commercial exploitation in the joint program of large-scale nuclear reactors.

The abundance of conventional fuel in the United States and hence our lower cost of electricity as contrasted with higher energy costs in Europe means that it is possible for nuclear power reactors to produce economic electrical energy in Europe before it will be possible to do so in most parts of the United States.

The basic arrangements which have been worked out with Euratom are designed to take advantage of many favorable factors and circumstances. They promise to result in a program that will initially be of great benefit to Euratom and the United States, and thereafter to nations

everywhere that choose to profit from Euratom's experience. American knowledge and industrial capacity will be joined with the scientific and industrial talents of Europe in an accelerated nuclear power program to meet Europe's presently urgent need for a new source of energy.

The plants to be built will be paid for and operated by the existing public and private utilities in the six countries; components will be manufactured by American and European industry. Through this association the basis will be laid for future mutually beneficial commercial collaboration in the atomic energy business. The major portion of the fund for the construction of the plants will come from European sources of capital. The United States, through the Export-Import Bank, is prepared to supplement these funds by making available to the new Community a long-term line of credit.

A central purpose of the proposed joint program is for Euratom and the United States Government to create an institutional and economic environment which will encourage the European utilities to embark quickly upon a large-scale nuclear power program. As this program goes forward, it will make possible significant progress in the development of atomic power elsewhere in the world.

The expectation that nuclear power will be economic rests on the inherent promise of achieving substantially lowered fuel costs which will more than compensate for the higher capital costs of nuclear plants. The principal immediate problem is to limit during this developmental phase the economic uncertainties connected with the burning of nuclear fuel in these reactors. To assist in meeting this problem the United States will provide certain special and limited guarantees and incentives to permit American fuel fabricators and the European utilities and industries to enter into firm contractual arrangements with greater certainty as to the actual costs of nuclear energy from the reactors than is now possible.

Of major importance, the new European Community and the United States will establish a jointly-financed research and development program, the purpose of which will be to improve the performance of these reactors and thus to further the economic feasibility of nuclear power. Information developed under the joint program will be made available to American and European industry for the general advancement of power reactor technology.

In addition to the International Agreement submitted herewith, the necessary requests for Congressional action required to carry out the program will be submitted shortly.

I believe that the initiation of this program of cooperation with Euratom represents a major step in the application of nuclear technology for the benefit of mankind.

The United States and Euratom have reaffirmed their dedication to the objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency and intend that the results of this program will benefit the Agency and the nations participating in it. Consideration is now being given to ways in which the United States can work with the Agency in carrying forward its functions. A proposed agreement for cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency is now being negotiated and is under review by the Agency. This agreement provides principally for the transfer of the special nuclear material already offered to the Agency by the United States, for certain services such as chemical processing, and for the broad exchange of unclassified information in furtherance of the Agency's program.

In recognition of the importance of the joint United States-Euratom program, I must stress its urgency. It was only on the first of January of this year that the new Community came into being, determined to fulfill its obligation to create the conditions which will permit the earliest development of nuclear power on a major scale. The Community is determined, as are we, that the joint program should be initiated this year. I am sure that the Congress, having in mind the political and economic advantages which will accrue to us and our European friends from such a joint endeavor, will wish to consider quickly and favorably the proposed program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The International Agreement was approved by Congress on August 20. The text is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 74).

A proposed draft bill providing for cooperation with the European Atomic

Energy Community was transmitted to Congress on June 23 by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Euratom Cooperation Act (Public Law 85-846, 72 Stat. 1084) was approved August 28, 1958.

146 ¶ Letter to Leo A. Hoegh, Administrator of Federal Civil Defense, on His Becoming Director, Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

June 24, 1958

Dear Leo:

Now that it is certain that the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization is to be established on July first, I want to thank you for the great impetus you have given to our national civilian defense programs during the year that you have served as Administrator of Federal Civil Defense. I consider it highly important that this program continue to have such experienced leadership as has characterized your service and I am delighted that you are agreeable to carrying on with this responsibility along with the others assigned to the Director of the new Mobilization Office.

This closer association of civil defense with our other mobilization programs should assure more rapid progress in fulfilling our national mobilization objectives than has been possible heretofore.

I am particularly grateful for the contribution you made to preparing the recommendations for civil defense legislation that I submitted to the Congress earlier this year, as also to the development of a comprehensive civil defense plan. Joined to the very satisfactory relationships you have established with officials of State and local governments across the Nation, these measures should provide an effective basis for accomplishing the civil defense programs essential to our national security.

I appreciate the strong support you have given to the work of the Administration thus far, and I wish you every success as you assume your new duties.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: On August 26 this office was redesignated Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (Public Law 85-763, 72 Stat. 861).

147 ¶ Letter to Gordon Gray, Director of Defense Mobilization, on His Becoming the President's Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. *June 24, 1958*

Dear Gordon:

As you conclude the work of the Office of Defense Mobilization in preparation for the establishment of the new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, I write to thank you for the highly important contribution you have made to preparations against any national emergency. I know from our close association during this period how fully you have given of your time and energy to this work. Thanks in large part to your guidance, the Administration has continued to make good progress in adjusting, revising, and improving arrangements for any future mobilization so as to accord with ever-changing conditions. It is an effective defense mobilization program that will be available to the Director of the new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization as he brings closer together the work of the two former agencies.

I am indeed glad that you are joining my immediate staff as my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. I am encouraged and reassured by your willingness to accept this difficult assignment, especially because of the wealth of experience that you bring with you to the post. I look forward to the continuing close association that we will have in this highly critical area.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Gray became Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization on March 14, 1957. His letter of June 24, 1958, was released with the President's reply.

148 ¶ Message to the Congress Transmitting
the 12th Annual Report on United States
Participation in the United Nations.

June 26, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, I transmit herewith the twelfth annual report, covering United States participation in the United Nations during the year 1957.

The United Nations can justly take credit for a record of solid achievement in 1957. The General Assembly was faced with a series of grave issues. It met these challenges in a spirit of moderation and with responsible action. In most instances, painstaking effort and patient diplomacy produced satisfactory solutions based on reasonable compromise. Thus, peace was maintained in areas where existing tensions ran high, and substantial gains were achieved in the promotion of the social and economic well-being of mankind.

In the period under review a major step forward was taken in the field of disarmament when the General Assembly endorsed by a substantial majority the Western proposals for arms limitation and control.

We had made our position on disarmament abundantly clear. We were, and still are, firmly convinced that an effective system of armaments control with an adequate system of inspection affords the greatest hope of achieving the just and lasting peace we seek. As a step toward this objective we continued in 1957 to press for a limited "first-stage" agreement which would eliminate the dangers of surprise attack, lessen the threat of nuclear war, and reduce the heavy financial strain which the present arms race has imposed on many nations. We firmly believe that any sound measure which can achieve progress in this respect can and should be adopted.

In its efforts to achieve these objectives, the United States, acting in concert with a number of other states, submitted to the twelfth session of the General Assembly a set of practical measures which would achieve some form of limitation and control over armaments and armed forces. I would like to summarize them briefly.

First, we would halt all future production of nuclear materials for weapons purposes. Second, we would begin at once the transfer of past production of such materials to peaceful uses. Third, nuclear test explosions would come to a halt. Fourth, conventional armaments and armed forces would be reduced. Fifth, zones of air and ground inspection would be established in order to prevent surprise attacks. Sixth, we would begin a study of the means by which all developments in the field of outer space can be devoted solely to peaceful and scientific purposes.

Almost immediately after these proposals had been submitted, the Soviet Union rejected them out of hand. Nevertheless, the General Assembly endorsed the Western proposals by a large majority. The Soviet proposals on disarmament were rejected by the Assembly. In response to Soviet insistence that the Disarmament Commission be enlarged to include all 82 members of the United Nations, the Assembly agreed to expand the Commission from 12 to 25 members to afford wider representation in the disarmament discussions. However, the Soviet Union threatened to boycott further meetings of the Disarmament Commission and its Subcommittee.

These United Nations actions constitute a most encouraging world endorsement of the positive program of disarmament set forth by the United States—an endorsement of great significance in future discussions of the subject.

I was particularly gratified by the launching of the International Atomic Energy Agency, an achievement of far-reaching importance. As you may recall, I proposed in an address to the members of the General Assembly in 1953 that an international body be established to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

My hopes in this respect are on the way toward fulfillment. Last October the International Atomic Energy Agency established itself in headquarters in Vienna and held its first conference. Mr. W. Sterling Cole, for many years a respected member of the United States House of Representatives, was elected Director General of the Agency.

The International Atomic Energy Agency shows great promise as an international center responsible for the sharing by all nations of information, technical skills, and radioactive isotopes and nuclear fuels for peaceful pursuits.

Nowhere was United Nations action more effective last year than in the troubled Middle East. The General Assembly dealt with these issues responsibly.

In the case of the Turkish-Syrian "crisis," full and frank debate of the issue in the Assembly failed to substantiate Soviet and Syrian charges of a Turkish "threat to the peace."

The Assembly was faced with Soviet and Syrian charges that Turkey was preparing to attack Syria. In addition, the Soviet Union accused the United States of encouraging such an attack. Responsible debate in the General Assembly not only showed that these charges were without foundation but also made clear that the Soviet Union, by advancing false charges, had sought to stir up an artificial war scare and increase tensions. The situation was abated by the responsible attitudes and actions of United Nations members. Notable in this connection were the calm attitude of our Turkish ally and the offer of His Majesty King Saud to mediate. In the end, the Assembly did not need to take any action. Its open discussion of the issue, to which Ambassador Lodge made important contributions on behalf of the United States, demonstrated to the world that Syria and the Soviet Union had manufactured the "crisis" as a propaganda maneuver against the West.

In 1957 the United Nations took an important step forward to maintain peaceful conditions in another troubled area of the Middle East. In an unprecedented action its members agreed to share the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force on the same basis as their contributions to the United Nations budget. In this way the Assembly insured the existence of UNEF for another year as the chief deterrent to threats to peace in the Gaza Strip and the Sharm-el-Sheikh area. This truly international police force can boast an inspiring record since its creation more than a year ago. It has helped to reduce to a minimum tension-breeding incidents between Egypt and Israel. Its international character has provided living proof that men of different nations, backgrounds and religions can work together harmoniously to create peaceful conditions in an area where tensions might otherwise run high.

The Suez Canal is now cleared and operating. The significance of the United Nations action which reopened this vital artery of world commerce cannot be overstated. One of the most difficult problems connected with the clearance of the Canal was the determination of a satisfactory means to repay costs of the clearance operations. The As-

sembly found an answer in a resolution which provides for the imposition of a three-percent surcharge on traffic passing through this Canal. As a result of this reasonable compromise which required assent by Egypt and the support of the major shipping nations, we can hope that the total costs of this vital operation will be repaid in due course.

The reelection of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to a five-year term is reassuring. The members of the United Nations owe him a debt of gratitude for the role which he played in the solution of many issues confronting the United Nations last year, particularly in the Middle East. His keen understanding of the spirit and objectives of the United Nations combined with an astute sense of diplomacy have contributed substantially to the growing stature of the office which he holds.

Two former non-self-governing territories, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, became politically independent during the year and were elected members of the United Nations, increasing its membership to 82. Continued progress was made toward self-government or independence in the Trust Territories—notably in the General Assembly's decision to supervise elections in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration.

The General Assembly as in previous years, decided by a large majority not to consider the question of Chinese representation. The effect of this decision was to maintain the position of the Government of the Republic of China in the United Nations.

The General Assembly again gave consideration to the Korean question and by a substantial majority reaffirmed the principles on the basis of which the United Nations believes unification of Korea can be achieved. The Republic of Korea, regrettably, was again denied membership in the United Nations because of another Soviet veto, as was the case also with the membership application of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

In Hungary the Soviet Government and its puppet regime continue to defy the will of the United Nations. In January 1957 the General Assembly established a special committee to investigate the Soviet Union's intervention in Hungary and its defiance of the United Nations, and to report its findings to the Assembly.

The Hungarian regime barred the Committee from entering Hungary, but the Committee carried out its mission by gathering evidence elsewhere mainly from eyewitnesses who fled Hungary. The Committee's report proved irrefutably that the Hungarian revolt was a spontaneous

popular uprising and that the Soviet Union, in violation of the United Nations Charter, forcibly deprived Hungary of its liberty and political independence.

To consider this report, the Eleventh General Assembly was reconvened last September in a special resumed session. It condemned the Soviet intervention, endorsed the Committee's report and appointed Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand as its Special Representative to achieve its objectives on Hungary. Prince Wan's efforts to carry out his mission have been rebuffed so far by the Soviet Government and the Hungarian authorities. In his report to the Twelfth General Assembly, Prince Wan expressed the hope that he would be given an opportunity to carry out his mandate as the Assembly's Special Representative. Until the Soviet Union shows respect for the General Assembly's resolution, it will continue to feel the censure of world opinion.

Of particular interest to the Congress is the General Assembly's action in accepting 30 percent as the maximum share to be paid by the largest contributor (the United States) to the budget of the United Nations. The Assembly took a first step toward achieving this objective by reducing the percentage assessment of the United States from $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent to $32\frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1958. Member states have contributed to this financing of the United Nations budget through a cost-sharing system based on their capacity to pay. With the admission of 22 new members in the past three years, the General Assembly decided that old members, including the United States, should pay proportionately less and thus benefit from payments by the new contributors.

It was gratifying to me that the General Assembly endorsed by an overwhelming majority a United States resolution to extend the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for an additional five years and to revise completely the refugee assistance program in order to enable it to meet emergency refugee problems more effectively as they arise. This action by the Assembly reflects a general recognition of the fact that the refugee problem is a problem involving human beings rather than mere static issues and sets of statistics—a problem which is extremely sensitive to changes in international affairs.

No summary of achievements of the United Nations activities in 1957 would be complete without mention of its economic and social activities. The work of its Specialized Agencies and voluntary programs, carried on without fanfare, attracts few headlines. But these organizations are

making steady progress in raising the standards of living throughout the world. In recognition of the increasing needs in the economic and social field, the General Assembly last year adopted the United States proposals for the creation of a Special Projects Fund in order to expand the United Nations activities in the technical assistance field. The resolution embodying these proposals not only provides for the establishment of the Fund but also contemplates an increase from \$30 million up to \$100 million in funds available for expansion of United Nations technical assistance programs.

The additional funds would be devoted partially to increasing the resources available to the technical assistance programs and also to the establishment of the Special Fund itself. The Fund will support technical assistance projects in certain fields of basic importance to the successful economic growth of the underdeveloped nations. It will make possible surveys of water, mineral and potential power resources; the staffing and equipping of training institutes in public administration, statistics and technology; and the setting up of agricultural and industrial research and productivity centers.

This practical United Nations program is in line with the United States policy of promoting the economic and social progress of the underdeveloped nations. The Assembly's action also indicates acceptance of the United States position that, since adequate financial resources are not prospectively available, the establishment of a multimillion dollar United Nations capital development fund such as was envisaged in the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development would be meaningless and illusory.

By its accomplishments in 1957, the United Nations again justified our often expressed faith in it as an effective instrument for preserving the peace and improving the well-being of mankind. We shall continue to give it our vigorous support.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The 12th annual report on United States participation in the United Nations is published in House Document 372 (85th Cong., 2d sess.).

149 ¶ Telegram to the Delegates to the Geneva
Technical Conference on Nuclear Detection
Methods. *June 26, 1958*

Dr. James Brown Fisk
Idlewild Airport
New York, New York

I send to you, Dr. Bacher, and Dr. Lawrence my best wishes as you depart for a Geneva Conference designed to contribute to disarmament and peace. In view of the most recent expression of Soviet attitude you leave under uncertain conditions. But I and all the American people continue to hope that the door to understanding is still open. You are called on to play a significant part in a far-reaching project of deep concern to all mankind. We must, and shall, keep working at it. I want you and your associates to know that controlled disarmament is so vital that we are going to persevere in the face of whatever difficulties the Soviets may raise. Good luck.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This telegram was sent to Dr. Fisk and Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, as they were and his associates, Dr. Robert F. Bacher leaving the airport.

150 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions
With Prime Minister Daud of Afghanistan.
June 27, 1958

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammed Daud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, today concluded friendly and fruitful discussions on various matters of mutual interest. These discussions have been supplemented by talks between the Prime Minister and his advisers and the Secretary of State and other American officials.

The Prime Minister, who is visiting the United States upon the invitation of the President, has also been introduced to both Houses of the United States Congress and has met with the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. At the conclusion of his Washington stay, the

Prime Minister will tomorrow begin a 12-day coast-to-coast tour of the United States during which he will meet with various civic, cultural and business leaders.

In their review of the world situation, as well as of developments in various areas of the globe, the President and Prime Minister were conscious of the universal desire of all peoples that war be eliminated and peace based on international justice be established. They reaffirmed their determination to work for peace and security in the world. In behalf of their respective governments, they reasserted their firm attachment to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their determination to continue to cooperate in advancing the objectives of that vital instrument for peace.

Throughout the discussions between the Prime Minister and American representatives there was emphasis on the cordiality and genuine friendship which characterize Afghan-American relations. The President explained the principles and goals of the United States in the field of international affairs and the Prime Minister similarly described the attitude of the Government of Afghanistan in the field of international affairs including its traditional policy of neutrality and independence. It was agreed that both nations share beliefs in mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of nations, in non-interference in the affairs of others, in social and economic progress for all peoples, and in the dignity of the human individual.

In this spirit, which underlay the examination of specific aspects of the relationship between the two countries, the Prime Minister was assured of the continuing readiness of the United States to be of assistance to Afghanistan in its high objective of developing the resources of the country for the welfare of the people. It was agreed that cooperation which already exists in the development of Afghan civil aviation, the Helmand Valley, surface transportation projects, and the Afghan educational system will be continued with a view toward making each of these projects as efficient and effective as circumstances permit.

As a symbol of the warm relations existing between the two countries and as an indication of a desire of the two nations to base their relations on mutual understanding, a cultural agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and the Government of the United States was signed on June 26.

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In concluding their discussions, the President and the Prime Minister

agreed that the exchanges of views between Afghan and United States representatives have been most useful. They expressed their desire to maintain and strengthen the cordial understanding between the two countries, which was so manifest during the Prime Minister's visit.

SARDAR MOHAMMED DAUD

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of the United States-Afghan Cultural Agreement is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 128).

151 ¶ Statement by the President on the House Appropriations Committee Cut in Mutual Security Funds. *June 27, 1958*

I AM DEEPLY DISTRESSED at the action of the House Appropriations Committee on the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill.

Just as it takes ammunition to fight and win a war, it takes mutual resources and sacrifices to win the peace. Mutual Security dollars, particularly dollars for economic assistance, are the ammunition required to fight for and win the peace. If this ammunition is denied, as it would be by the action of the Appropriations Committee, I fear there will be important losses for the free world and a serious decreasing of the security of the United States.

The recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee calls for a cut in Mutual Security Program funds of \$864 million below the amount which I requested and of nearly \$600 million below the amounts in the authorization legislation approved by the conference committee and by the House this afternoon.

It is my hope and belief that this action of the House Appropriations Committee will not be the final action of the House of Representatives or of the Congress.

NOTE: See also Item 154.

152 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. July 2, 1958

[Released July 2, 1958. Dated July 1, 1958]

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I was frankly surprised by your letter of June 11. You complain about delay in preparations for a Summit meeting precisely at the moment when the Western powers have submitted a proposal for a serious and effective procedure for conducting these preparations. This refutes the allegation contained in your letter that the three Western powers are creating obstacles and impeding progress toward a Summit meeting.

The position of the Western powers concerning holding of a meeting of Heads of Government has been clear from the outset. They consider such a meeting desirable if it would provide an opportunity for conducting serious discussions of major problems and would be an effective means of reaching agreement on significant subjects. From the known positions of the Soviet Government, there is no evidence so far that such is the case. That is why the Western powers insist on adequate preparatory work and why they have put forward their proposal to facilitate satisfactory completion of this work.

The Soviet Government instead has disrupted the discussions in Moscow by taking upon itself to publish with bare hours of warning and no attempt at consultation the documents exchanged between it and the Western powers, including diplomatic documents originating from the Western powers. This action is scarcely consonant with the spirit of serious preparation in which the Western powers entered into these diplomatic exchanges. It cannot but cast doubt on the intentions of the Soviet Government concerning the proper preparations for a Summit meeting.

Following receipt of the Soviet agenda proposals on May 5 the three Ambassadors in interviews on May 28, 31 and June 2 presented in return Western agenda proposals. They also outlined to Mr. Gromyko a suggested procedure for overcoming the difficulty caused by the fact that the two sets of proposals were widely divergent. The Western Ambassadors are quite ready to offer comments on the Soviet agenda proposals and to clarify certain points in their own proposals on which

the Soviet Government seems to have misconceptions. But the Western Governments cannot agree that the discussions between their Ambassadors and Mr. Gromyko should be based exclusively on the Soviet list any more than they would expect the Soviet Government to agree to base the discussions solely on the Western list. Since the topics in both lists fall under certain general headings, the Western proposal was that preparatory discussion of the individual topics put forward by the two sides should take place within the framework of these general headings. Had this been accepted by the Soviet Government, the Soviet Foreign Minister and the Ambassadors could have proceeded to examine the positions of the various governments on the topics in both lists and establish what subjects should be submitted for examination by the Heads of Government. Neither side would, during the preparatory stage, have been able to veto the inclusion of any topic for discussion and an opportunity would have been afforded to find some common ground, for later consideration by Heads of Government.

Mr. Gromyko promised an official reply to the above proposal. Instead, however, the Soviet Government has now addressed communications to the Heads of Government of the three Western powers, in the form of your letters of June 11, which repeat the arguments in favor of the Soviet set of proposals of May 5 and criticize some of the Western proposals which it happens not to like. The procedural proposal put forward by the Ambassadors has been ignored altogether.

You allege in your letters that the Western powers by including, as possible subjects of discussion at a meeting of Heads of Government, some of the great political issues that create grave tension are trying to prevent the holding of a Summit meeting. There is no warrant for this allegation. A meeting of Heads of Government would not respond to the hopes and aspirations of mankind if they met under an injunction that seals their lips so that they could not even mention the great political issues that gravely trouble their relations and endanger world peace.

In spite of the arbitrary action of the Soviet Government and its apparent unwillingness to negotiate seriously on concrete points at issue, the Western powers do not propose to abandon hope or to relax their efforts to seek solutions of the major outstanding problems. If the Soviet Government is equally serious in pursuing this goal, it will accept the proce-

dural proposal put forward by the Western powers or advance some equally effective and workable alternative.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of June 11 and the Soviet and Western agenda proposals are published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, pp. 96 and 12-22).

153 ¶ The President's News Conference of July 2, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down, ladies and gentlemen.

I have a statement of my own to start the conference this morning.

[Reads statement on mutual security and the cost of waging peace. For text, see Item 154, page 519.]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I shall have a word about the bill now being debated by the House.

For some years, the legislative leaders of both sides and I have agreed among ourselves that the things that go beyond the waters edge are not partisan; they are bipartisan and the business of Americans as such.

Now, while I shall use every possible influence that I can think of to bring the people of my own party into the fold and to support restorations in the cuts made by the Appropriations Committee of the House, this is not a partisan effort and the leaders of the other party in the House are well aware of this point, and have so agreed.

On the contrary, it is my understanding that they will get every member of their own party so that we can have a real bipartisan effort to restore these cuts and to correct the situation that now threatens.

I think that is my statement.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press International: Mr. President, many Republicans, including some of your congressional leaders, are saying that Governor Adams should resign, or that you should fire him on the ground that his usefulness has been seriously impaired. In light of this, are you reconsidering your decision to keep him on?

THE PRESIDENT. The statement I made to you, ladies and gentlemen, I think about two weeks ago, is no more and no less an expression of my

convictions at that time. I have nothing more to say at this time. The hearings are still going on, and I will not make any comment or entertain any questions about that matter.

Q. Stewart Hensley, United Press International: Some Congressmen are saying that, or are complaining that the Government is not doing enough to secure the release of the Americans held in Cuba. Could you tell us whether you have any further steps in mind to facilitate their release?

THE PRESIDENT. This is a delicate question.

Now, I remember when it first came to our intense study and concern years ago, as in the case of China, one thing was always insisted upon: we are trying to get live Americans back; we are not disposed to do anything reckless that would create consequences for them that would be final.

So, I would like to have that kind of thinking in our minds as we discuss this matter a bit.

Now, the cases that come up are not similar in their circumstances. For example, the case in Russia, the case in East Germany, the one in China are entirely different from the one in Cuba. Here it is a dissident portion of the nation which, alleging that this country—and I might say inaccurately—but, nevertheless, alleging that this country has been giving improper support to the government of Cuba, has taken these individuals apparently as hostages to secure some kind of accommodation or support for themselves.

This has no foundation in fact, and it is unjustifiable to have innocent people seized to be held as hostages for this kind of a purpose. So in every way that we can, we are trying to convince these people of the errors they have made and to release our people instantly.

I might add that there was, I believe, a report in this morning's paper that two or three of our consuls were seized. This is an inaccurate report. The consuls are in touch with the dissident sections and trying to bring about the release of these Americans—and a few Canadians, by the way.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Sir, a committee supporting Nelson Rockefeller sent you a message yesterday which you may or may not have seen, saying that an earlier statement you made about Mr. Hall when he was leaving here seemed to prejudice you in

favor of his nomination. Could you clear up your position on that, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't hear of this committee favoring Nelson Rockefeller; but I should, I think, make clear the incident of which you speak.

I was at a farewell party on the Hill for Mr. Hall and I had heard of his ambition, probably informally expressed, to be Governor; and I said that looked like a fine thing to me.

I think it was the next day or possibly the next conference here, someone caught me up on this, and I said, "Now this means if he becomes the nominee," because I have no partisanship as between contestants before the Republicans of New York State; and until that issue is settled, I cannot and would not express preferences between certain people, some of them my personal friends as you well know.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, my question concerns not the hearings on the Hill, but rather the responsibility of the Executive in enforcing laws. And in that respect have you, as President, caused any inquiry to be made of the Internal Revenue Service as to whether it has audited or approved Mr. Goldfine's corporate tax returns as to whether these claim that gifts to Sherman Adams were legitimate business expenditures?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not made any suggestion of that kind to the Internal Revenue because, until this morning, I had never heard of such a possibility; and you couldn't certainly go along about every businessman, suggesting that his tax accounts be looked over. It was a brand new one to me, but I assume that I will have a report from the Internal Revenue people when they are ready to report.

Q. John R. Gibson, *Wall Street Journal*: Mr. President, there have been many reports in recent weeks that the Federal deficit in this 1959 fiscal year is going to run up around ten billion dollars or so. Could you look ahead a year and tell us what you and your advisers see as to the prospects for a balanced budget in fiscal 1960?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will put it this way: our beliefs are that the deficits will diminish. Now, when you say there is going to be a balanced budget, you are making—that would be an awful shrinkage because there certainly has to be a great increase in revenue and a shrinkage in expenditures if you are going to achieve that suddenly.

Actually, as a result of the recession of some months, we have had greatly reduced receipts; and these, themselves, are largely responsible for the '58 deficit. Then, with the sums that were expected to be received for '59 brought down considerably because of the result of this same recession, and then the sums to be expended increased far beyond what we expected to be expended, there is a deficit, as you say, possibly of the order of ten billion dollars that is looming.

I am sure, with the reviving receipts because of a more active economy, and with, I would hope, some little bit more sense in the new appropriations we make, that we can bring about again real progress toward the balanced budget.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, after they saw you last week, a group of Negro leaders said they came away with the impression that you had got more of an understanding of their problem in the recognition of their civil rights. What are your reflections on that meeting? Do you have any comment on the calibre of the leadership of the men that saw you; and do you have any new thoughts about a Federal civil rights program?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no, Mr. Morgan. I haven't certainly gone into that kind of detailed thinking of a new or revised plan in this field and I cannot make, of course—I would not have the effrontery to give you an evaluation of each of these men.

I will say this: that conferences were conducted on a friendly basis, showing in each case the results of reflective thinking on the parts of each, and there was nothing extreme suggested to me.

Now, my own idea is this: the Attorney General will execute, so far as the Constitution of our land implies for him, all the duties laid upon him. At the same time, I still hold, as I have always held, that the true cure for our racial difficulties lies with each citizen in this land—each citizen examining himself, seeing whether he is doing his duty as is expected by our basic Constitution and legal procedures, and whether he is trying at least to obey law and logic and correct procedures rather than his own prejudices and emotions.

This, to my mind, is something that must come about before law, that might be called punitive law, can ever be universally successful. Of course, it will have its effect, and it will be executed as laid down by the Supreme Court procedures. But the fact is that we must look to ourselves in more of this business.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, a report presented at a recent national meeting of your church charged that America is practicing a kind of international hypocrisy in its foreign relations, and a warning was sounded that God may use Communist or other godless powers to punish such conduct. How do you feel about this, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know what you're talking about.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Well, there was a meeting in Pittsburgh where the two branches of the Presbyterian Church were merged——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I know that.

Q. Mr. McGaffin:——and this document was prepared by the Administration Board——

THE PRESIDENT. What are they administering—I don't understand the language. What are they accusing us of doing—that, I don't understand—or not doing?

Q. Mr. McGaffin: They say that our Fathers' concept of freedom is being debased, that this nation counts among its allies some nations which are in no sense free and by our actions we proclaim to the world that lands where human freedom is utterly dead can qualify for membership in the free world simply by supplying military bases or strategic commodities.

THE PRESIDENT. I would say this: we are talking now about a struggle. One of the first principles that any military man must remember in conducting this struggle is that you must put your eye on the main danger. The main danger today is imperialist communism or communist imperialism.

The main danger is not from people who have embraced communism and who are not part of the imperialist group, and it is not from a local man who is exercising power, maybe even in dictatorial fashion, at this moment.

Now, I do not mean to say that we should ever forsake our ideals and try to bring about abroad, whether it be any other country, the practice of the same principles in which we ourselves believe and which we are still trying here to bring about. But when it comes to the great struggle in which the world is now tied up, for my part I will keep my eye on the main one as I concurrently try to bring about improvement in the other situations.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, *Cowles Publications*: Mr. President, this is

a rather long-range question but fits into what you previously said.

In Congress and other places among some students there has been a discussion of a new book published by the Harvard University Press called "World Peace Through World Law." It's by Grenville Clark and Professor Louis B. Sohn, both lawyers, and they propose a series of amendments to the U. N. to bring about a world of law.

You yourself have spoken of this.

I would like to ask, first, whether the book has come to your attention; and, second, whether you have in mind proposing, before the end of your term, any long-range reforms in the United Nations, or elsewhere, which would help to establish institutions of peace of a stronger nature than exist today.

THE PRESIDENT. Secretary Dulles and I, and others, have discussed this matter frequently and, by coincidence, only within the last few days.

Now, I have not read this particular book, although I have read much of what Grenville Clark has written, and I have no doubt that it is in the same vein, really a world of peace through world law.

I, myself, quoting my favorite author, wrote a short chapter to conclude a book that I wrote back in 1947 or '48. In it I pointed out that there was going to be no peace, there was going to be no real strength among the free world unless each was willing to examine its simple sole sovereign position and to see whether it could make some concessions, each to the others, that could make a legal or a law basis for settling disputes.

Now, I think that that is the gist of Mr. Clark's; and, as a matter of fact, Justice Roberts was of the same group. It is the kernel of his thinking, but of course he has studied it in great detail and tried to lay out the countries that might agree to start in such an operation and how they could do it, all the procedures that I have never done.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Can you tell us what you hope to accomplish by your visit to Canada next week?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can't describe in detail everything that I expect to do, but I believe this:

First of all, with our two close neighbors, our relations should be just as close as we can possibly make them. I believe those relations cannot be close unless we have a chance to talk together about our common problems. There are problems involving the water of northwest United

States and southwest Canada. There is the oil problem. There is lead and zinc. There is the surplus wheat. There are numbers of problems that I believe we should take right out on the table to see whether sensible men, people of good will on both sides, can find ways of handling so that there will not be too much damage occur to either.

Now, that is what I hope to bring back, a feeling that we can meet this.

You people may know there are, I think, two meetings a year between certain members of our Cabinet and certain members of theirs, in order to settle these things so far as possible. But occasionally I think heads of government can do a little bit more than can Cabinet officers to bring about an understanding; and that is it—to bring an honest agreement, and where there are things that don't seem soluble for the moment, to at least agree to attack them in a friendly way.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Prime Minister Diefenbaker has suggested a Canadian-American wheat pool to get rid of our surplus. Will that be the start?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't heard that. I will discuss anything he wants to because I like Mr. Diefenbaker and I think he is a very able man.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: The Russians finally showed up at Geneva yesterday after threatening to stay away, and the Soviet delegate in his opening remarks further acknowledged that the meeting is not supposed to discuss the problem of an end to tests, but to confine itself to technical discussions.

Now, this series of flipflops by the Russians has given rise to a lot of wonder as to what their motives were in coming up with this last-minute maneuver. Do you have any analysis of this that you can give us?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I would certainly be unable to give any accurate estimate of their motives.

Frankly, it is difficult to understand, sometimes, exactly what they mean, and sometimes I think it may be translating difficulties because we get expressions that do not seem to have meanings that we would normally give to similar expressions.

What we did was this: believing that at the very last minute a conference of this kind should not be abandoned—it was, we thought, a very bad thing to do in our international relations—we sent our people on,

knowing at the very least we would show seriousness and earnestness in our effort to do our part of solving the problem that was laid before the technical committee.

Moreover, it seemed to us clear that even conversations among our technical friends from friendly countries would bring about possibly a broader and better understanding on our own part for anything in the future.

When the Soviet scientists appeared, we were very pleased; and rather than to express any criticism at this moment, I would like to express a word of hope that from this there may be some kind of understanding that can lead along a little bit to a next one.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, *Washington Star*: A moment ago in talking of your visit to Canada, you spoke of a desirability of talks with both our close neighbors. Does that mean that you are planning a visit to Mexico, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, this was the point I was trying to make: they are both tremendously important to us.

Now I have seen President Ruiz Cortines, oh, I suppose four or five times, and I have no invitation. As a matter of fact, I think they are now in the throes of, or just about in the throes of, an election which will bring about a new president because they have a constitutional provision that only one term can be served. I will say this: anything that I can do to help make even closer our relations with Mexico and discuss with them problems of a similar kind that I itemized in answering Mr. Brandt's question, I would always be glad to do this.

Q. Lillian Levy, *National Jewish Post and Opinion*: American education recently has been criticized, notably by Admiral Hyman Rickover, for placing too much emphasis on social adjustment and not enough on the basic education. Would you give us your views and, also, sir, would you tell us what you would consider essential to a good congressional school bill?

THE PRESIDENT. You have raised a question that would, of course, take far too long to try to answer at this moment. I do have very definite ideas about some of these things and whether the time is being wasted in certain instances and in certain directions, or whether not.

I will say this: the bill that I sent down to the Congress was made up by consultations with every educational authority we could think of. This

does not mean that the ideas of each of those men or women could be comprehended in the bill, because often the ideas were different; but in general that bill seems still to stand the test of the examinations made by these educators all the time.

When you come down to it, it gets to this point: we believe fundamentally the educational process should be carried on in the locality. We don't want any more Federal interference or control or participation than is necessary, but we found, we thought, that we were in something of an emergency, coming about as a result of years of lack of particular educational efforts. So this bill tries to correct and get a start in a somewhat different direction, and that is all it does do, but it should do that.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-eighth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:31 to 11:02 o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 2, 1958. In attendance: 178.

154 ¶ Statement by the President on Mutual Security and the Cost of Waging Peace.

July 2, 1958

I HAVE a special statement to make on America's security and on waging peace.

The free nations of the world are under constant attack by international Communism. This attack is planned on a broad front and carefully directed. Its ultimate goal is world domination.

Against the pressures of international Communism, free world security can be achieved only by a practical solidarity of opposition by the nations each, according to its ability, carrying its necessary portion of the entire burden.

This is what mutual security really means.

To support this program, started a decade ago, the American people have given needed assistance to others. As a direct consequence, during recent years the free world has been able to deny any new territorial expansion to Communism.

In spite of occasional human errors in administering the details of the program, the overall results speak for themselves. The aggressive pur-

poses of the Kremlin have been foiled, and there has been gradually developed in the free world a greater spiritual, economic and military strength as a foundation for efforts to win a just peace.

Now, needed financial reserves have sunk below the safe minimum. In spite of this danger signal, the House Appropriations Committee has taken action that seriously endangers our security. We need more ammunition to wage the peace.

A careful estimate of this year's needs was made after prolonged study. It fixed the necessary total at approximately three billion nine hundred million dollars. The sum proposed by the Appropriations Committee is more than 20 percent lower than the estimate.

This is taking reckless risks with our safety.

The cut will dismay our friends in Latin America, in Asia, in Africa, and in the Middle East—every nation that is standing at our side in this world wide effort.

It is my deep conviction that reductions of a size contemplated by the Committee will have grave consequences in portions of the free world, and to our nation's security—and will encourage Communist imperialists. Our people must understand this.

Regardless of the many and mounting billions that we spend for our own military forces, those forces cannot alone achieve our security. Friendly nations must be ready and able to stand by our side to present a solid front in the defense of freedom.

We have this choice:

Stand up and be counted, live up to our ideals and purposes, and assume the responsibilities that are ours;

Or, shrug our shoulders, say that freedom for others has no significance for us, is therefore no responsibility of ours, and so let international Communism gain the ultimate victory.

The choice is clear for me.

I stand for American security, to be attained and sustained by co-operation with our friends of the free world. I am certain the American people will demand nothing less.

155 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Bill.

July 3, 1958

I HAVE TODAY approved S. 3910, "Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes."

The first two titles of this measure authorize 59 navigation, 14 beach erosion, and 66 flood control projects and project modifications estimated to cost about \$750 million, as well as increased monetary limitations totaling over \$870 million for 15 approved river basin plans. These projects are acceptable additions to the authorized civil works program of the Corps of Engineers.

Three of these projects represent the first step in a new Federal program of hurricane flood protection. In recognition of the local nature of the benefits from this program, local beneficiaries will bear 30 per cent of the cost of these projects. This principle of local participation is equitable and sound and should be extended to other flood protection projects. For this reason, recommendations will soon be presented to the Congress for general legislation on this subject.

The third title of S. 3910 is the Water Supply Act of 1958. With this new authority, the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation will be able to plan for the inclusion of domestic, municipal and industrial water supply storage for local communities in Federal reservoirs, subject to local repayment of the costs allocated to providing such storage. This important legislation will greatly assist State and local agencies in planning cooperatively with the Federal Government to meet their future water supply needs.

While I have found it necessary twice in the last two years to disapprove omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bills, practically all of the shortcomings of these earlier bills have been eliminated in S. 3910. I am, therefore, particularly gratified that the Congress, by its constructive action, has generally given recognition to the established policies governing the review and clearance of reports and the responsibilities of local beneficiaries for sharing in the costs of water resources projects.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 3910 is Public Law 85-500 (72 Stat. 297). For disapproval of earlier rivers, harbors, and flood con-

trol bills, see *Public Papers of the Presidents*, 1956, Item 180; also Item 73, above.

156 ¶ Memorandum Concerning Proposed Agreement With the United Kingdom for Cooperation on Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense. July 3, 1958

Memorandum for:

Secretary of Defense

Acting Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

1. In your joint letter of July 3, 1958, to me, you recommended that I approve a proposed Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland For Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes.

2. I note from your joint recommendation that the United Kingdom is participating with the United States in international arrangements pursuant to which it is making substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security, and the United Kingdom has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons. I note also that the proposed Agreement will permit cooperation necessary to improve capabilities of the United States, and the United Kingdom, in the application of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes, subject to provisions, conditions, guaranties, terms, and special determinations, which are most appropriate in this important area of mutual assistance.

3. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Agreement require certain determinations concerning cooperation under the Agreement. In this regard, I shall expect to have your recommendations with respect to an Executive Order which will facilitate the implementation of the Agreement as proposed in your joint letter.

4. Having considered the cooperation provided for in the Agreement, including your joint recommendation, security safeguards and other terms and conditions of the Agreement, I hereby

(a) Approve the program for transfer of one submarine nuclear propulsion plant and special nuclear material required for operation of this plant during the ten-year period following the date upon which the Agreement enters into force;

(b) Determine that the performance of this Agreement will promote

and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security of the United States;

(c) Approve the proposed Agreement for Cooperation; and

(d) Authorize the execution of the proposed Agreement for the Government of the United States by the Secretary of State.

5. In taking these actions, I have noted also the supplementary classified information, regarding the Agreement, also jointly submitted to me.

6. After execution of the Agreement, I shall submit it to the Congress.

7. I am forwarding a copy of this memorandum to the Secretary of State.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The joint letter of July 3 and the text of the proposed Agreement are published in Senate Report 2041 (85th Cong., 2d sess.).

157 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Agreement With the United Kingdom for Cooperation on Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense. July 3, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

It has become manifestly clear of late that the countries of the free world must, for their collective defense and mutual help, endeavor to combine their resources and share the large tasks that confront us. This is particularly true in the field of scientific research and development in support of greater collective security, notably in the field of military applications of atomic energy. Close collaboration between scientists and engineers of the United States and the United Kingdom during World War II proved most fruitful.

The free world again faces a similar challenge which the free nations can most effectively meet by cooperating with one another in genuine partnership. I pointed out to the Congress earlier this year that it was "wasteful in the extreme for friendly allies to consume talent and money in solving problems that their friends have already solved—all because of artificial barriers to sharing." Since then the Congress has responded with necessary changes in our legislation on the basis of which this Government has just concluded an Agreement with the Government of the

United Kingdom which provides the framework for closer cooperation on uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes.

Pursuant to that legislation I am submitting to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of the Agreement. I am also transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's letter accompanying authoritative copies of the signed Agreement, a copy of a joint letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Secretary of Defense recommending my approval of this Agreement and a copy of my memorandum in reply thereto setting forth my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Secretary of State's letter and the joint letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Secretary of Defense, both dated July 3, 1958, together with the text of the Agree-

ment, are published in Senate Report 2041 (85th Cong., 2d sess.). For the President's memorandum of approval, see Item 156, above.

158 ¶ Message Recorded for the 15th Anniversary of the American Forces Network.

July 4, 1958

THIS YEAR the American Forces Network is fifteen years old. My congratulations on the splendid job you have done and on the good work which I know you will continue.

These greetings are not merely personal. They are from the American people who know your record of achievement.

The Network first went on the air from a London basement on Independence Day in 1943. From those war days until the present, its mission has never changed. Through the years it has kept servicemen and women overseas informed of their homeland. It has served them both as defenders of freedom wherever freedom may be threatened and as devoted citizens and American representatives abroad. The American Forces Network has endeavored to help them take full advantage of their opportunities as soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines and as ambassadors for the free world.

By the same token, the American Forces Network has for fifteen years brought to the people of many European countries an understanding of America. By listening to the truthful reporting of news, by hearing our

160 ¶ Letter to Governor Michael A. Stepovich
Certifying to the Enactment of the Alaska
Statehood Bill. *July 7, 1958*

Dear Governor Stepovich:

I am happy to certify to you, as required by section 7 of H. R. 7999, that this measure was today signed into law.

As you start the procedure that will, I hope, result in the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State, you and the people of Alaska have my very best wishes.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

161 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on the
Need for Additional Passport Control Legislation.
July 7, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

Since the earliest days of our Republic, the Secretary of State has had the authority to issue or deny passports. Historically this authority stems from the Secretary's basic responsibilities as the principal officer of the President concerned with the conduct of foreign relations. Congress has over a period of years given the Secretary of State certain additional statutory authority in the field.

In recent years the Secretary of State has based his limitation of passports on two general grounds. The first of these has been that an applicant's travel, usually to a specific country or countries, was inimical to United States foreign relations. The second of the general grounds of denial has been that the applicant is a member of the Communist Party; is under Communist Party discipline, domination, or control; or that the applicant is traveling abroad to assist knowingly the International Communist Movement.

Recently the Supreme Court limited this power to deny passports under existing law. It is essential that the Government today have power to deny passports where their possession would seriously impair the conduct

of the foreign relations of the United States or would be inimical to the security of the United States.

Moreover, the Secretary should have clear statutory authority to prevent Americans from using passports for travel to areas where there is no means of protecting them, or where their presence would conflict with our foreign policy objectives or be inimical to the security of the United States. Such grounds for restricting or denying passports may or may not have any connection with the International Communist Movement. They are, however, essential for the orderly conduct of our foreign relations and basic to the maintenance of our own national security.

In exercising these necessary limitations on the issuance of passports, the Executive Branch is greatly concerned with seeing to it that the inherent rights of American citizens are preserved. Any limitations on the right to travel can only be tolerated in terms of overriding requirements of our national security, and must be subject to substantive and procedural guarantees.

The Secretary of State will submit to the Congress a proposed draft of legislation to carry out these recommendations.

I wish to emphasize the urgency of the legislation I have recommended. Each day and week that passes without it exposes us to great danger. I hope the Congress will move promptly toward its enactment.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The proposed draft of legislation was transmitted by the Secretary of State on July 7 with an accompanying letter to the President of the Senate (see State

Department Bulletin, vol. 39, p. 250). Bills (S. 4110 and H. R. 13318) were introduced on July 8 and referred to committee.

162 ¶ Letter to Representative Wainwright of New York on the National Defense Education Bill.
July 8, 1958

[Released July 8, 1958. Dated July 7, 1958]

Dear Mr. Wainwright:

It was a pleasure to meet with you and your associates and to receive later your letter concerning the action of the House Committee on Education and Labor on H. R. 13247.

I am pleased, of course, with your report that the Committee has approved many provisions which generally follow the recommendations I made last January. I believe enactment of the emergency four-year program, recommended by the Administration, would have far-reaching benefits to education and to national security in the years ahead. There is a compelling national need for Federal action now to help meet emergency needs in American education.

This bill fulfills most of the objectives I outlined in my message to Congress last January. As I told you and your colleagues, I am in general sympathy with the provision for a loan fund which has been added. I do suggest, however, that the addition of this provision should lessen the need for scholarships. I hope, as the bill progresses, that adjustments will be made to reduce the number of scholarships. The Committee bill, while adding the loan fund, also increases the scholarships from the 10,000 recommended by the Administration to a figure somewhere between 18,000 and 23,000 a year. I also hope that the payment of scholarship stipends will not only be restricted to those students who show outstanding ability, but will also be paid only to the extent that such students need financial help in order to get a college education.

The passage of a sound educational bill is a top-priority objective for this session of Congress and I heartily support your efforts to achieve this objective. If the United States is to maintain its position of leadership and if we are further to enhance the quality of our society, we must see to it that today's young people are prepared to contribute the maximum to our future progress and strength and that we achieve the highest possible excellence in our education.

With warm regards to you and your associates, I am

Yours sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Representative Stuyvesant Wainwright's letter, dated July 2, was released with the President's reply. The Pres-

ident's message to Congress on education appears as Item 24, above.

163 ¶ Address to the Members of the Canadian Houses of Parliament. July 9, 1958

Mr. Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House, Mr. Prime Minister, Members of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, distinguished guests and friends:

As I begin, may I be permitted to speak a few words in my halting French to my French friends of Canada? The Prime Minister did this with great courage. I assure you I do it in abject fear.

Ici, au Canada, vous avez démontré que les rapports entre les peuples libres ne sont pas affaiblis par des différences de langue et de façon de parler. Il doit en être ainsi pour toutes les nations du monde libre. Le fait que nous nous exprimons en des langues et des accents différents ne doit pas affaiblir notre lutte pour une paix juste et durable. Une tradition très grande et très riche s'est établie dans tout le Canada au service de cette tâche si noble. La consécration de votre pays dans ce but a été solide et constante. Vous avez donné un exemple à tous les hommes libres.¹

Mr. Prime Minister, I want you to know of my deep personal appreciation of the warmth of the welcome you have extended to me, and of the generosity of the remarks that you have just delivered concerning me. Along that same line, I should like to express my very great appreciation of the warmth of the welcome that Mrs. Eisenhower and I have experienced throughout the city, along its streets and in every meeting in which we have a part. We are truly grateful. This is my fourth visit to your beautiful capital.

I recall well when your gracious Queen came to Washington from Ottawa we spoke together of the beauty of this city and of the greatness of Canada.

It is good to return—to see old friends and to make new ones.

¹ The following translation appears in the White House release of this address:

Here, in Canada, you have demonstrated that differences in speech and manners of expression need not impair communications among a free people. So it must be among all nations of the free world. Though we may speak in different tongues and accents, that fact does not weaken our determination to work for a just and lasting peace. All of Canada has a great and rich tradition in the service of this high purpose. Her dedication to it has been staunch and persevering. Her example encourages free men everywhere.

I came here first in 1946 to congratulate the Canadian people on the brilliant role played by the Canadian forces that you placed under my command in the World War which had then recently ended in victory.

My next visit was made as Commander of NATO Forces in Europe. In 1953 I returned as President and talked in this House of some aspects of the relationship between our two countries.

I then spoke of the St. Lawrence Seaway in prospective terms. Today it is near completion and next year it will be open. This is truly a great joint accomplishment. It will open up important regions of both Canada and the United States to ocean traffic. It will ever stand as a monument to what can be achieved by the common effort of two sovereign nations.

On that same occasion I spoke of the need to devise ways to protect our North America from any surprise attack. Since then we have made great strides. The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line has been built and placed in operation. In the process of its construction I am sure much has been learned which will contribute to the more rapid development of the northern reaches of Canada and of our new state, Alaska.

Last month an agreement was concluded between our two Governments to establish a combined air defense headquarters for this continent. We have also—both of us—striven, as we will continue to strive, for the Soviet Union's agreement to a system of inspection to protect against surprise attack through the Arctic. Recent Soviet communications have strengthened the hope that they will come to see that by such a system any basis for their professed fears of an attack across the Pole will be removed. For Canada and for the United States such a system in operation would add measurably to our security against a sudden attack. Possibly it might also pave the way for still further measures of arms control and permit some reduction of the burden and danger of modern armaments.

Both of these developments, the Seaway—a broadened, deepened road for peaceful commerce—and the strengthening of our common defense of this continent strikingly illustrate two things.

The first is that change is the law of life and of relations between nations. When two great peoples such as ours, energetic and optimistic, live side by side in all the diversity that freedom offers, change is rapid and brings in its wake problems, sometimes frictions.

The second lesson that I see in these common achievements in diverse

fields is that by mutual respect, understanding and with good will we can find acceptable solutions to any problems which exist or may arise between us.

It is important to remember this. Such differences as are from time to time expressed never affect the similarity of purpose which binds our two countries together.

Of course, each of us possesses a distinctive national character and history. You won your independence by evolution, the United States by revolution.

Our forms of government—though both cast in the democratic pattern—are greatly different. Indeed, sometimes it appears that many of our misunderstandings spring from an imperfect knowledge on the part of both of us of the dissimilarities in our forms of government.

And yet, despite these dissimilarities in form, our two governments are developing, and are increasingly using effective ways to consult and act together. This we do to meet the problems that confront us in our relations with each other, and in the relations of both with all other nations of the world.

We share the basic belief that only under free institutions, with government the servant and not the master, can the individual secure his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We are both determined to frame and follow policies which safeguard the lives and homes of our people, their peace of mind, their material well being and, above all things, their ideals. True to these ideals, both of our countries, for example, are determined that the great decisions of peace and war will remain always under civilian control.

Moreover, we both recognize a design of aggressive Communist imperialism which threatens every free nation. Both of us face a military threat and political attack. Our system of free enterprise is challenged throughout the world by a state-directed, state-controlled economic system. Indeed, my friends, this could well be the area in which the competition will be most bitter and most decisive between the free world and Communist imperialism. We must never allow ourselves to become so preoccupied with any differences between our two nations that we lose sight of the transcendent importance of free world cooperation in the winning of the global struggle.

Now, acting in accordance with our common dedication, the two

of us, with others, have drawn together in collective security arrangements. The most notable of these is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in which both Canada and the United States are equal partners. We are both determined to maintain what George Washington described as "a respectable military posture." We are equally determined to maintain our institutions in good repair and to insure that our own economies function well.

Thus we seek not only to meet the expanding needs of our people but also to set an example of free men's accomplishments which will encourage and attract those less fortunate. And finally we are agreed that we shall never cease striving for a just and lasting peace to be achieved by negotiation with those who challenge us. We overlook no opportunity to settle the issues which divide the world and under safeguarded conditions to reduce the burden of armaments.

Now, against this background of similarity in basic factors and policy, let me now point to some of the matters which it seems to me are troublesome between us. Among some examples are the surplus wheat disposal policies of the United States, the imbalance in our mutual trade, certain aspects of United States private investment in Canada, and Canadian fears of a trend in the United States away from forward-looking policies in the field of trade.

I am sure you agree that we should talk frankly to each other. Frankness, in good spirit, is a measure of friendship. It should be the practice, I believe, on both sides so to speak, when either feels that important interests are adversely affected by actions contemplated or taken by the other. Happily, these instances are rare. Now in mentioning today specific problems on which we do not see eye to eye, I am doing so as an American, expressing an American viewpoint. I can assure you that your Prime Minister, in discussing these problems with my associates and me, most loyally and eloquently, I might add, expresses the viewpoint of Canada.

It is my conviction, which I believe he fully concurs in, that for all our present problems and all our future ones, we will find acceptable solutions. It will take understanding, common sense and a willingness to give and take on both our parts. These qualities we have always found in our dealings with Canada. I hope that you have not found them lacking in us.

First then, in some detail, I would like to comment briefly on our surplus wheat disposal policies. I think that no one can quarrel with our purpose though some of our methods may seem unorthodox by traditional standards. Simply stated, our wheat disposal program has three aspects.

In times of local famine or disaster we give wheat away. We have also bartered it for strategic materials. Finally, we sell wheat for local currency to countries which cannot afford to purchase it commercially. In these cases our policy is to lend back to the Government in question most of the proceeds for local economic development. Our intent is not to damage normal commercial markets and in this I think we have been generally successful.

I know that in the past there was criticism of certain aspects of these programs and particularly of our barter arrangements. I believe that the basis of these objections has been largely removed. Increasingly close consultation between officials of our two governments has ironed out many misunderstandings respecting our surplus disposals. Your Government knows in detail what we plan. I assure you that it is our desire and intention to keep the doors of consultation always and fully open. There must never be a final word between friends.

In several respects, despite inconvenience and even occasional damage in the past, Canada stands to benefit from our moving some surplus agricultural commodities into consumption overseas. First and most evident of all, many hungry people around the world have had food which they otherwise would not have had. Secondly, had these products remained in dead storage they would have had a depressing influence on the world market and on world prices. Finally, the funds which we have been enabled to make available to recipient countries should in the long run help to raise standards of living, which in turn will create enlarged markets for all of us.

I come next to the question of the imbalance of trade between our two countries. You buy more from the United States than you sell to us. This fact is of concern to many thoughtful Canadians. There are a few basic points which should be noted in this connection.

First of all, the United States and Canada are not state traders. All the products of industry manufactured in the United States and sold to customers abroad are sold through the enterprise of the private seller.

These articles come to you here in Canada only because of the desire of the individual Canadian consumer to buy a particular piece of merchandise. The United States Government does not place goods in Canada as part of a state-directed program.

This aspect of our trade with each other is the natural consequence of two private enterprise economies working side by side and trading with each other.

Then, we should also remember that the free world represents a multi-lateral trading community. To try to balance our books once a month or once a year with every nation with which we trade would stifle rather than expand trade. I assume that Canada is as interested as we are in the expansion of world trade rather than in its artificial re-direction. Both our peoples want to buy and sell in a climate of economic vigor and expansion. An imbalance in trade with one country, in such a climate, is usually balanced or largely offset by the state of the accounts with other trading nations.

This is the case with Canadian trade. Your export deficit to the United States is offset by export surpluses to other countries and by the flow of investments to Canada. The promotion of healthy multilateral trade, as opposed to artificial bilateral balancing, is an important objective of the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which both Canada and the United States belong.

For a moment I want to address myself as well to the other side of the trade equation, namely your exports to the United States. Here you can rightly say that, through quotas and tariffs, our governmental policies can either expand or restrict your opportunities to sell to us. The same is of course true of actions taken by your government which can affect the volume of our exports to Canada.

Neither of our countries is a "free trader" in the classical economic sense. Each of us feels a responsibility to provide some protection to particular sectors of our economies which may be in distress or are for other reasons deserving of governmental assistance. We have taken some actions of this sort. So has Canada.

Oil imports into our country contribute a case in point. We believe that to insure adequate supplies of oil in an emergency, it is necessary that exploration to develop oil reserves be carried forward with vigor. This means a healthy oil industry to the continent. A healthy domestic oil producing industry is vital to our national security, and we recognize

that our security and yours are inseparable. We have been keenly sensitive to that fact in considering the nature of the voluntary restrictions on oil imports that have been put into effect by oil companies in the United States, and have minimized their impact on your economy.

Our restrictive action with respect to oil is not in any sense reflective of a change in the fundamental trade policy of the United States. Such actions must be viewed in perspective.

For example, since the so-called "escape clause" was incorporated in our trade agreements legislation in 1951, there have come from industry in the United States a number of requests for the imposition of quotas or higher tariffs. In about a dozen cases Presidential approval for some relief has been granted. In only one of these cases was Canada directly affected as an exporter. We have always conscientiously sought to take account of your interests as well as our own in seeking the best remedy to these intricate problems. I believe that a study of the record will bear out the truth of this statement.

Next, the flow of investment funds from the United States into Canada has led to expressions of concern on your part. These funds have been attracted to your country by the business opportunities Canada has offered. Though they may raise questions in specific cases respecting control of an industry by American citizens, these industries are, of course, subject to Canadian law. Moreover, these investments have helped you to develop your resources and to expand your industrial plant at a far faster rate than could have been possible had you relied wholly on your own savings. They have thereby helped to provide employment, tax revenues and other direct benefits. These funds have also helped Canada to finance with ease its recent surplus of imports from the United States, a fact that is testified to by the premium of the Canadian dollar over the United States dollar.

I am confident that if there are some defects in this investment process, ways will be found to correct them, because this is the interest of both our countries.

One final word on the foreign trade policy of the United States. In 1934 the United States took an historic decision to embark on a positive policy of fostering trade with the launching of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. This policy we continue to support and to prac-

tice. The Government of the United States, after a public searching of soul at times of renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, has consistently reaffirmed this policy. Have no fear that the United States will abandon a policy so well established. The problems I have been discussing concern our economic lives. Our points of economic contact are varied and numerous, as they of necessity must be under our chosen system of private enterprise.

Our governments have a responsibility to help compose difficulties, but we must not forget that thousands of individual citizens of Canada and the United States must themselves find in their diversified activities the answers to many of these problems.

Finally, there is no cause to be surprised or disturbed to discover that occasionally differences arise between us. The distinguishing character of the peoples of the free world lies in the fact that differences between them can develop, can be expressed and then amicably resolved.

We in the United States have no more desire than you have to seek in our relations with others the silent, sullen unity that elsewhere has been purchased or imposed. The hallmark of freedom is the right to differ as well as the right to agree.

I have spoken to you in the knowledge that through you I address a nation strong in the tradition of freedom and vigilant in its defense. You and we are alike convinced, by our history, by our religious faith and our common heritage of freedom, that economic well-being and political liberty both depend upon the efforts of individuals and on their willingness to accept the responsibilities of freedom. Today, I assure you once more of the pride and of the gratification that we of the United States feel in our long and friendly association with you, our sturdy Northern neighbor.

We stand together at a pivotal point in history. All that we Canadians and Americans, and those who went before us, have built, all that we believe in, is challenged as it has never been challenged before. The new horizons of competition range from the polar areas, and extend to the infinity of outer space.

It is for us—all of us—to bring to the challenge a response worthy of ourselves and our two nations.

As we do, we shall know the satisfaction of having built, in friendship, a safer and ampler home here on the earth for this generation and those that shall come after us.

I thank you for your kind attention.

NOTE: The President spoke in the House of Commons Chamber in Ottawa at 10:13 a. m. His opening words referred to the Honorable Mark Drouin, Speaker

of the Senate, the Honorable Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

164 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and President Frondizi of Argentina.

July 12, 1958

[Released July 12, 1958. Dated July 1, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

I was glad to receive from Ambassador Barros Hurtado your letter of June fourth, which I have read with great interest. I was particularly gratified, Mr. President, to note the firm desire and determination of your Government to cooperate in furthering the development of our mutual relations. I assure you that my Government reciprocates this desire and determination in every way.

Your Excellency's reference to economic problems is pertinent indeed, and I readily recognize and share the deep and common concern which arises from economic maladjustments and difficulties. The necessity for each nation in this hemisphere to realize more rapid economic growth goes without saying. The desirability of joint consultation and discussions on economic factors and problems which are of mutual concern and impact is equally clear.

I believe that in the present world situation it is more essential than ever for us to reaffirm the Pan-American tradition of cooperation and consultation. In the months to come there will be, I am sure, ample opportunities for an exchange of views among all the American Republics to this end. I am therefore highly gratified to receive Your Excellency's valued support for the concept of joint discussions. I assure you that my Government will always stand ready to discuss with the other American Republics any problems of mutual concern whether in the economic or other fields.

With the sincere hope for an increasingly warm and fruitful relationship between our two peoples and Governments, I extend to you, Mr.

President, the assurances of my highest consideration and my personal best wishes for your health and well-being.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Arturo Frondizi's letter of June 4 follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to avail myself of the occasion of the presentation of credentials by Dr. Cesar Barros Hurtado as Ambassador to your Government to transmit, through him to you, Mr. President, a friendly personal message and a sincere expression of my Government's earnest desire for cooperation toward achieving the fullest possible development of our relations. In his dual capacity as Envoy Plenipotentiary and friend, Dr. Barros Hurtado will, I am certain, faithfully and completely interpret that firm desire.

Legal order having been restored, the Argentine Government that was inaugurated on May first now proposes to apply its best efforts toward national development in all fields.

The great benefit that can be derived from this development by all those cooperating therein is of genuine importance. My Government would take a favorable view of such cooperation, which is ensured by the present level of development of the resources and wealth of my

country and by the full effectiveness of all legal guarantees.

Many of the ills that afflict our world today have their origin in economic dislocations and maladjustments. And, in the case of Argentina, as well as the other Latin American nations, as I had the opportunity to state in the addresses I made recently during my visit to some of those countries as President-elect of Argentina, not a few of those ills stem from international factors.

In these circumstances, and without prejudice to any possible action of its own, the Argentine Government would be happy to support any initiative to re-examine and revise those economic policies, systems, or factors which affect the present state of affairs on the international level, or which hinder or delay the national unity of the American countries.

Feeling certain that I have given expression to our mutual desires and aims, I avail myself of this auspicious occasion to convey to you, Mr. President, the expression of my highest consideration and of my best wishes for your personal happiness.

FRONDIZI

165 ¶ Letter to Premier Khrushchev Concerning His Proposal for an Increase in Trade With the Soviet Union. *July 14, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have read with interest your letter of June 2, 1958, proposing a considerable increase in U. S.-Soviet trade. As I made clear at the Geneva Conference of Heads of Government in 1955 and more recently in my letter of January 12, 1958 to Premier Bulganin, the United States favors the expansion of peaceful trade with the Soviet Union. Expanded trade

between our countries could, under certain conditions, be of mutual benefit and serve to improve our relations in general. This would especially be true if it were accompanied by broad contacts between our peoples and a fuller exchange of information and ideas aimed at promoting mutual understanding as a basis for lasting peace.

Americans believe that the economic welfare of each contributes to the economic welfare of all. Therefore they cannot but welcome the emphasis you place in your letter on striving to expand the supply of consumers goods and housing available to the Soviet people. Our people have done a great deal in recent years to promote higher standards of living through expanded trade with many countries. They would like to trade with the Soviet Union as well, for the same purpose.

As you know, United States export and import trade is carried on by individual firms and not under governmental auspices. There is no need, therefore, to formalize relations between United States firms and Soviet trade organizations. Soviet trade organizations are free right now, without any need for special action by the United States Government, to develop a larger volume of trade with firms in this country. They may not be taking advantage of all available possibilities. In recent years, United States firms have bought far more from Soviet trade organizations than the latter have purchased from the United States. Furthermore, many of the more important Soviet trade items mentioned in your letter are accorded duty-free entry into the United States. Thus, the situation favors the expansion of Soviet purchases in this country. While the extension of long-term credits for Soviet purchases in the United States would raise complex legal and political questions, the normal commercial credit terms presently available to Soviet trade organizations permit the further expansion of trade between our two countries.

I am asking the Department of State to examine the specific proposals contained in your letter and to communicate further with your government.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of June 2 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 200). The Pres-

ident's letter of January 12 appears as Item 7 above.

166 ¶ Remarks on Presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Lewis L. Strauss, and Accompanying Citation. July 14, 1958

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Lewis, we have met here this morning to mark the passing of a distinguished public servant from one office into another. It would be completely impossible for me to express the appreciation that I feel—and I am sure the country feels—of the work that you have done over these past years.

I believe you have been a world leader in the preparation of America for all eventualities that may arise. At the same time, you have not forgotten that the nuclear science can be mankind's greatest boon. If the political thinking of our governments will allow us to proceed in that way, I think you have marked very definitely the channels, the directions, that all of us should follow.

So, this is a little ceremony, as I say, to mark the dropping of that kind of work and then to take over—as my Special Assistant—more emphatically and more specifically this work of promoting the atom as a peaceful agency for the world. I am going to ask, first, Governor Adams to read the Citation that has been prepared.

[Governor Adams read the following]

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF

THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

TO

LEWIS L. STRAUSS

To LEWIS L. STRAUSS for exceptionally meritorious service in the interests of the security of the United States

During a crucial period, he has provided leadership, resourcefulness, judgment and courage equal to the immense demands and promise of the atomic age.

His direct contribution to the security of the United States and other free world nations has been outstanding. He was an effective supporter of the development of thermonuclear technology at a time when a less

determined and imaginative course might have resulted in severe damage to our security and that of the free world. He initiated a long-range detection system for atomic explosions which adds both to our safety and to our hopes for successful disarmament negotiations.

Equally significant has been his work in helping build the long-term security that comes of devoting the Atom to works of peace. Under his guidance, peaceful use of atomic energy for power, research, healing, agriculture, and production has made remarkable progress. He has played a great part in bringing to reality the International Scientific Conference on Peaceful Uses, and the Atoms for Peace program, now being put into effect through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Through his wisdom and foresight, his country enjoys greater security today and greater hopes for genuine peace in the years ahead. In recognition of his distinguished service, I take pleasure in awarding the Medal of Freedom to Lewis L. Strauss.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President presented the Medal of Freedom to Mr. Strauss at a ceremony in the Conference Room at the White House at 11:45 a. m. Mr. Strauss served as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from July 2, 1953, to June 30, 1958. His response follows:

Mr. President, I am deeply grateful for this honor. I am grateful that so many of my friends have come here this morning to see me receive it. But particularly I want to say how much I appreciate the

opportunity that I have had to serve under you in this connection and to testify to the inspiration which I have derived from service near your desk.

To be the recipient of this Medal and of the flood of letters and messages of goodwill that I have received has changed one concept of my attitude towards government service. It is not—I repeat not—a thankless task.

Thank you.

167 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Archbishop Michael. July 14, 1958

THE SUDDEN and tragic passing of Archbishop Michael of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America is a great loss, not only to the members of his Church but to all Americans. As a spiritual leader, Archbishop Michael was a great force for good. His voice was always raised in the struggle to preserve the peace and to win understanding of peoples through the brotherhood of man.

Personally, I have lost a good friend and the world has lost a dedicated and devoted servant of Almighty God.

168 ¶ Remarks to the American Field Service Students. *July 15, 1958*

WELL, it is certainly a great privilege to be with this group for a few moments.

The first time I met with visitors to our country, brought here under the auspices of the American Field Service, was in 1948. I recall I met them on the steps of Columbia University where I was then President. I think there were about 30 or 40.

Last year there were something over 700 of you here. I recall that then I expressed the hope that you would become to the number of something over ten thousand. Now I hear you have gone beyond one thousand, and that next year 1170 are assigned to come to this country and stay for the year.

This is the kind of progress that warms my heart. I believe as you young people come here—as you can live in the homes of Americans across this land and go with them to their schools—you are taking back to your countries a better understanding of yourselves, of this country, and of your own country than you ever before had.

This is part of what I like to call people-to-people campaigns to wage the peace, because it is in the constant mingling with others that we learn that others have ideals that are just as high, standards just as excellent as those standards and those ideals of our own.

This country wants, above all other things, a just peace. We believe in the rights of small peoples. We believe in the principle that governments are properly established only when it is with the consent of the governed. And these principles, we think, are as wide as the human race. We believe that people feel them definitely in their hearts even though they have not always been taught these ideals and these principles in their schools and in their homes.

If we do believe those things, then your country has just as great concern for the freedom of mine as this country has for you—for each of you. So we are bound together by a great common respect for values that many of us in many countries have proved time and again are valued by men even above life itself.

This is the kind of thing—this kind of relationship, this kinship among us—that is strengthened by your coming here.

Your President has just told me that at the same time you are coming here, something on the order of 800 young Americans are sent abroad to the same countries and at the same time that you people are here. This kind of exchange, as it grows and grows, will have a better and better effect on advancing the peace of the world, of giving greater promise to each of us, young and old, to live fuller and better lives, free of the burdens of armaments, free from the fears of attack, living together in the confidence that humans can trust and believe in other humans.

As you come here and go home, I believe you are advancing these beliefs, these purposes, this hope for the world.

So to each of you I say welcome to this country—although I realize that is a little late after you have been here a year. But at the same time, I say to you, Godspeed as you go back to your own country. Good luck—long life and happiness to each of you—and may you always be true to the spirit of inquiry after truth that you have shown in coming here to this country to see what it is or what it believes and what it hopes for.

So I say Goodbye with a heart full of best wishes to every single one of you.

Goodbye and Good Luck.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

169 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Proposing the Establishment of a Joint Commission on the Civilian Employee Compensation Policy of the Federal Government. July 15, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

The compensation of its employees by the Federal Government is of major concern to the taxpayers of the United States, the Government itself and, of course, its employees. A salary system should be compatible with sound business practice, justifiable in cost, and should insure equitable pay relationships among all employees. There is increasing evidence that the pay policy of the Federal Government falls short of these criteria.

During recent years it has become more and more difficult for the

Federal Government to recruit and retain competent employees because its salary scales often have not remained competitive with those of non-federal employment. The recent debates in the Congress on the Postal and Classified Pay Bills have emphasized the problems inherent in a system which depends exclusively on the legislative process for the periodic adjustment of salary schedules. A number of Members of the Congress have expressed a desire for a better way of adjusting the pay of Government employees.

It has been more than 30 years since a comprehensive review has been made of the manner in which the Federal Government compensates its employees. During this period the size of the Government and the complexity of its activities have increased enormously. As new activities have been added, new pay systems have been created.

It is estimated that there are now at least 77 different pay plans in the Executive Branch. Nearly a million employees under the Classification Act and another one-half million under the Postal Service have their pay fixed and adjusted by statute. Another large group, the 770,000 blue collar employees, have their wages adjusted from time to time by the heads of employing agencies in accordance with prevailing rates. Pay rates under some of the remaining plans are set by statute and others are fixed by agency heads. Moreover, when an agency head fixes such rates he operates under statutory restrictions which vary from one system to another. It has been found that there are more than 300 different statutes bearing on the pay of Federal employees.

Over the past ten years adjustments in the salaries of most white collar workers have been made on the average of once every two and one-half years. Blue collar workers, on the other hand, have averaged one adjustment annually. The total percentage of increase thus realized by blue collar workers is considerably in excess of that realized by white collar workers whose pay is fixed by statute. As a result, supervisors in some establishments, because their pay is fixed by statute, are receiving less money than their blue collar subordinates. This is but one example of the many inconsistencies among the many systems.

The inadequacy of Federal pay rates, at least for certain levels and kinds of work, has led the Government to improvise with special pay provisions for certain groups such as Public Law 313 rates for scientists and technical personnel, and Section 803 of the Classification Act which authorizes higher rates for hard-to-recruit categories. The effects of

such patch work should be investigated. Particularly should it be ascertained what such patch work does to the basic principle of equal pay for equal work.

The fact of the matter is, the Federal Government has no comprehensive, uniform pay policy. Some systems base salary rates on the degrees of difficulty and responsibility of the job, but recognize no difference between individuals with minimum qualifications and those of above average ability. Others, such as the Foreign Service and Veterans' Administration Medical and Surgical Service set salaries on the basis of the personal qualifications of the individual.

For those positions where salary is established by statute there are no clear-cut criteria for determining when pay adjustments are necessary or the amount of adjustment to be made.

The periods between pay adjustments vary from annually for employees whose wages are fixed by wage boards to an average of every 20 years for Members of Congress, Federal Judges, and members of the President's Cabinet. The rigidity in the pay of top government officials has had the effect of depressing the salaries of career employees in the upper grades and has resulted in a gradual but progressive distortion of what were originally sound salary structures.

In summary, periodic revisions of the Classification Act salary schedule, the granting of numerous exemptions, and the development of new categories of employees have all resulted in a variety of pay systems, a lack of sound relationships among the salaries of various groups, and a failure to provide equitable treatment for all Federal employees. The piecemeal approach to this problem has put an excessive demand on the time of the Congress and has subjected it to a variety of pressures. The lack of coordination among the various pay systems has resulted in inequities and has adversely affected the government's ability to recruit and retain all of the qualified people needed to conduct the Nation's business in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

In recent years a number of groups have studied the pay problems of various segments of the Government. These groups include the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries, the Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation (Cordiner Committee), and the Committee on Scientists and Engineers. The most recent study was made by the Interdepartmental Committee on Civilian Compensation and Pay Systems within the Executive Branch. Copies of

this last report will be made available to the Congress shortly.

The reports of these studies have each made some sound recommendations for correcting certain of the deficiencies of the Federal pay systems—but few have been adopted. None dealt with the compensation policy of the Federal Government as a whole. What is needed is a comprehensive, all-inclusive study of the pay systems of all three Branches so that the interrelationships of the various systems can be explored and recommendations made to achieve a high degree of coordination among them. I am convinced that the formulation of a sound, comprehensive Federal compensation policy can be accomplished only through joint Legislative-Executive action based upon an over-all study of this kind.

Therefore, I propose:

I. That there be established a Joint-Commission on the Civilian Employee Compensation Policy of the Federal Government, the Commission to be composed of fifteen members:

One, the Chairman, to be appointed by the President,

Three, members of the Executive Branch, to be appointed by the President,

Four, members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate,

Four, members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and

Three, representing the Public, to be appointed by the President.

II. That appropriations be made sufficient to enable the Commission to employ an Executive Director and necessary staff and to engage the services of experts from outside the Federal Government. The Commission should be authorized to draw upon the facilities and personnel of any of the agencies of the Government.

III. That the Commission be directed to study all compensation systems in all three branches of the Federal Government and determine upon a compensation policy which will provide equitable treatment for all, and which will contribute to the Government's ability to recruit and retain an adequate work force of qualified individuals.

A. In discharging this duty:

1. The Commission should, in addition to considering past studies, conduct any other studies necessary to provide itself with relevant and current information regarding salary structures within the Federal Government.

2. The Commission, because the military pay system is newly and entirely revised, should consider it only to the extent of its relationship to other compensation systems.

3. The Commission should recognize that the Foreign Service pay system is unique and is designed to fulfill a need not elsewhere encountered in the Government and that therefore it must remain a separate system.

B. The Commission should make recommendations, among other things, as to:

1. The criteria to be followed in creating a sound basic compensation structure, including the criteria for determining the proper number of grade levels, within grade salary ranges and between grade differentials.

2. The criteria to be followed in determining the actual salaries to be paid under the basic compensation structure.

3. The methods to be employed in making subsequent salary adjustments without impairing the basic compensation structure.

4. The criteria to be followed in determining whether, in a particular case, a special pay system is needed.

5. The criteria to be followed in establishing sound relationships between career employees pay systems, between the compensation of career employees and that of elected and appointed officials, and between salaries paid in all three branches of the Government; also, the methods to be employed to insure the maintenance of these sound relationships when salary adjustments subsequently are made.

6. The feasibility and advisability of increased administrative authority to fix and adjust salaries, and the means of exercising such authority.

IV. That the Commission be directed to complete its work and submit a report to the President and the Congress on or before January 1, 1960.

I urge the enactment of legislation during the current session of the Congress to carry out these proposals.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: A bill (H. R. 13440) to carry out the purposes of the President's message was introduced on July 17, 1958, and was referred to committee.

170 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing the Construction of Two Superliners. *July 15, 1958*

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 11451, "An Act to authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to the steamship *United States*, and a superliner passenger vessel for operation in the Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes."

To build and finance these two luxury liners, the bill authorizes appropriations of 90 to 100 million dollars more than would be required if these two vessels were constructed under existing law and practice. Most of these increased appropriations—which will be advanced as loans—would be the result of the provision of the bill directing that the mortgage financing be provided by the Federal Government—a reversal of this Administration's policy of requiring private financing for such mortgages.

It is for this reason that my approval of H.R. 11451 is with some misgivings. These additional appropriations are entirely unnecessary because it appears that Government-guaranteed private financing could be provided on terms just about as favorable as those specified in the bill, particularly in view of my approval today of H.R. 12739, which will insure that any guaranteed loan will immediately be paid by the Government upon a default, thus enabling shipowners, I am informed, to secure interest rates approaching those of long term Government bonds.

When an appropriation to implement the bill is requested, it will be my strong recommendation that Government financing be denied if the Secretary of Commerce finds that Government-guaranteed private financing on reasonable terms is available. Moreover I urge that the initial appropriation to carry out the bill be postponed until fiscal year 1960.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 11451 is Public Law 85-521 (72 Stat. 359); H. R. 12739 is Public Law 85-520 (72 Stat. 358).

171 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Lebanese Government's Appeal for United States
Forces. *July 15, 1958*

YESTERDAY MORNING, I received from President Chamoun of Lebanon an urgent plea that some United States forces be stationed in Lebanon to help maintain security and to evidence the concern of the United States for the integrity and independence of Lebanon. President Chamoun's appeal was made with the concurrence of all of the members of the Lebanese Cabinet.

President Chamoun made clear that he considered an immediate United States response imperative if Lebanon's independence, already menaced from without, were to be preserved in the face of the grave developments which occurred yesterday in Baghdad whereby the lawful government was violently overthrown and many of its members martyred.

In response to this appeal from the government of Lebanon, the United States has dispatched a contingent of United States forces to Lebanon to protect American lives and by their presence there to encourage the Lebanese government in defense of Lebanese sovereignty and integrity. These forces have not been sent as any act of war. They will demonstrate the concern of the United States for the independence and integrity of Lebanon, which we deem vital to the national interest and world peace. Our concern will also be shown by economic assistance. We shall act in accordance with these legitimate concerns.

The United States, this morning, will report its action to an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council. As the United Nations charter recognizes, there is an inherent right of collective self-defense. In conformity with the spirit of the charter, the United States is reporting the measures taken by it to the Security Council of the United Nations, making clear that these measures will be terminated as soon as the Security Council has itself taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

The United States believes that the United Nations can and should take measures which are adequate to preserve the independence and integrity of Lebanon. It is apparent, however, that in the face of the tragic and shocking events that are occurring nearby, more will be re-

quired than the team of United Nations observers now in Lebanon. Therefore, the United States will support in the United Nations measures which seem to be adequate to meet the new situation and which will enable the United States forces promptly to be withdrawn.

Lebanon is a small peace-loving state with which the United States has traditionally had the most friendly relations. There are in Lebanon about 2500 Americans and we cannot, consistently with our historic relations and with the principles of the United Nations, stand idly by when Lebanon appeals itself for evidence of our concern and when Lebanon may not be able to preserve internal order and to defend itself against indirect aggression.

172 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on the Sending of United States Forces to Lebanon. July 15, 1958

To the Congress of the United States:

On July 14, 1958, I received an urgent request from the President of the Republic of Lebanon that some United States Forces be stationed in Lebanon. President Chamoun stated that without an immediate showing of United States support, the government of Lebanon would be unable to survive. This request by President Chamoun was made with the concurrence of all the members of the Lebanese cabinet. I have replied that we would do this and a contingent of United States Marines has now arrived in Lebanon. This initial dispatch of troops will be augmented as required. U. S. forces will be withdrawn as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Simultaneously, I requested that an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council be held on July 15, 1958. At that meeting, the Permanent Representative of the United States reported to the Council the action which this Government has taken. He also expressed the hope that the United Nations could soon take further effective measures to meet more fully the situation in Lebanon. We will continue to support the United Nations to this end.

United States forces are being sent to Lebanon to protect American lives and by their presence to assist the Government of Lebanon in the

preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence, which have been deemed vital to United States national interests and world peace.

About two months ago a violent insurrection broke out in Lebanon, particularly along the border with Syria which, with Egypt, forms the United Arab Republic. This revolt was encouraged and strongly backed by the official Cairo, Damascus, and Soviet radios which broadcast to Lebanon in the Arabic language. The insurrection was further supported by sizable amounts of arms, ammunition and money and by personnel infiltrated from Syria to fight against the lawful authorities. The avowed purpose of these activities was to overthrow the legally constituted government of Lebanon and to install by violence a government which would subordinate the independence of Lebanon to the policies of the United Arab Republic.

{ Lebanon referred this situation to the United Nations Security Council. In view of the international implications of what was occurring in Lebanon, the Security Council on June 11, 1958 decided to send observers into Lebanon for the purpose of insuring that further outside assistance to the insurrection would cease. The Secretary General of the United Nations subsequently undertook a mission to the area to reinforce the work of the observers.

It was our belief that the efforts of the Secretary General and of the United Nations observers were helpful in reducing further aid in terms of personnel and military equipment from across the frontiers of Lebanon. There was a basis for hope that the situation might be moving toward a peaceful solution, consonant with the continuing integrity of Lebanon, and that the aspect of indirect aggression from without was being brought under control. }

The situation was radically changed, however, on July 14, when there was a violent outbreak in Baghdad, in nearby Iraq. Elements in Iraq strongly sympathetic to the United Arab Republic seem to have murdered or driven from office individuals comprising the lawful government of that country. We do not yet know in detail to what extent they have succeeded. We do have reliable information that important Iraqi leaders have been murdered.

We share with the Government of Lebanon the view that these events in Iraq demonstrate a ruthlessness of aggressive purpose which tiny

Lebanon cannot combat without further evidence of support from other friendly nations.

After the most detailed consideration, I have concluded that, given the developments in Iraq, the measures thus far taken by the United Nations Security Council are not sufficient to preserve the independence and integrity of Lebanon. I have considered, furthermore, the question of our responsibility to protect and safeguard American citizens in Lebanon of whom there are about 2,500. Pending the taking of adequate measures by the United Nations, the United States will be acting pursuant to what the United Nations Charter recognizes is an inherent right—the right of all nations to work together and to seek help when necessary to preserve their independence. I repeat that we wish to withdraw our forces as soon as the United Nations has taken further effective steps designed to safeguard Lebanese independence.

It is clear that the events which have been occurring in Lebanon represent indirect aggression from without, and that such aggression endangers the independence and integrity of Lebanon.

It is recognized that the step now being taken may have serious consequences. I have, however, come to the considered and sober conclusion that despite the risks involved this action is required to support the principles of justice and international law upon which peace and a stable international order depend.

Our Government has acted in response to an appeal for help from a small and peaceful nation which has long had ties of closest friendship with the United States. Readiness to help a friend in need is an admirable characteristic of the American people, and I am, in this message, informing the Congress of the reasons why I believe that the United States could not in honor stand idly by in this hour of Lebanon's grave peril. As we act at the request of a friendly government to help it preserve its independence and to preserve law and order which will protect American lives, we are acting to reaffirm and strengthen principles upon which the safety and security of the United States depend.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

173 ¶ Statement by the President Following the Landing of United States Marines at Beirut.

July 15, 1958

[Recorded on tape and film and broadcast on July 15, 1958]

YESTERDAY was a day of grave developments in the Middle East. In Iraq a highly organized military blow struck down the duly constituted government and attempted to put in its place a committee of Army officers. The attack was conducted with great brutality. Many of the leading personalities were beaten to death or hanged and their bodies dragged through the streets.

At about the same time there was discovered a highly organized plot to overthrow the lawful government of Jordan.

Warned and alarmed by these developments, President Chamoun of Lebanon sent me an urgent plea that the United States station some military units in Lebanon to evidence our concern for the independence of Lebanon, that little country, which itself has for about two months been subjected to civil strife. This has been actively fomented by Soviet and Cairo broadcasts and abetted and aided by substantial amounts of arms, money and personnel infiltrated into Lebanon across the Syrian border.

President Chamoun stated that without an immediate show of United States support, the Government of Lebanon would be unable to survive against the forces which had been set loose in the area.

The plea of President Chamoun was supported by the unanimous action of the Lebanese Cabinet.

After giving this plea earnest thought and after taking advice from leaders of both the Executive and Congressional branches of the government, I decided to comply with the plea of the Government of Lebanon. A few hours ago a battalion of United States Marines landed and took up stations in and about the city of Beirut.

The mission of these forces is to protect American lives—there are about 2500 Americans in Lebanon—and by their presence to assist the Government of Lebanon to preserve its territorial integrity and political independence.

The United States does not, of course, intend to replace the United Nations which has a primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security. We reacted as we did within a matter of hours be-

cause the situation was such that only prompt action would suffice. We have, however, with equal promptness moved in the United Nations. This morning there was held at our request an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council. At this meeting we reported the action which we had taken. We stated the reasons therefor. We expressed the hope that the United Nations would itself take measures which would be adequate to preserve the independence of Lebanon and permit of the early withdrawal of the United States forces.

I should like now to take a few minutes to explain the situation in Lebanon.

Lebanon is a small country, a little less than the size of Connecticut, with a population of about one and one half million. It has always had close and friendly relations with the United States. Many of you no doubt have heard of the American University at Beirut which has a distinguished record. Lebanon has been a prosperous, peaceful country, thriving on trade largely with the West. A little over a year ago there were general elections, held in an atmosphere of total calm, which resulted in the establishment, by an overwhelming popular vote, of the present Parliament for a period of four years. The term of the President, however, is of a different duration and would normally expire next September. The President, Mr. Chamoun, has made clear that he does not seek reelection.

When the attacks on the Government of Lebanon began to occur, it took the matter to the United Nations Security Council, pointing out that Lebanon was the victim of indirect aggression from without. As a result, the Security Council sent observers to Lebanon in the hope of thereby insuring that hostile intervention would cease. Secretary General Hammarskjold undertook a mission to the area to reinforce the work of the observers.

We believe that his efforts and those of the United Nations observers were helpful. They could not eliminate arms or ammunition or remove persons already sent into Lebanon. But we believe they did reduce such aid from across the border. It seemed, last week, that the situation was moving toward a peaceful solution which would preserve the integrity of Lebanon, and end indirect aggression from without.

Those hopes were, however, dashed by the events of yesterday in Iraq and Jordan. These events demonstrate a scope of aggressive purpose which tiny Lebanon could not combat without further evidence of

support. That is why Lebanon's request for troops from the United States was made. That is why we have responded to that request.

Some will ask, does the stationing of some United States troops in Lebanon involve any interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon? The clear answer is "no."

First of all we have acted at the urgent plea of the Government of Lebanon, a government which has been freely elected by the people only a little over a year ago. It is entitled, as are we, to join in measures of collective security for self-defense. Such action, the United Nations Charter recognizes, is an "inherent right."

In the second place what we now see in the Middle East is the same pattern of conquest with which we became familiar during the period of 1945 to 1950. This involves taking over a nation by means of indirect aggression; that is, under the cover of a fomented civil strife the purpose is to put into domestic control those whose real loyalty is to the aggressor.

It was by such means that the Communists attempted to take over Greece in 1947. That effort was thwarted by the Truman Doctrine.

It was by such means that the Communists took over Czechoslovakia in 1948.

It was by such means that the Communists took over the mainland of China in 1949.

It was by such means that the Communists attempted to take over Korea and Indo China, beginning in 1950.

You will remember at the time of the Korean war that the Soviet Government claimed that this was merely a civil war, because the only attack was by North Koreans upon South Koreans. But all the world knew that the North Koreans were armed, equipped and directed from without for the purpose of aggression.

This means of conquest was denounced by the United Nations General Assembly when it adopted in November 1950 its Resolution entitled, "Peace through Deeds." It thereby called upon every nation to refrain from "fomenting civil strife in the interest of a foreign power" and denounced such action as "the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world."

We had hoped that these threats to the peace and to the independence and integrity of small nations had come to an end. Unhappily, now they reappear. Lebanon was selected to become a victim.

Last year, the Congress of the United States joined with the President to declare that "the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East."

I believe that the presence of the United States forces now being sent to Lebanon will have a stabilizing effect which will preserve the independence and integrity of Lebanon. It will also afford an increased measure of security to the thousands of Americans who reside in Lebanon.

We know that stability and well-being cannot be achieved purely by military measures. The economy of Lebanon has been gravely strained by civil strife. Foreign trade and tourist traffic have almost come to a standstill. The United States stands ready, under its Mutual Security Program, to cooperate with the Government of Lebanon to find ways to restore its shattered economy. Thus we shall help to bring back to Lebanon a peace which is not merely the absence of fighting but the well-being of the people.

I am well aware of the fact that landing of United States troops in Lebanon could have some serious consequences. That is why this step was taken only after the most serious consideration and broad consultation. I have, however, come to the sober and clear conclusion that the action taken was essential to the welfare of the United States. It was required to support the principles of justice and international law upon which peace and a stable international order depend.

That, and that alone, is the purpose of the United States. We are not actuated by any hope of material gain or by any emotional hostility against any person or any government. Our dedication is to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to the preservation of the independence of every state. That is the basic pledge of the United Nations Charter.

Yet indirect aggression and violence are being promoted in the Near East in clear violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

There can be no peace in the world unless there is fuller dedication to the basic principles of the United Nations Charter. If ever the United States fails to support these principles the result would be to open the flood gates to direct and indirect aggression throughout the world.

In the 1930's the members of the League of Nations became indifferent to direct and indirect aggression in Europe, Asia and Africa. The result

was to strengthen and stimulate aggressive forces that made World War II inevitable.

The United States is determined that that history shall not now be repeated. We are hopeful that the action which we are taking will both preserve the independence of Lebanon and check international violations which, if they succeeded, would endanger world peace.

We hope that this result will quickly be attained and that our forces can be promptly withdrawn. We must, however, be prepared to meet the situation, whatever be the consequences. We can do so, confident that we strive for a world in which nations, be they great or be they small, can preserve their independence. We are striving for an ideal which is close to the heart of every American and for which in the past many Americans have laid down their lives.

To serve these ideals is also to serve the cause of peace, security and well-being, not only for us, but for all men everywhere.

174 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Shah of Iran, the President of Pakistan, and the President of Turkey. July 17, 1958

[Released July 17, 1958. Dated July 16, 1958]

His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

His Excellency Iskander Mirza

His Excellency Celal Bayar

Ankara

I have received with deep appreciation your message of July 15 concerning the affirmative response of the United States to the plea for assistance from the Government of Lebanon. I am profoundly gratified by your support for this action, taken in accordance with the principle of the United Nations Charter which recognizes as inherent the right of all nations to work together and to seek help when necessary to preserve their independence.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The message from the Shah of Iran, the President of Pakistan, and the President of Turkey, dated July 16, follows:

The President
The White House

We have been informed by the United States Embassy in Ankara that upon the request of President Chamoun to the effect that the Eisenhower Doctrine be applied to Lebanon, the United States, in order to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, has decided to act and accordingly units of the Sixth Fleet have landed in Beirut today.

This bold and appropriate decision of

the United States will not only ensure the protection of the independence of Lebanon and the support of its legitimate government but will at the same time strengthen the determined position of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey and also renew and increase the faith of the free world in the leadership of the United States for the defense of the free nations.

We, meeting in Ankara, wish to convey to you, Mr. President, our appreciation and gratitude for this momentous decision in which we have deep satisfaction and relief.

MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI
ISKANDER MIRZA
CELAL BAYAR

175 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Resolution Designating May 1 as Loyalty Day.

July 18, 1958

I HAVE TODAY approved House Joint Resolution Number 479, designating May 1 as Loyalty Day, and calling for its appropriate observance by the people of this Nation. I am in accord with its purposes.

The naming of May 1st as Loyalty Day conflicts, however, with the observance of that day as Child Health Day pursuant to joint resolution passed by the Congress in 1928.

I therefore urge that the Congress enact legislation amending the act of May 28, 1928, 45 Stat. 616, by substituting the first Monday in October for May 1 as Child Health Day, thus avoiding the conflict that would otherwise result from simultaneous observances for different purposes.

NOTE: As enacted, House Joint Resolution 479 is Public Law 85-529 (72 Stat. 369).

176 ¶ Message to the United States Forces in
Lebanon and the Mediterranean Area.

July 19, 1958

[Recorded on film and tape for broadcast over the Armed Forces Radio on
July 19 and July 20]

THIS IS the President.

I am talking to you from my office in the White House.

I want to speak personally to the officers and men of our forces—Marines, Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen—who are now in Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea, or in the skies over that area.

You are in Lebanon because the United States has responded to an urgent request from Lebanon, a friendly country, for help in preserving its cherished independence which has been gravely threatened. Lebanon is a free nation—properly proud of its history and its traditions. The Lebanese people—like us—want only to live in peace and in freedom. They do not want to impose their will on any other people; they do not want to conquer or enslave any other nation.

But unfortunately their hopes and aspirations to remain free are now threatened. A large part of that threat comes from outside forces which have sent men and munitions into Lebanon to help in destroying its democratic government, based upon free popular elections.

Lebanon had no recourse but to appeal for assistance. Their President, with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet, asked me to help them maintain their independence. After careful consideration and consultation with the leaders of our Congress, I decided that the appeal for help had to be honored—that unless Lebanon received help, pending necessary enlarged United Nations support which could not be immediately furnished, it would cease to exist as a free and independent country.

You are helping the Lebanese people to remain free.

You are there at their invitation—as friends—to preserve for them the same freedoms that we have here at home.

As your first elements were landing on the beaches of Lebanon, your government was taking action in the United Nations in an attempt to get increased United Nations effort to help the Lebanon Republic to protect its freedom. We have not yet succeeded in this attempt, but we will persevere.

As soon as the independence and integrity of Lebanon are secure, then you and your comrades will be withdrawn immediately from the country.

While you are in Lebanon, each of you is a personal representative of the United States—a symbol of the national aspirations for freedom for all people.

While on this duty you may be assailed by propaganda whipped up by skillful and ambitious men. There may be deliberate attempts to involve you as units—or individually—in incidents which will be greatly exaggerated by these propagandists to suit their own purposes.

Through it all, just remember you are representing the United States of America—that you are true to her ideals in helping a people to keep their freedom. We have no hostile intent toward any people anywhere in the world.

It will be a trying time for all of you. I know that.

But I also know that you are American servicemen, trained to do your duty to your country.

Right now, the performance of that duty is the greatest contribution you can make to the peace of the world—the saving of the freedom of a small and friendly country.

Through me our people here at home thank you.

God bless you all!

177 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. July 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have received your communication of July 19.

May I assure you that the establishment and maintenance of a just peace is the dominant influence in American policy. I cannot agree that the United States has acted in Lebanon in a manner calculated to disturb the peace. Rather it is motivated by the purpose of helping stop acts of violence, fomented from without, designed to destroy the genuine independence and integrity of that small nation. Such a process, if unchecked, would have grave implications for all small nations everywhere.

The manner in which you have chosen to express yourself is hardly calculated to promote the atmosphere of calm reasonableness which, you

correctly say, should replace the presently overheated atmosphere.

I am not aware of any factual basis for your extravagantly expressed fear of the danger of general war.

What has happened in regard to Lebanon is this:

On Monday, July 14, the lawful Government of Iraq was violently overthrown. On the same day a comparable plot against the Kingdom of Jordan was discovered and barely thwarted. The Government of Lebanon, which had already for some months been subjected to indirect aggression from without, appealed to the United States for instant assistance. In the light of the developments in neighboring Iraq and Jordan, it felt that nothing less than immediate help would make it possible to preserve the independence and integrity of Lebanon. The United States responded to this appeal. We knew that the plea was based upon solid facts that showed that Lebanon was gravely menaced.

Surely, it is not "aggression" thus to help a small nation maintain its independence.

You speak of "armed conflict in the Near or Middle East". There has been the bloody coup in Iraq, the plot to assassinate those who compose the Government of Jordan, and the civil strife in Lebanon fomented from without. Otherwise, I know of no "armed conflict". Unless those of aggressive disposition are far gone in folly, they would not start war because Lebanon, with a population of about 1½ million, is helped to maintain its integrity and independence. The real danger of war would come if one small nation after another were to be engulfed by expansionist and aggressive forces supported by the Soviet Union.

We do not want to see a repetition of the progressive destruction of the independence of small nations which occurred during the 1930's and which led to the Second World War. To be acquiescent in aggression, be it direct or indirect, is not the road to peace.

This does not mean that the United States is dedicated to a perpetuation of the status quo in the Arab world. The United States recognizes and sympathizes with the yearning of the Arab peoples for a greater nationalistic unity. For example, the United States promptly recognized the United Arab Republic, bringing together Egypt and Syria, as soon as it was apparent that the change was accepted by the people concerned and after the new government had undertaken to meet the normally applied international standards.

But it is one thing to change the international status quo by orderly

and peaceful processes, and another thing to change it by indirect aggression. Such processes cannot be reconciled with a peaceful world or with the ideals of the United Nations which recognizes the equal rights of nations large and small and the dignity and worth of the human person.

The action of the United States in relation to Lebanon was fully in accord with the accepted principles of international law and with the Charter of the United Nations. The Government of Lebanon was one which had been chosen by freely held, peaceful, nationwide elections only a little over a year ago. The appeal to the United States was made by the President of Lebanon with the full approval of the Cabinet. When last week the Soviet Union introduced in the United Nations Security Council a Resolution condemning our action in Lebanon, that Resolution received only one vote—that of the Soviet Union itself. I also note that efforts were made within the Security Council to provide Lebanon with increased protection from the United Nations so as to preserve its integrity and independence, thus permitting United States forces promptly to be withdrawn. There were two such proposals, each defeated by the one vetoing vote of the Soviet Union.

How does the Soviet Union reconcile its allegation that United States forces in Lebanon endanger world peace with the veto of these two proposals?

Am I to conclude, Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet Union seeks by imputing to others war motives and itself boasting of its nuclear and ballistic missile power, to divert attention from the steady erosion of the independence of small nations? Are we, as civilized peoples, to accept the increasing use of violence, murder and terrorism as instruments of international policy? If so, this constitutes the real danger to peace. The United States will steadfastly oppose that danger and seek to strengthen the established processes of international law and order.

The Soviet Union, by its constant abuse of its veto power in the Security Council—its veto of today was the 85th—would tear down, and not strengthen, the orderly processes which the nations have established for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Your present proposal seems further calculated to derogate from the authority and prestige of the United Nations. What you propose amounts in effect to five nations, without sanction of the United Nations and without conformity with its Charter, reaching what you call “recom-

with your Foreign Minister to develop a list of topics which might lend themselves to considered and useful discussion at a summit meeting. These negotiations were broken off by your Government on June 16th.

In conclusion, I venture to express in most earnest terms my hope that the Soviet Government will unite with us for real peace. The longing of mankind for peace is too precious to be used for ulterior purposes. I hope that ways can be found to act for peace in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations. All the world, I believe, knows that peace with justice is the dedication of the American nation. We have in the past sacrificed greatly for that devotion. We have loyally complied with the pledge we made, by the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942, to renounce any aggrandizement for ourselves. Just as we shall resist any efforts to use love of peace to mask aggression, so we shall equally never fail to take any step, at any sacrifice, which will genuinely promote the cause of peace and justice in the world.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of July 19 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 231).

178 ¶ Statement by the President on the Defense Reorganization Bill. *July 23, 1958*

I WARMLY CONGRATULATE Chairman Russell and Chairman Vinson and their colleagues on the Defense Reorganization Bill. Except in relatively minor respects, the bill adequately meets every recommendation I submitted to the Congress on this subject. It is my conviction that the Armed Services Committees of both Houses have done a praiseworthy job on this important legislation, and that the result for America will be a more efficient and more economical national defense.

179 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. July 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have studied your letter of July 23. I find in it apparent misunderstandings of the views expressed in my letter of July 22, which I would request you to read again more carefully.

I then said that if, despite the facts established in the recent meetings of the Security Council, your Government still desires to allege that the situation in Lebanon constitutes an imminent danger to peace in the Middle East, the proper forum for appropriate discussion is the United Nations Security Council. I am glad that you now recognize the responsibility of the United Nations and have withdrawn your original proposal which would have gravely undermined the prestige and authority of the United Nations.

My letter pointed out that the Charter of the United Nations authorizes members of government, and that of course includes Heads of Government and Foreign Ministers, to represent a member nation at the Security Council and that if such a meeting were generally desired, the United States would join in following that orderly procedure. It is, of course, not yet certain that such a meeting is in fact "generally desired," although that may prove to be the case.

You now make specific suggestions dealing with the composition of the Security Council and the conditions under which nations other than members of the Council may participate in discussions of the Council. My letter to you of July 22 urged that one of the advantages of proceedings in the Security Council is that there are established rules on these matters and it is accordingly not necessary to rely on improvising. I pointed out that when rules of this kind are sought to be improvised, there is raised a whole series of new problems, notably as to the participation and non-participation of various states. The United States will adhere, in these respects, to the Charter, which lays down the conditions under which nations which are not members of the Council may participate in the discussions of the Council.

As to the agenda, we agree that it should be limited to a discussion of the problems of the Middle East, including the causes of those problems. I would, however, be lacking in candor if I did not make clear that to put

peace and security on a more stable basis in the Middle East requires far more than merely a consideration of Lebanon and Jordan. These situations are but isolated manifestations of far broader problems. In my opinion the instability of peace and security is in large measure due to the jeopardy in which small nations are placed. It would be the purpose of the United States to deal with the specific incidents you raise within that broad context. To do otherwise would be to be blind to the teaching of history.

You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that World War II was brought about by a series of acts of direct and indirect aggression against small nations. In March 1939 the then head of the Soviet Communist Party pointed out that the failure of non-aggressive nations, among which he named Britain and France, to check direct or indirect aggression against small countries meant "giving free rein to war and, consequently, transforming the war into a world war." That forecast unhappily proved true.

You will also recall the 1950 "Peace through Deeds" Resolution of the General Assembly which condemns the "fomenting of civil strife in the interest of a foreign power" as among "the gravest of all crimes."

It is my earnest hope that through the United Nations Security Council steps can be taken in regard to the Middle East which, by making peace more secure there, will help promote it elsewhere.

In conclusion, I suggest that the Permanent Representatives of the members of the United Nations Security Council in New York should exchange views, under arrangements made by the Secretary General, to ascertain that a meeting of the kind and under conditions I suggest is generally acceptable. If so they should also agree upon a date which would be generally satisfactory. The date of July 28 would be too early for us.

I am today authorizing our own Permanent Representative to act in this sense.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of July 23 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 234). The Presi-

dent's letter of July 22 appears as Item 177, above.

180 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana.

July 26, 1958

THE VISIT to Washington of the Prime Minister of Ghana has afforded the opportunity for a full and friendly exchange of views between the Prime Minister and the President, the Secretary of State and other high Government officials. These conversations have had as their objective the further strengthening of the close ties of friendship and mutual respect which have characterized the relationship between the two countries since Ghana attained its independence last year.

The Prime Minister explained the importance that his government attaches to the Volta River project and also to the development plan which is being drawn up for the further economic and social development of Ghana. He hoped the Government of the United States would find it possible to assist the Government of Ghana with respect to both programs.

In subsequent conversations, representatives of the two governments explored the types and scope of assistance which the United States Government might be able to extend to the Government of Ghana. With regard to the Volta River project, the United States expressed its appreciation of the contribution this project could make to the economic development of Ghana. It agreed to continue to explore with private American interests the aluminum manufacturing phase of the project and to consider how it might assist with loans if the required private financing were assured. The United States also expressed willingness to examine any proposals which the Government of Ghana might advance for the use of power from the Volta River for purposes other than the manufacture of aluminum. The two governments agreed that it would be desirable to bring up to date the engineering reports which were prepared in 1955 and to share the cost of this undertaking.

With respect to the new development plan now in the course of preparation, the Government of the United States indicated willingness to examine the plan with the Government of Ghana and to consider particular fields in which it might be able to cooperate through development loans. The United States Government further agreed to continue and

expand its technical cooperation with the Government of Ghana through programs designed to aid in the gradual diversification and strengthening of the economy of that country.

The conversations included an exchange of views concerning the situation in the Middle East. The two governments were in agreement that the solution for the urgent problems of that area should be found within the framework of the United Nations in a manner which will preserve the independence and territorial integrity of all member nations, whether large or small. With respect to the particular situation in Lebanon, the United States emphasized its desire to withdraw its forces just as soon as the United Nations can act effectively to assure the independence and territorial integrity of that state. The Prime Minister noted that this position coincided with the views of his Government.

The representatives of the two governments emphasized their determination to work for the strengthening of the United Nations in the interests of establishment of world peace, prosperity and stability based upon international justice. It was apparent that both countries share the same beliefs with respect to mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, social and economic progress for all peoples, and the rights and dignity of the individual.

The two Governments also exchanged views on the emergence of new African states and the growing importance of the African continent in the realm of international affairs. The Prime Minister took the opportunity to explain the aspirations of the African states as they were expressed at the recent meeting of those nations at Accra and in his subsequent visits to each of the capitals of the states concerned. The President noted with deep interest the Prime Minister's explanations regarding the development of a distinctive African personality, emphasizing in this connection the sincere interest of the Government of the United States in the orderly political, economic and social advancement of the peoples of the African continent.

KWAME NKRUMAH

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

181 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and President Kubitschek of Brazil Concerning the Proposed Meeting of Chiefs of State on the Middle East. *July 26, 1958*

[Released July 26, 1958. Dated July 25, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to thank you for your letter of July twenty-third concerning a possible meeting of Chiefs of State on the present world crisis, and to express my appreciation for your initiative in conveying to me your opinion on this highly important matter.

I am particularly pleased to receive your support, Mr. President, for the principle that any such meeting be within the framework of the orderly processes of the United Nations. This, as you know, was a fundamental part of my reply to Chairman Khrushchev of July twenty-second.

Furthermore, I fully recognize the merit of Your Excellency's view with regard to Latin American participation in the consideration of world problems. A threat to peace anywhere in the world is of concern everywhere in the world. The Latin American Republics, representing such an important area of the world in terms of political and cultural significance as well as in population and material resources, should be and must be vitally concerned with the elimination of any such threat.

It is precisely in recognition of the responsibility which all parts of the world have for the maintenance of peace, and which all countries, large and small, must share, that the United Nations exists. In keeping with this concept, the United States believes the United Nations to be the only appropriate forum in which to discuss the Soviet charge of a present threat to peace in the Middle East and, as Your Excellency mentioned in your letter, Latin America is already represented on the Security Council of the United Nations.

You may be assured, Mr. President, of my continuing attention to the constructive opinions you have expressed in your letter, and of my best wishes for your personal well-being.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The message from His Excellency Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira, dated July 23, follows:

*His Excellency Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States of
America:*

Aware of the possibility of a forthcoming meeting of heads of Governments, with a view to seeking a solution for the present grave world crisis, I consider it opportune to emphasize the necessity of Latin America being represented at such a decisive gathering. It would be consistent and just, even indispensable, that the Latin American group—which not only comprises a population of almost two hundred million but is also representative of a particular civilization and culture—be present at a meeting from which decisions can spring that may put an end to the anguish which not only torments the countries more directly responsible for the destinies of the world, but is also being undergone by the whole of mankind.

In manifesting to Your Excellency this opinion calling for the presence of Latin America in the formulation of decisions to be taken, I am only being consistent with the reiterated statements which I have made public lately, to the effect that this substantial part of our Continent must be freed from the featureless rear-

guard position which it has held heretofore in the international scene, and that its voice be heeded whenever the destinies of the peoples are at stake. I feel sure that it will be beneficial to the cause of peace—which identifies one and all—if, in any kind of meeting, a new voice be heard which may add valid and constructive elements to the endeavor toward the achievement of a general understanding, supreme concern of mankind.

Thus, we would favor in principle a meeting of heads of Governments to be held within the Security Council of the United Nations, where Latin America already is represented. The motives and reasons which make the presence of Latin America imperative stand in full validity and strength even in the case that it be not found possible to hold the envisaged meeting within the framework of the United Nations.

I assure you, Mr. President, that I am not impelled nor inspired by intentions other than that of serving, to the best of my abilities, the common objective of all peoples, that is, the final elimination of dangerous divergences which may lead the nations into a world-wide struggle, the consequences of which would this time be really unforeseeable.

May God inspire Your Excellency in this hour of extreme difficulty.

JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKE

182 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and President Chamoun of Lebanon. July 27, 1958

[Released July 27, 1958. Dated July 25, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to thank you for your message of July 21 in which you express personally and on behalf of Lebanon gratitude for the United States' affirmative response to Lebanon's call for assistance. The purpose of our action was to help your country preserve its independence, in accord with the inherent right of nations to cooperate for self-defense. Our countries have long enjoyed close and friendly relations, and I look for-

ward to further cooperation between the American people and the people of Lebanon in furthering the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Chamoun's letter follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to express to you on my own personal behalf and on behalf of Lebanon, and through you to the Government and people of the United States, our profound gratitude for responding to my call for help, based on a decision by the legitimate Government of Lebanon, through the landing of United States forces in Lebanon to help us defend our

independence and integrity in conformity with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

I want to assure you, Mr. President, that we are both happy and honored to find ourselves side by side with the great American nation defending not only our independence and integrity against direct aggression, but the high principles in which the free world believes and by which it lives.

Faithfully yours,

CAMILLE CHAMOUN

183 ¶ Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Requesting an Increase in the Debt Limit.

July 28, 1958

Dear ————:

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget have advised me that contemplated revenues and expenditures for fiscal 1959 make it necessary to request an increase in the debt limit. Accordingly, the Administration is at this time asking the Congress to increase the regular statutory debt limit to \$285 billion and also to provide an additional temporary increase of \$3 billion to run through June 30, 1960.

Advices from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget indicate clearly that the increase of the regular limit is needed because of the deficit outlook for the current fiscal year, which makes it evident that the debt cannot be reduced to the present \$275 billion limitation by June 30, 1959. In addition, it is clear that the requested temporary increase would provide needed flexibility to allow more efficient

management of the debt, as well as to provide for contingencies which may cause unforeseeable demands upon the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget will be glad to provide details in support of this request.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

184 ¶ Memorandum to Federal Agencies on the
United Fund and Community Chest Campaigns.
July 29, 1958

To the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

For the voluntary support of health, welfare and recreation organizations, United Funds and Community Chests will soon be making their annual appeals throughout the country and among Federal civilian and military personnel. Many of these campaigns include such national charities as the Red Cross, USO, and others working to eliminate disease and secure the health of us all. This fall they will seek to raise more than \$400,000,000 in a record fund-raising appeal.

We, in Government, want to assume our full share of the support of private health and welfare services. The United Fund and Community Chest campaigns provide each of us with an opportunity to participate in a wide variety and number of voluntary organizations.

The Honorable Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, will serve as Vice Chairman of United Community Campaigns for the Federal Government. I am sure everyone will extend full cooperation to him, and I hope the employees of your department or agency will give generously to these campaigns.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

185 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

July 29, 1958

I HAVE TODAY signed H. R. 12575, the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

The enactment of this legislation is an historic step, further equipping the United States for leadership in the space age. I wish to commend the Congress for the promptness with which it has created the organization and provided the authority needed for an effective national effort in the fields of aeronautics and space exploration.

The new Act contains one provision that requires comment. Section 205 authorizes cooperation with other nations and groups of nations in work done pursuant to the Act and in the peaceful application of the results of such work, pursuant to international agreements entered into by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. I regard this section merely as recognizing that international treaties may be made in this field, and as not precluding, in appropriate cases, less formal arrangements for cooperation. To construe the section otherwise would raise substantial constitutional questions.

The present National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), with its large and competent staff and well-equipped laboratories, will provide the nucleus for the NASA. The NACA has an established record of research performance and of cooperation with the Armed Services. The combination of space exploration responsibilities with the NACA's traditional aeronautical research functions is a natural evolution.

The enactment of the law establishing the NACA in 1915 proved a decisive step in the advancement of our civil and military aviation. The Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 should have an even greater impact on our future.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 12575 is Public Law 85-568 (72 Stat. 426).

186 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With Prime Minister Fanfani of Italy.

July 30, 1958

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary of State of the United States have concluded two days of discussion on a wide range of topics of mutual interest to their two countries. Other governmental representatives on both sides took part in particular phases of the discussions. In an atmosphere of friendship and understanding they examined the present world situation, including the Middle East and the problems surrounding a possible meeting of Heads of Government within the framework of the United Nations.

The President, the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister exchanged views on the recent developments in the Middle East and found themselves in satisfactory accord. They also agreed on the importance of the position of Italy with respect to its interests in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, and hence on the importance of insuring means whereby Italy's views may be taken into account on a continuing basis. They arranged to remain in close contact.

The President and the Italian Prime Minister reaffirmed the dedication of their countries to the North Atlantic Alliance and to the United Nations established to defend the peace and to protect the right of peoples to live in freedom under governments of their own choosing. They reiterated their firm conviction that the combined strength and coordinated action of the free and independent countries of the North Atlantic Alliance are vital to their peace and security, and will remain a cornerstone of their foreign policies.

The President and the Secretary of State expressed full recognition of the contribution being made by Italy in the development of closer political and economic association between the countries of Europe for the purpose of improving the well-being of their peoples.

The Prime Minister outlined the program he proposes with regard to his country's economic problems, including foreign trade. The representatives of the United States expressed their appreciation and their confidence that increased economic ties between the United States and Italy might contribute favorably to this program.

In conclusion the President expressed his gratification with the Prime Minister's visit to Washington and for the opportunity thus provided for a friendly and constructive exchange of views. The Prime Minister in turn voiced his satisfaction at being able, following the assumption of his high offices, to renew his acquaintance with the President and the Secretary of State.

AMINTORE FANFANI

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

187 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Continental Hosiery Mills, Inc. July 30, 1958

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 4229, entitled "An Act For the relief of Continental Hosiery Mills, Incorporated, of Henderson, North Carolina, successor to Continental Hosiery Company, of Henderson, North Carolina."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$21,670.11 to Continental Hosiery Mills, Incorporated, of Henderson, North Carolina, successor to Continental Hosiery Company of Henderson, North Carolina, in full settlement of all claims against the United States. The bill states that this sum represents a refund of income tax erroneously collected from said corporation on April 19, 1947, by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

An examination by the Treasury Department discloses that the amount here involved resulted from deficiencies in income and excess profits taxes for the taxable years ending April 30, 1942, through April 30, 1945, arising from the disallowance of excessive salaries to the president and to the vice president and treasurer of the corporation. The taxpayer, after a conference with a representative of the Internal Revenue Service at which the taxpayer was represented by one of its principal officers and by an attorney and an accountant, executed a waiver of restrictions on assessment and collection of these deficiencies on October 3, 1946. Thereafter, the taxes were assessed and were paid in 1947.

Several years later, during 1952, the taxpayer requested a reopening of the case but this request was denied by the Internal Revenue Service

because the period of limitations for claiming a refund had expired in 1949, two years after the taxes were paid.

The taxpayer now appears to rely upon the fact that, in 1943, it had obtained the approval of the Salary Stabilization Unit of the Treasury Department concerning its compensation arrangement with its officers, which was based upon a percentage of the taxpayer's profits. This fact, which presumably was known to the taxpayer in 1947 when the taxes were paid, was not raised by the taxpayer in any appeal either within the Internal Revenue Service or to the courts within the statutory period of limitations. The record in this case discloses no special circumstances justifying the taxpayer's failure to appeal this matter until five years after the tax was paid at which time the expiration of the period of limitations prevented any redetermination of its tax liabilities for the years in question.

The granting of special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner required by law, would constitute a discrimination against others similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

188 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. *July 31, 1958*

WE HAVE BEEN discussing here the progress being made on the plans for United States participation in the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. It has been a stimulating account. I am proud that the United States has been so closely connected with this great project.

Since it was first realized that the atom could bring great benefits to mankind, the United States has persistently and continuously worked to turn this new resource from warlike to peaceful purposes. These efforts were born of a deep conviction that, along with every other nation of the world, we had a moral responsibility to do this.

We hope that it soon may be possible to dedicate the atom solely to peaceful pursuits and hasten the unlimited blessings it holds for all nations and all peoples. As the first nation to develop the fission process, world leadership in this great endeavor is imposed upon us.

The United Nations, acting on our proposal, undertook a program to further the peaceful uses of atomic energy throughout the world. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the organization of six Western European countries, known as Euratom, are first evidences of the successful development of this program.

The first Peaceful Uses Conference held in Geneva in 1955 under United Nations auspices resulted in significant advances along the entire front of nuclear science.

As we go into the Second Peaceful Uses Conference this September, we are encouraged by the results to date. We are determined to continue to make our full contribution along with other nations. The progress which our own scientists have made will be reported to the conference. Our latest discoveries will be added to the growing body of scientific literature in this vast new field. Our exhibits will give visual evidence of our progress. The scientific community of the world will gain much from the first-hand discussions and exchanges of information.

Let us all pray that Almighty God may decree the success of this cooperative effort for the welfare and happiness of all mankind.

189 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. *August 1, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

For several centuries personal correspondence between Heads of Government and Heads of State has been an extremely valuable channel of communication when the normal diplomatic channels seemed unable to carry the full burden. However, it has always been recognized—not just as a matter of diplomatic form but as a requirement of efficacy—that the essential ingredient in such correspondence, whether confidential or public, was a tone of serious purpose and an absence of invective.

It is in this tradition that I reply to your letter of July 28.

I consider it quite inaccurate for you, both implicitly and explicitly, to convey the impression that the Government of the United States has

embarked on a policy of delay based on niggling procedural argument. The fact is that the differences between us are not procedural but basic.

Very simply, the two basic points which the United States has stated many times in the past, and which I repeat now, are (a) do all of us, the Charter Members of the United Nations, agree that the United Nations Security Council has the principal responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; and (b) shall small nations as well as a few so-called "great powers" have a part in the making of decisions which inevitably involve them?

As to my first point—What of the United Nations? It was created out of the travail of World War II to establish a world of order and of justice. It embodied and still embodies the hopes of mankind. At this juncture, when you claim peace is endangered, you would push it aside—we would invoke its processes.

This leads to my second point—What of the smaller powers of this world? Shall they be ignored or shall the small nations be represented in the making of decisions which inevitably involve them? History has certainly given us ample proof that a nation's capacity to contribute to the advancement of mankind is not to be measured by the number of divisions it can put in the field. You must be aware, as I am, of the many very specific proposals made these last years by the so-called smaller powers which have been of great value to all of us.

The stated assumption in your letter that the decisions of five great powers will be happily accepted by all other interested powers seems to indicate an attitude on your part which could have dangerous consequences in the future for the smaller powers of this world.

Your position, which means that the desires, the dignity, in fact the security, of the smaller nations should be disregarded, is one which the United States has consistently opposed and continues to oppose today. Essentially you are proposing that we should join you in a policy reminiscent of the system of political domination you imposed in Eastern Europe. The United States cannot accept that point of view.

The problem of the Middle East is not one of a threat of aggression by the United States but rather the threat, by others, of further indirect aggression against independent states. This problem is clearly the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council.

I am, therefore, instructing the United States Permanent Representa-

tive to the Security Council to seek a special meeting on or about August 12 of the Security Council under Article 28 (2), which would permit direct discussions among Heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers. I would hope that you would similarly instruct your Permanent Representative. Such a meeting will make it possible for the Council to discharge its responsibilities in the manner contemplated by the Charter.

As for the place of the meeting, the United States agrees that the meeting might be held elsewhere than New York City but we could not agree to the meeting being held in Moscow. The memory of the well-organized mass demonstration and serious damage to the United States Embassy in Moscow is too fresh in the minds of the American people.

If such a meeting is arranged, I expect to attend and participate and I hope that you would do likewise.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of July 28 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 275).

190 ¶ Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Public Works, Concerning the Proposed National Cultural Center. *August 2, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing you with reference to legislation now pending before your Committee which would authorize the establishment of a National Cultural Center here in Washington on a site made available by the Federal Government with funds raised by voluntary contributions.

There has long been a need for more adequate facilities in the Nation's capital for the presentation of the performing arts. An auditorium and other facilities such as are provided for in pending legislation, established and supported by contributions from the public, would be a center of which the entire Nation could be proud. I hope that the Congress will complete action on this legislation during this session.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President's letter was addressed to Charles A. Buckley, Chairman of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives.

The National Cultural Center was established by Public Law 85-874, approved September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698).

191 ¶ Veto of Bill Relating to Wage Rates for Employees of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Shipyard. *August 4, 1958*

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 2266, "To provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Shipyard."

Existing law and practice governing the setting of wage rates for Department of Defense wage board employees has provided that the Department, in each of the various labor market areas, will follow the wage pattern set by private industry. This has been a most satisfactory arrangement from the standpoint of the Government. It has been generally fair and equitable to the affected employees and has also been acceptable in the industrial community.

S. 2266 would provide for a departure from this basic pattern of determining wage rates by requiring the Secretary of the Navy to establish hourly rates of pay for all per diem employees of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Shipyard equal to the rates paid to employees of similar classification at the Boston Naval Shipyard.

Approval of S. 2266 could have broad and far-reaching implications on the entire Federal wage structure, for it would serve as a precedent for combining labor market areas in proximity to one another. On the other hand, it is alleged that inequities exist with respect to the wages paid at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. I have directed the Secretary of the Navy carefully to review this entire situation and to make such adjustments in the wage rates at this Shipyard as his review indicates are warranted.

Such wages should not, however, be adjusted by legislation. To do so

could ultimately lead to the deterioration of the present wage board system.

For the above reasons, I regret that I find it necessary to return the bill without my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

192 ¶ Veto of Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. *August 4, 1958*

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 11574, "Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes."

This is a major appropriation measure, providing funds for operation of many important agencies, and I withhold my approval most reluctantly. I do so, however, because of my strong conviction that Congress should reconsider its action appropriating over half a billion dollars not presently needed in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

There is no sound justification whatever for adding unnecessarily over half a billion dollars to a deficit which may reach \$12 billion this fiscal year.

If this appropriation had been required to meet a current obligation of the Government, I would have requested it. However, \$8 billion is now on hand in the fund. Receipts of the fund will exceed outgo during the current year and for years to come. As provided by the Civil Service Retirement law, the departments and agencies of the Government this year will make direct payments of \$645 million to the fund. This amount, matched by employee contributions, plus interest collected on the fund's balance, will provide total receipts of over \$1.5 billion to the fund in 1959. On the other hand, payments of claims and refunds this year will total less than \$800 million.

It is true that this favorable balance in the fund will not continue indefinitely. However, while there may be compelling reasons for full funding of private pension plans to ensure employees that they will receive earned benefits even though the employer goes out of business, no such eventuality faces the employees of the Federal Government. The

Retirement Act promises to make certain payments under specified conditions, and regardless of the size of the balance of the Retirement Fund at any particular time, these benefits will be paid because the promise to do so is backed by the Government. To assume otherwise is to call into question the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

193 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. *August 4, 1958*

BECAUSE IT ADVANCES various atomic energy projects required for defense and peaceful purposes, I have today approved the bill H. R. 13121. Certain of its provisions are undesirable, however. On these I have a brief comment.

First, the bill authorizes \$145 million for an additional plutonium production reactor. Distinguished citizens have advocated this project, and I have carefully weighed their views. It needs to be understood, first, that military requirements govern our need for more plutonium production capacity, and second, that the executive agency to which I look for dependable estimates of these requirements is the Department of Defense. That Department advises me—and I agree—that the necessity for more plutonium for military purposes is not established. The Department is now reassessing these requirements in a study which involves present and future weapons systems and force structures and their relation to the nation's overall defense plans. Until this study is completed, and unless it solidly establishes to my satisfaction the necessity for so large a project, I consider it unsound to proceed.

No less questionable is a provision making this reactor convertible for the generation of electric power. The design would cost \$25 million more than a regular production reactor of comparable size; \$59 million more would be needed later to convert it for the generation of approximately 300,000 kilowatts of electric power for eventual sale to the public. Reliable economic data supporting this heavy expenditure by the government are wholly lacking. Again, I consider it unsound to proceed.

Second, this legislation limits in various ways the Commission's manage-

ment of atomic power development as well as other public or private participation in the program. By discouraging private proposals, these limitations impede rather than accelerate the achievement of economic atomic power. Moreover, they tend to involve the government unnecessarily in the construction and operation of full-scale atomic power plants. The principle is well established that it is unwise to legislate detailed administrative and technical procedures.

Third, and a specific example of such limitations, the Commission's negotiations with industry for the construction of a \$51 million gas-cooled power reactor are made subject to unduly restrictive time limits.

Statutory time limits on complex technical and financial negotiations discourage industry proposals and hinder the Commission's orderly review and negotiations of those proposals. These restrictions could well force the government into an avoidable capital investment of \$51 million and large operating expenditures for years to come.

In these circumstances, I suggest to Congress the wisdom of withholding appropriations at this session for the construction of this reactor. Should industry develop proposals for construction and operation of this type of reactor, I shall in the next session recommend appropriations to carry out the Commission's share of any cooperative arrangement. Alternatively, should it develop that a satisfactory industrial proposal will not be forthcoming in a reasonable time, I will request funds for its construction by the government if this proves at that time to be the sound course of action.

Fourth, the bill authorizes construction of research facilities totaling \$39 million in addition to those I requested and also the design of four power reactors. These are not undesirable projects, but they have been included without adequate consideration of other pressing governmental needs requiring funding in fiscal year 1959.

I feel obliged to urge the Congress to guard more vigilantly against the ever present tendency to burden the government with programs, such as those I have here described, the relative urgency and essentiality of which have not been solidly determined.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 13121 is Public Law 85-590 (72 Stat. 490).

194 ¶ Letter to the President of the Senate and
to the Speaker of the House of Representatives
Transmitting Report on Airline Equipment
Investment Program. *August 5, 1958*

Dear _____

I am enclosing for the information of the appropriate Committees of the Senate (House of Representatives) a report which was recently prepared for my Special Assistant, Mr. E. R. Quesada, concerning the status and economic significance of the current equipment investment program of the major air carriers which, in turn, affects the broader aviation industry. This report sets forth, in some detail, the present status of the major air carriers and discusses their ability to implement their investment program of approximately \$4 billion by 1962 in aircraft and equipment. This program is of such a size as to hold some significance to the national economy over the next few years.

I am today also transmitting the report to the appropriate agencies of government for their information and such action as they may deem appropriate within the framework of existing authority.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report, entitled "Airline Equipment Investment Program" and dated June 30, 1958, was prepared by Paul W.

Cherington, Professor of Business Administration, Harvard University. It was published as House Document 430 (85th Cong. 2d sess.).

Mr. Quesada's letter transmitting the report to the President was released with the President's letter.

195 ¶ Statement by the President on the
National Defense Education Bill. *August 5, 1958*

ONE OF THE major objectives of this Congressional Session should be short-term emergency legislation in education. In January I recommended to the Congress a balanced four-year Federal program in this field.

I have discussed with Secretary Flemming the bill recently approved by the House Education Committee, H. R. 13247. His statement relating to that bill, released today, is consistent with the views I expressed in a July seventh letter to Congressman Wainwright.

While the bill as reported by the Committee fulfills most of the objectives outlined in my January recommendations, I believe—as does Secretary Flemming—that it should be amended to limit the number of scholarships and to make sure no tax dollars are paid to any scholarship winner who does not need those dollars to finance his college education.

I am encouraged by reports that the House will soon consider this legislation, and I hope the Congress will complete action on this matter promptly, so the Federal Government may undertake this emergency short-term program without delay.

NOTE: The President's message to Congress on education appears as Item 24 above; his letter to Congressman Wainwright, as Item 162.

196 ¶ Statement by the President on the Forthcoming United Nations Meeting on the Mid-East. *August 5, 1958*

I WELCOME Mr. Khrushchev's agreement that the problems we have had under discussion in our recent exchange of letters should be placed again before the United Nations. I regret that he did not accept the Security Council with the Heads of Government present as the appropriate forum in view of his alleged concern over the threats to the peace. However, the General Assembly is completely acceptable, particularly since the United States previously proposed on July 18th such a procedure to the Security Council.

I am therefore instructing the United States Permanent Representative to the Security Council to move the previously presented United States resolution requesting that this matter be put before the General Assembly. This resolution has been held in abeyance in order to permit consideration of Mr. Khrushchev's proposals of July 19th, 23rd, and 28th.

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's proposals of July 19, 23, and 28 are published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, pp. 231, 234, 275). The President's replies to these proposals appear as Items 177, 179, 189 above. The United States resolution is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 197).

197 ¶ Letter to President Kubitschek of Brazil on the Occasion of Secretary Dulles' Visit.

August 5, 1958

[Released August 5, 1958. Dated August 2, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

I am glad that Secretary Dulles is having this opportunity to visit Brazil and consult with you on problems of mutual interest. Close political, economic and military relations between Brazil and the United States have been our historic tradition. I have no doubt that the friendly cooperation in these fields, which has contributed so materially to the well-being, prosperity and security of both countries, will be maintained and intensified.

I have asked Secretary Dulles to assure you of my continuing personal interest in the constructive proposals you have recently made to explore, with the other American Republics, means for strengthening and further unifying the inter-American community. Your views, given at first hand to Secretary Dulles, will, I am sure, contribute notably to the definition and understanding of existing problems, as have those of other Chiefs of State obtained by Vice President Nixon in South America and Dr. Milton Eisenhower in Central America.

It is particularly gratifying to me that Secretary Dulles will be visiting with you the projected new capital, Brasilia. This project, fulfilling a long-standing aspiration of your countrymen, eloquently signifies the vigor and imagination of the Brazilian people, now on the threshold of even greater conquest of the vast interior of their happily endowed country.

With assurance of my highest consideration, and with my best wishes for the continued well-being and prosperity of the great Brazilian nation,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

His Excellency

Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira

President of the United States of Brazil

198 ¶ The President's News Conference of *August 6, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down. Good morning. I have no statement.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you have any plans to attend and perhaps make a speech at the proposed United Nations General Assembly meeting on the Mid-East?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think, first, I should say I know of no general intention on the part of other heads of government to go to this meeting. But, as you know, each delegation can be headed, if that government so chooses, by the head of the government. And if I found it necessary or desirable, why, I think I could participate.

As of this moment there are no plans of that kind made and no particular intention.

Q. Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, can you tell us what you would like to see discussed at a General Assembly meeting? Whether you would like to see it confined only to Lebanon and Jordan or whether you would like to see it deal with the whole problem of the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we have stated in several of the notes that we have sent, I think you will recall, that it's the general problems of the Mid-East with their underlying causes that we would intend to discuss and to confer about. Of course, this takes in quite a broad field. But I think you couldn't possibly confine anything just to, say, the little country of Lebanon, because the causes of the difficulty are so much wider than are to be found merely within that area that it would be impossible. You would have to discuss the problems.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, would you say the development in the last 24 hours has virtually removed the possibility of any full dress Summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no; you can't say that because about the final three paragraphs, I think it was, or four, of Mr. Khrushchev's letter again return to the subject of Summit meeting; and the general attitude of the United States has been perfectly consistent.

If we see that there can be anything constructive come about from the Summit meeting, of course we would be prepared to attend. But the assurance that anything constructive can be discussed must be at-

tained by going through the preparatory process that we have always urged as a prerequisite to a meeting.

Q. J. Anthony Lewis, *New York Times*: Mr. President, we are approaching the start of another school year that seems likely to produce as much tension in the South over racial integration as last year and, perhaps, more.

I wondered, sir, whether you had any plans during the month before the start of school to try to head off that tension in the way of personal action by you, talks, statements, or in special instructions to the Justice Department?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't planned at this moment any particular speeches, as you point out.

Now, I have consistently tried over 5½ years to show my belief that mere law will never solve this problem. I believe we have got to look inside ourselves, and this means not only as individuals, this means as groups. It means county authorities, State authorities, and Federal authorities.

How are we going to solve this problem? It is a difficult one. And I keep preaching that there must be some wisdom, some sense of civic duty in accordance with the principles which have been laid out for a citizen in this country. That, I think, we must continue to do.

Now, I cannot possibly tell you in what aspect any acute situation may arise, indeed, whether there ever will be any of that kind.

I just say all of us have to work; and if I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the 2 or 3 weeks before the schools start, why, I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it.

Q. Stewart Hensley, *United Press International*: Mr. President, can you give us any indication, sir, as to when the withdrawal of American forces in Lebanon might begin?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think this will be when the Government of Lebanon says, "We feel that the situation is in hand, and we do not feel the effects of this indirect aggression that we did before"; and, therefore, we feel confident that at that point we would start out or start back.

Now, in addition, any time that the legitimate government of Lebanon asked us out, we will not be there. That's all there is to it.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, *Washington Star*: Some time ago, sir, Representative Broyhill of Virginia suggested a meeting between you and Governor Almond of Virginia concerning the school integration crisis in

nearby Arlington. Have you any plans for such a meeting, or do you think it would be worthwhile?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there is no time that I have heard this advanced until this moment. But I would say this: from all I know, the Governor is a reasonable American, and if he would like to talk to me, I would like to talk to him about it. I have no objection, certainly, to such a chat with the Governor.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader: Mr. President, I want to quote to you, if you don't mind, from a—these are your own words, sir, in a speech you made to the GOP women in Washington on March 18, 1958.

You said: "There is only one possible principle for all Americans to follow: the standard of official conduct must be the highest standard known to human behavior. Of course, a Government as large as ours, staffed by fallible human beings, has no way to make certain that a deviation from this standard will not sometimes occur. But all of us can make certain, by prompt, decisive and fair corrective action, that public confidence in the integrity of Government is maintained. The greater the role and responsibility of Government, the greater the importance of uncompromising insistence on the highest official standards all the time everywhere."

Now, sir, I wonder, in view of this, if you can justify keeping Sherman Adams and the girls in the White House who took the gifts from Goldfine on your payroll?

THE PRESIDENT. I made my statement about this subject some time ago. I hope you will remember it, and I am going to say nothing more about it.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, in his letter to you, Premier Khrushchev credits his call for a 5-power Summit conference with forcing the United States and Britain to abandon whatever additional plans they had to enlarge the so-called aggression in the Middle East. What do you think of this remark?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it would be difficult for me to express my opinion adequately.

Now, the history of this century shows to my mind very definitely the basic purposes and principles of the United States as they are applied to the rest of the world.

We have sought sovereignty over no other country; we have not tried

to make any country or any people or any nation subservient to us in any way, politically or through military force or through economic means.

We do believe that freedom and the principle of liberty is indivisible in the world and, therefore, when freedom of the weak, the independence of the weak, is threatened, the United States has a very deep responsibility; indeed, in its own self interest it must attempt to carry that responsibility.

Now, since the founding of the United Nations we have tried to do this collectively. We believe it should be done, and we believe certainly in the Charter of that organization. And only where—because of the critical circumstances as they came in the Lebanon situation, because of the unexpected revolt or the sudden revolt, rather, in Iraq—the United States felt that the Government of Lebanon was justified in calling for a little help, we did call for help. We immediately put the whole problem before the United Nations again, announcing our readiness to get out of there as quickly as the United Nations could take positive action.

As you know, both the United States resolution and the Japanese resolution were vetoed by the Soviet Union.

But their history, which includes all of the eastern European nations that they have taken over by force and held by force since the conclusion of World War II, their adventures into North Korea and North Viet-Nam, all show and point to the fact that the accusation they made should be directed directly to themselves and not to us.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, this has to do with labor-management reform legislation, which is a bipartisan bill passed by the Senate, 88 to 1. This, as you know, is an outgrowth of the McClellan committee, which recommended measures of this kind. The same bill now has a fighting chance of passage in the House if it gets the same bipartisan support.

Would you comment, sir, on the importance of this legislation, and specifically will you give your backing to this labor-management reform bill?

THE PRESIDENT. When such a bill comes before me, I will decide what to do about it.

Now, my recommendations on it have been set out in detail not only in my own specific messages to the Congress, but by my Secretary of

Labor, who has gone down time and again to explain our opinions and our beliefs about it.

Now, if we get a bill that, in spite of its elimination of measures or its avoiding of bringing up measures that I think are necessary, if it is still progress towards the goals we have set, then, of course, I would approve it and support it.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, you have just re-enunciated some of our principles of conduct in international affairs.

Some of the members of your administration privately are saying that as noble as they are that these are not enough, and that opposition to indirect aggression in the Middle East is not enough, that we have, perhaps, to get down to specifics and clarify our position and policies on such specific matters as Arab nationalism, the borders of Israel, economic plans for the area, and so forth.

Admitting the awful tortuous complications of such problems, do you think it is possible and/or wise to take a fresh look at these problems now?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, indeed. As a matter of fact, I think we should take a fresh look at them all the time, and I hope there is no rigidity of opinion that is maintained and sustained within the administration.

I was merely pointing to the principles and the standards of conduct that the United States sets up for itself out of its deep convictions, lasting for these many years.

Now, what you are talking about is the application; and that, of course, is a most extraordinarily difficult thing.

I will say this much, in the generality to cover the situation: I believe that negative measures are never going to succeed, just as any defense in war if it is maintained forever is going to fail, because only the offensive can do anything positive. We must do positive things to bring about that sense of cohesion, that sense of oneness among the free world that we must have if we are going to be successful.

I believe in nationalism. This administration believes in nationalism. We believe it for ourselves, and we believe that any nation, any peoples, have the right to their independence. Indeed, it is because of our belief in the spirit of nationalism that we are in Lebanon today; and if the Arabs, as a whole, want to express their nationalism in the form of a federation of a larger state, we have no objections to that. As a

matter of fact, we recognized very quickly the U. A. R. because of our belief in that.

But even that is not enough. These countries did not develop as ours. Here was a vast wilderness of natural resources with very few people. Opportunity was so rich and found on so many sides that our problems were how could each of us drive himself far enough, hard enough to achieve the almost limitless ambitions he set for himself.

These people are already in crowded areas, denuded areas. For example, in the Mid-East and Africa, I have often heard the saying that the Arab doesn't follow the desert, the desert follows the Arab. His ways of grazing and of handling his flocks, and so on—when all the grass cover is gone, he moves on, but the desert follows wherever he has gone.

Now, I believe that some things can be done to bring that back, but that is only one specific place.

Throughout the world these crowded countries—some of them not so crowded—need the sums, the capital investments, that will help them achieve more rapidly their legitimate economic aspirations.

This the United States, I believe, must help do, if we are going to be true to ourselves, to make ourselves more secure. It is the reason that I have worked so hard, never have I worked any harder on any particular bill, to get the needed sums for the Mutual Security Act this year; because we begin to see evidence that some of these dissatisfactions are reaching the boiling point. The people are impatient, and they are turning to people that they do not trust, that they do not believe are going to be content in letting them have their own freedom of action. I say we must make it possible for them to turn to us to get effective help of this kind and, therefore, I say it must be not merely negative.

Troops are never going to win the peace. We have got to do something positive, and this must be in the field of moral and spiritual and economic and political strengthening of all these areas.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Does this mean, sir, that with or without a Summit meeting, your administration plans to come up with an integrated overall program of operation in the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, I am not going to put it in those broad and quite such resounding terms. We certainly know what we want to do; and we are prepared, as we agree with each of these countries or indeed with a group of these countries if we can, to help wherever we can.

As you know, for many years we have been working on the Johnston plan, the so-called Jordan plan, so that both Arab countries and Israel could get great benefits from that river; but neither side apparently could ever accept the political consequences of what both knew to be a very fine economic development.

But, nevertheless, you have asked a question that, to my mind, does illustrate what should be the basic concern not just of this administration, but of America today.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press International: In light of the rise in steel prices and the prospects for large Federal deficits during the next 5 years, do you have any plans to curb inflation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, strangely enough, you ladies and gentlemen were hearing me talk about this problem of inflation a few months back where everybody wanted to spend more money and decrease taxes.

I believe that labor, management, and Government must all be concerned in this problem; and I think, of all these branches, no one could be more concerned than is labor.

It is easy to suppose, because a man is getting increased wages, that he, through his collective bargaining process, is staying ahead of the progress of inflation. I don't believe this is ever true, and the reason that it is not true is this: our whole industrial civilization, today certainly, has come to include as its important feature for the future of the laborer the pension plan—social security—pension plans of the companies, and his own insurance and bonds, savings of that kind.

Now, when he starts to make those savings at the beginning of, let's say, a 30-year period of work, but every year there is inflation, regardless of his wages he will get back the dollars at the end of this inflationary period; whereas, he was paying in his dollars at the median of that whole process. In other words, if you take the average of the dollars he put in, they will be worth 15 years more than the ones he gets back. So that no group can have any more interest in combating inflation than labor, as I see the problem.

Therefore, I think that, first of all, if we are going to remain a country without artificial control, meaning that we are not going to try to go into a federally controlled economy, then labor and business must be very, very careful about this whole problem of pushing wages each year above those rates that imply or show the increases in productivity; and business must make its profits of such a scale that where they can still

continue to invest money, they are not robbing the public, because if they do, just as sure as you are a foot high, one day the American consumer is going to rebel. He is going to rebel in a big way, and there will be real trouble, and we will get something that we don't want.

Now, Government's principal reason here is to keep down expenses so we can try to keep, so far as we can, fiscal responsibility. I do not admit, and I do not for a moment believe, that we are going to have constantly increasing deficits.

I believe the prospects are this next one—goodness knows, horrible as it is—must be the highest one, and we must go back from there.

Q. Chalmers Roberts, *Washington Post*: In the Middle East question, sir, one of the points of this, here in Washington, seems to be whether the United States accepts as a fact the presence of the Soviet Union as a power in the Middle East.

In your answer to the questions asked by Mr. Morgan do you imply that the United States would be prepared to take economic steps or give border guarantees only as a Western proposition or would we be prepared to do these things in conjunction with the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in that case I think we ought to do it through the United Nations because one other thing, I believe, that the United States abhors, as a corollary, as a consequence of the principles I have already talked, is any thought that big powers are going to control the world.

There must be an equality in the sovereignty and in the rights of each nation to dictate its own affairs. So I would say in the United Nations these things should be done, and we would be prepared to go along with any decision of that kind. And, of course, we would hope that the Soviet Union not only would be prepared to do the same thing, but would actually observe its commitments. But I don't think that we ought merely to say, two or three great powers, "This is going to be the score." I do not believe that.

Q. William Knighton, Jr., *Baltimore Sun*: Mr. President, are you rather well satisfied with what Congress has done to your legislative program this year and, if you are, what are you going to use as a campaign issue this fall? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you one thing: I believe I have got enough on my mind that I am not compelled at this moment to think of campaigns, political campaign issues.

I do say this: I have laid before the Congress a program of legislation that I think was necessary and for the good of the country. I would hope that it would be substantially enacted.

Now, there were three things, you may recall, in the international field: the reformation of the defense organization, the mutual aid, and reciprocal trade. All of these things seem to me to be absolutely vital to our international health.

There are many other things that apply to this domestically. Some of them are going pretty well in the way I recommended; some are not. I would say, all in all, there seems to be a pretty good record of accomplishment. But I would say this: I am not yet satisfied, and they are not through yet.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Indirect aggression is very difficult to prove. How do we expect to prove it in the General Assembly in relation to indirect aggression in the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it is correct that it is somewhat difficult to prove. It is a little bit difficult sometimes to prove things in a trial court. You have to get in all the evidence; you have got the evidence that comes in, the circumstantial evidence, as well as the direct evidence, things that you can see.

But the United States did publish, as I recall, a series of incidents within Lebanon. I believe there were 125, as I recall, and they pointed these things out at the same time that the local freely elected government said it was occurring. And then, as I say, with the sudden revolt in Iraq, we thought that the evidence was clear, so far as we are concerned. We would hope to be able to prove it.

But I will cheerfully admit that it can be done sometimes so cleverly and in such a clandestine manner that it will be difficult.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, there have been stories in the London papers saying that your health is not good. You look pretty good to me. May I ask, sir, how you feel?

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you, Eddie, for the remark. [*Laughter*]

Mr. Hagerty told me about these stories; I hadn't read them. I don't know why it is done, nor what is the purpose.

I know this: they have not consulted my doctors, and certainly they haven't consulted me as to how I feel.

The only thing they could be talking about that I can see is that my last two golf scores—I assure you, they are terrible. [*Laughter*]

Q. Laurence H. Burd, *Chicago Tribune*: In that connection, with Mr. Folliard's question, when you are dealing with very urgent foreign and domestic problems, as you have been recently, do you find that the burden of office is harder to carry than it was 5 years ago? And in that connection, do you have to pace yourself a little more as time goes on?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think I have to pace myself more. But I feel this—now, this may be just because of my advancing years which, after all, everybody has to experience—I feel that the last 5 or 6 months or even more than that, going back, say, to the beginning of the depression, seem to have brought a more constant stream of problems that need evening meetings or late afternoon, to try to get some decision out for use the next day or very quickly.

I think there seems to be more of them, and I don't know whether it is just because I notice them more or because there are actually more. But actually, frankly, so far as the physical part of it is concerned, I assure you, all of the indices that the doctors use, they say that I am in good shape; and as far as I feel, I don't feel physically a burden that is really greater.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Mr. President, in looking over the current shift in Soviet tactics regarding the Summit conference, do you have any information yet on how important the role was of Mao Tse-tung? Can you assess it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no; but I will tell you, I have some people studying that who told me they would give me an idea of it. I think there are some indications that he had quite a bit, but not too much.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Since the Summit meeting now seems to be off, sir, I wonder if you could give us an outline of the concrete proposals you were to make at that meeting or if that is too large a question, if you could comment on the idea that was advanced for neutralization for that area; was that encompassed in that suggestion?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we certainly were prepared to discuss such a thing. I would say this: our major effort would be, first of all, to show that we had acted within the spirit of the United Nations, and from there on to put all our emphasis on constructive things to help the peoples of this area, to help them develop themselves, and to bring about a peace not only by the advances they make but by their certainty that we are doing it for that reason.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and thirty-ninth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:30 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, August 6, 1958. In attendance: 243.

199 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Department of Defense Reorganization Act. *August 6, 1958*

I HAVE APPROVED H. R. 12541, the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958. Its enactment represents a major advance in our organization for defense. While some time will be required for its complete implementation, the Secretary of Defense is beginning this action at once.

In order to maintain the proper relationship of the positions of the President, the Congress, and the Secretary of Defense, I am instructing the Secretary of Defense that any report to the Armed Services Committees of the Congress as to changes of functions established by law, as prescribed in this act, shall be forwarded first to the President.

Now that this measure has become the law of the land, I know that the personnel throughout the military establishment, civilian and military, will cooperate fully with the Secretary of Defense to assure its faithful execution.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 12541 is Public Law 85-599 (72 Stat. 514).

200 ¶ Remarks to the International Air Cadet Exchange Group. *August 7, 1958*

IT IS REALLY a privilege to welcome here to our Nation's Capital and to the White House grounds all of you Civil Air Patrol Cadets from so many different countries.

Nowadays, every time you hear about aviation, we are never content to say what is happening, it's always what is going to happen next year. And we talk in terms of how soon we are going to circle the globe in four hours or at least the speed of the sun. And we also talk about the shrinking of the earth and all that sort of thing that it becomes just a part of the

speech that somebody must always make, if he talks to you at all on this subject.

One thing that strikes me is this: the only reason for speed is so you can stay somewhere longer—after you get there. If it takes you five days to go from here to Canada and you have only a week's vacation, you are not going to stay there very long, but if you get there in an hour, then you can stay the whole week.

Now I want to talk for just a minute about what you do when you get there. I can't imagine anything better for the whole world, and particularly for all of you people who by your calling you seem to be now choosing, than to take advantage of every opportunity you have to visit another country—indeed, possibly other parts of your own countries. But certainly other countries, to learn what people are doing, what they are thinking and how that thinking and what they are doing affects you in your own country. That seems to me to be even more important than merely getting there so terribly fast.

But if going faster gets you to stay longer, that is all to the good. Every time that you go into another country and you go into a family and you see what their thinking is by intimate conversations with them—whether they really want to be peaceful—whether they want to be considerate—whether they want to live in decency with others—that is all to the good. Because too many of us think that if you are not from the country from which I come why then you must have some very bad habits, to say nothing of possible horns and a tail. But as we know each other better, we have got something to take hold of and something that we can do to help spread the understanding of humankind's real brotherhood.

Nothing today is more important than the advancement of a stable peace, a peace with justice. Nobody is going to have a better opportunity to put his shoulder to that work than you people right here.

First, you are young. And you have got seventy years or more of that kind of opportunity ahead. People of my age have a very few years of opportunity. And the things that are going to happen during that period are going to be possibly more marvelous than even in the last seventy years. And goodness knows, they have been startling enough to us.

Each of you will have that, to my mind, as his greatest opportunity to help this poor old world of ours, which seems to have so much of

mutual ignorance, misunderstanding, and far too much of mutual prejudice.

If you can do that, no matter what work you do, whether you become an air chief marshal or a general of all the air forces, or anything else, if you can do that, you will be doing the most useful thing I can think of for this coming half-century.

So, as I welcome you here I say, first, I hope you are having a good time, because if you are having a good time, that means that you have learned a few things about this country you like, and therefore, you will carry them back with you. That will please us, of course.

I hope you will have a good time and enjoy yourselves, learning something, and going back with the feeling that you have got something more to contribute to the world society now than when you first came.

God bless all of you. Good luck to all of you. I'll be seeing you.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

201 ¶ Awards Presented to Commander Anderson and to the Other Officers and the Crew of the U. S. S. Nautilus. *August 8, 1958*

THE PRESIDENT of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Legion of Merit to

COMMANDER W. R. ANDERSON, UNITED STATES NAVY

for services as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. Nautilus during operations in the Arctic Ocean as set forth below:

CITATION:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while serving as Commanding Officer, U. S. S. Nautilus (SSN-571) during the period 8 June 1958 to 5 August 1958. Commander Anderson, by farsighted planning, skilled seamanship and thorough study of the Arctic area, succeeded in cruising Nautilus across the top of the world from the Bering Sea to the Greenland Sea, passing submerged beneath the geographic North Pole. Under his intrepid leadership, Nautilus pioneered a submerged sea lane between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. This points the way for further exploration

and possible use of this route by nuclear powered cargo submarines as a new commercial seaway between the major oceans of the world. Commander Anderson's leadership, skillful application of professional knowledge, and courage were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Presidential Unit Citation to the

U. S. S. NAUTILUS (SSN-571)

for services in connection with operations in the Arctic Ocean as set forth below:

CITATION:

For outstanding achievement in completing the first voyage in history across the top of the world, by cruising under the Arctic ice cap from the Bering Strait to the Greenland Sea. During the period 22 July 1958 to 5 August 1958, U. S. S. Nautilus (SSN-571), the world's first atomic powered ship, added to her list of historic achievements by crossing the Arctic Ocean from the Bering Sea to the Greenland Sea, passing submerged beneath the geographic North Pole. This voyage opens the possibility of a new commercial seaway, a Northwest Passage, between the major oceans of the world. Nuclear powered cargo submarines may, in the future, use this route to the advantage of world trade.

The skill, professional competency and courage of the officers and crew of Nautilus were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States and the pioneering spirit which has always characterized our country.

NOTE: The presentation ceremony was held in the Conference Room at the White House at 1:45 p. m. The text was read by Capt. E. P. Aurand, Naval Aide to the President. Comdr. Anderson accepted the Presidential Unit Citation on behalf of the members of the crew.

The Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon

with special clasp in the form of a golden "N" is authorized for those who participated in this cruise. Naval personnel subsequently assigned to the Nautilus (SSN-571) are authorized to wear the ribbon without the clasp during the period of such duty assignment.

concept of Federal responsibility for education in areas affected by Federal activities, so drawn as to constitute a threat to our traditional definition of responsibility for American education.

I believe there is a clear Federal responsibility, as provided in H. R. 11378, to help the local community meet educational expenses occasioned by children whose parents both live and work on tax exempted Federal property. Clearly the Federal relationship in these cases deprives the local community of normal sources of revenue to finance the education of these particular children. I therefore am in full sympathy with the provisions of H. R. 11378 for continued Federal aid based on such cases.

The situation is quite different, however, for children whose parents work on Federal property but live in the local community. In these cases the homes or other places of residence are fully taxable by the school districts which provide education for the children. Further, the Federal installations which provide employment to the parents of these children generate economic benefits to the communities in which they are situated, and to nearby communities, which should generally help to compensate for any loss in revenue occasioned by the tax immunity of the Federal installation. The school district with substantial numbers of parents who live in the community but work at a Federal installation is little different from many other suburban or commuter districts where large numbers of residents are employed by private business outside the district. To provide—as in H. R. 11378—expanded Federal aid for districts where Federal employees live in much the same circumstances as many other workers in the local community would perpetuate an arbitrary and illogical distribution of Federal funds where there is no clear Federal responsibility or obligation.

My own recommendations to the Congress provided for the gradual elimination of aid in behalf of children in such districts, over a four-year period. This, in my opinion, would place responsibility where it belongs, without causing any sudden disruption of educational activities in affected communities.

Though I have signed H. R. 11378 for the reason stated, I believe that the next Congress should give early and careful consideration to proposals along the lines of those previously recommended by the administration. They are, I am convinced, a sounder and better way to meet our obligations to Federally-affected school districts, and at the same

time exercise prudent regard for the heavy demands now placed upon the Federal budget.

Substantial deficits loom ahead. Unless unnecessary Federal expenditures are eliminated, the aggregate result will be to add to inflationary pressures—a result which is going to be adversely felt by all of our people.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 11378 is Public Law 85-620 (72 Stat. 548).

204 ¶ Veto of Bill Authorizing Construction of a Nuclear-Powered Icebreaking Vessel.

August 12, 1958

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H. R. 9196, "To authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes."

The estimated cost of a nuclear-powered ice breaker is \$60 million. I cannot approve expending \$60 million for the construction of such an ice breaker at this time. Neither the Navy nor the Coast Guard construction program includes any ice breakers, and placing the construction of an ice breaker arbitrarily ahead of high priority projects in the Coast Guard program would be most unwise.

Nor can the construction of a nuclear-powered ice breaker be justified as an extension of the present program of developing nuclear power for vessels. In addition to the types of atomic reactors now in service in operating submarines, we are developing advanced types for other naval vessels. We are also constructing a nuclear-powered merchant ship. No valid reason exists for increasing this extensive program at this time.

This bill, in providing for a project which is not needed, fails to take account of the present fiscal situation of the Government. A continued disregard of our budgetary problems through the institution of unneeded new programs and projects can only add to inflationary pressures to the detriment of all the people.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

205 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of D. S. and Elizabeth Laney. *August 12, 1958*

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 2647, entitled "An Act for the relief of D. S. and Elizabeth Laney."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to D. S. and Elizabeth Laney, Osceola, Arkansas, the sum of \$2,572.80. The bill states that this sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of D. S. and Elizabeth Laney against the United States for refund of an overpayment with respect to their Federal income tax liability for the calendar year 1951.

The records of the Treasury Department disclose that the amount here involved represents a portion of the tax which the taxpayers paid on March 18, 1952, at the time they filed their joint income tax return for 1951. A field examination of the taxpayers' books and records for 1951 resulted in the assessment of a deficiency of \$2,019.48 based primarily on the inclusion in income of \$4,000 of unexplained credits to the taxpayers' personal accounts on their books. This deficiency was paid by the taxpayers on July 14, 1953.

On July 11, 1955, which date was more than three years after the taxpayers filed their return for 1951 and was almost two years after the payment of the additional deficiency, the taxpayers filed a claim for refund in the amount of \$4,592.28. At the time this is was filed, refund of any amount paid with the original return was barred by the three-year period of limitations prescribed by section 322 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. However, the two-year period of limitations prescribed by section 322 for filing a claim for refund after the date of actual payment of an amount of tax still had three days to run with respect to the deficiency in tax of \$2,019.48 which had been paid on July 14, 1953.

A revenue agent's re-examination of the taxpayers' records resulted in a refund of the deficiency of \$2,019.48, plus interest, for which a timely claim had been filed.

This bill would refund to the taxpayers an amount of tax for which no timely claim for refund was filed and which constitutes an amount the correctness of which has not been verified by the Internal Revenue Service.

The record of this case does not warrant special legislative relief from

the statute of limitations. The taxpayers had three years in which to file a claim for refund after the amount here involved had been paid. Even when, on July 14, 1953, the assessment of a deficiency in tax made obvious to the taxpayers the inadequacy of their books and records, the taxpayers still had more than a year and one-half in which to file a timely claim for refund; and the record discloses no extenuating circumstances justifying the taxpayers' failure to file a claim for refund within that period.

The granting of special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner required by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

206 ¶ Veto of Bill Extending the Asbestos and Acid-Grade Fluorspar Purchase Program. *August 12, 1958*

To the Senate:

I am returning without my approval S. 3186, "To extend for one year certain programs established under the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956."

The bill would extend to December 31, 1959, the asbestos and acid-grade fluorspar purchase programs provided for by subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the 1956 Act (P. L. 733, 84th Cong.).

The purchase programs authorized by Public Law 733 were supported by the Administration for two reasons. First, they offered the affected industries an opportunity to maintain domestic production in the period of market uncertainty resulting from termination of defense expansion programs affecting the commodities involved, and second, it was the hope that the purchase programs would permit the domestic industries to reorient their operations to normal commercial markets.

The Public Law 733 program has satisfactorily maintained a high level

of activity on the part of the domestic acid-grade fluorspar producing industry. It has not, however, achieved its objective of reorienting the industry to normal commercial markets. Because of the importance of producer-consumer relationships to the acid-grade fluorspar industry, a means whereby the close contact between producers and users could be re-established was included in the Stabilization Plan which is a portion of the Long-Range Minerals Program submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. The stabilization price being considered for acid-grade fluorspar by the Congress approximates that contained in Public Law 733.

A further extension of stockpiling of acid-grade fluorspar beyond the original term of Public Law 733 would further separate domestic producers from their normal markets and thus defeat the stabilization objective. The Stabilization Program for acid-grade fluorspar, if enacted in this session of the Congress, will go into effect on October 1, 1958, subject to the availability of funds, just prior to the termination date of the Public Law 733 program. The maintenance of two programs for this commodity with contradictory objectives would be ill-advised.

As regards asbestos, the enrolled bill would simply extend the time limitation of the program without increasing the quantitative limitation. On the basis of the present rates of delivery of this material under the Public Law 733 program, the quantitative limitation will be achieved prior to the termination of the existing legislation. Sufficient funds are now available to accomplish all authorized purchases. For this reason, no purpose would be served by a simple time extension of the asbestos program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

207 ¶ Address to the Third Special Emergency Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. *August 13, 1958*

IT HAS BEEN almost five years since I had the honor of addressing this Assembly. I then spoke of atomic power and urged that we should find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man should not be dedicated to his death but consecrated to his life. Since then great strides

have been taken in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Tragically little has been done to eliminate the use of atomic and nuclear power for weapons purposes.

That is a danger.

That danger in turn gives rise to another danger—the danger that nations under aggressive leadership will seek to exploit man's horror of war by confronting the nations, particularly small nations, with an apparent choice between supine surrender, or war.

This tactic reappeared during the recent Near East crisis.

Some might call it “ballistic blackmail.”

In most communities it is illegal to cry “fire” in a crowded assembly. Should it not be considered serious international misconduct to manufacture a general war scare in an effort to achieve local political aims?

Pressures such as these will never be successfully practiced against America, but they do create dangers which could affect each and every one of us. That is why I have asked for the privilege of again addressing you.

The immediate reason is two small countries—Lebanon and Jordan.

The cause is one of universal concern.

The lawful and freely elected Government of Lebanon, feeling itself endangered by civil strife fomented from without, sent the United States a desperate call for instant help. We responded to that call.

On the basis of that response an effort has been made to create a war hysteria. The impression is sought to be created that if small nations are assisted in their desire to survive, that endangers the peace.

This is truly an “upside down” portrayal. If it is made an international crime to help a small nation maintain its independence, then indeed the possibilities of conquest are unlimited. We will have nullified the provision of our Charter which recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defense. We will have let loose forces that could generate great disasters.

The United Nations has, of course, a primary responsibility to maintain not only international peace but also “security.” That is an important fact. But we must not evade a second fact, namely, that in the circumstances of the world since 1945, the United Nations has sometimes been blocked in its attempt to fulfill that function.

Respect for the liberty and freedom of all nations has always been a guiding principle of the United States. This respect has been con-

sistently demonstrated by our unswerving adherence to the principles of the Charter, particularly in its opposition to aggression, direct or indirect. Sometimes we have made that demonstration in terms of collective measures called for by the United Nations. Sometimes we have done so pursuant to what the Charter calls "the inherent right of collective self-defense."

I recall the moments of clear danger we have faced since the end of the Second World War—Iran, Greece and Turkey, the Berlin blockade, Korea, the Straits of Taiwan.

A common principle guided the position of the United States on all of these occasions. That principle was that aggression, direct or indirect, must be checked before it gathered sufficient momentum to destroy us all—aggressor and defender alike.

It was this principle that was applied once again when the urgent appeals of the governments of Lebanon and Jordan were answered.

I would be less than candid if I did not tell you that the United States reserves, within the spirit of the Charter, the right to answer the legitimate appeal of any nation, particularly small nations.

I doubt that a single free government in all the world would willingly forego the right to ask for help if its sovereignty were imperiled.

But I must again emphasize that the United States seeks always to keep within the spirit of the Charter.

Thus when President Truman responded in 1947 to the urgent plea of Greece, the United States stipulated that our assistance would be withdrawn whenever the United Nations felt that its action could take the place of ours.

Similarly, when the United States responded to the urgent plea of Lebanon, we went at once to the Security Council and sought United Nations assistance for Lebanon so as to permit the withdrawal of United States forces.

United Nations action would have been taken, the United States forces already withdrawn, had it not been that two resolutions, one proposed by the United States, the other proposed by the Government of Japan, failed to pass because of one negative vote—a veto.

But nothing that I have said is to be construed as indicating that I regard the status quo as sacrosanct. Change is indeed the law of life and progress. But when change reflects the will of the people, then change can and should be brought about in peaceful ways.

In this context the United States respects the right of every Arab nation of the Near East to live in freedom without domination from any source, far or near.

In the same context, we believe that the Charter of the United Nations places on all of us certain solemn obligations. Without respect for each other's sovereignty and the exercise of great care in the means by which new patterns of international life are achieved, the projection of the peaceful vision of the Charter would become a mockery.

II.

Let me turn now specifically to the problem of Lebanon.

When the United States military assistance began moving into Lebanon, I reported to the American people that we had immediately reacted to the plea of Lebanon because the situation was such that only prompt action would suffice.

I repeat to you the solemn pledge I then made: our assistance to Lebanon has but one single purpose—that is the purpose of the Charter and of such historic resolutions of the United Nations as the “Essentials for Peace” Resolution of 1949 and the “Peace through Deeds” Resolution of 1950. These denounce, as a form of aggression and as an international crime, the fomenting of civil strife in the interest of a foreign power.

We want to prevent that crime—or at least prevent its having fatal consequences. We have no other purpose whatsoever.

The United States troops will be totally withdrawn whenever this is requested by the duly constituted government of Lebanon or whenever, through action by the United Nations or otherwise, Lebanon is no longer exposed to the original danger.

It is my earnest hope that this Assembly, free of the veto, will consider how it can assure the continued independence and integrity of Lebanon, so that the political destiny of the Lebanese people will continue to lie in their own hands.

The United States Delegation will support measures to this end.

III.

Another urgent problem is Jordan.

If we do not act promptly in Jordan a further dangerous crisis may

result, for the method of indirect aggression discernible in Jordan may lead to conflicts endangering the peace.

We must recognize that peace in this area is fragile, and we must also recognize that the end of peace in Jordan could have consequences of a far-reaching nature. The United Nations has a particular responsibility in this matter, since it sponsored the Palestine Armistice Agreements upon which peace in the area rests and since it also sponsors the care of the Palestine refugees.

I hope this Assembly will be able to give expression to the interest of the United Nations in preserving the peace in Jordan.

IV.

There is another matter which this Assembly should face in seeking to promote stability in the Near East. That is the question of inflammatory propaganda. The United Nations Assembly has on three occasions—in 1947, 1949 and 1950—passed resolutions designed to stop the projecting of irresponsible broadcasts from one nation into the homes of citizens of other nations, thereby “fomenting civil strife and subverting the will of the people in any State.” We all know that these resolutions have recently been violated in many directions in the Near East.

If we, the United States, have been at fault we stand ready to be corrected.

I believe that this Assembly should reaffirm its enunciated policy and should consider means for monitoring the radio broadcasts directed across national frontiers in the troubled Near East area and for examining complaints from these nations which consider their national security jeopardized by external propaganda.

V.

The countries of this area should also be freed from armed pressure and infiltration coming across their borders. When such interference threatens they should be able to get from the United Nations prompt and effective action to help safeguard their independence. This requires that adequate machinery be available to make the United Nations presence manifest in the area of trouble.

Therefore I believe this Assembly should take action looking toward the creation of a standby United Nations Peace Force. The need for such a

Force in being is clearly demonstrated by recent events involving imminent danger to the integrity of two of our members.

I understand that this general subject is to be discussed at the 13th General Assembly and that our distinguished Secretary-General has taken an initiative in this matter. Recent events clearly demonstrate that this is a matter for urgent and positive action.

VI.

I have proposed four areas of action for the consideration of the Assembly—in respect to Lebanon, Jordan, subversive propaganda and a standby United Nations force. These measures, basically, are designed to do one thing: to preserve the right of a nation and its people to determine their own destiny, consistent with the obligation to respect the rights of others.

This clearly applies to the great surge of Arab nationalism.

Let me state the position of my country unmistakably. The peoples of the Arab nations of the Near East clearly possess the right of determining and expressing their own destiny. Other nations should not interfere so long as this expression is found in ways compatible with international peace and security.

However, here as in other areas we have an opportunity to share in a great international task. That is the task of assisting the peoples of that area, under programs which they may desire, to make further progress toward the goals of human welfare they have set. Only on the basis of progressing economies can truly independent governments sustain themselves.

This is a real challenge to the Arab people and to us all.

To help the Arab countries fulfill these aspirations, here is what I propose:

First—that consultations be immediately undertaken by the Secretary-General with the Arab nations of the Near East to ascertain whether an agreement can be reached to establish an Arab development institution on a regional basis.

Second—that these consultations consider the composition and the possible functions of a regional Arab development institution, whose task would be to accelerate progress in such fields as industry, agriculture, water supply, health and education.

Third—other nations and private organizations which might be prepared to support this institution should also be consulted at an appropriate time.

Should the Arab States agree on the usefulness of such a soundly organized regional institution, and should they be prepared to support it with their own resources, the United States would also be prepared to support it.

The institution would be set up to provide loans to the Arab States as well as the technical assistance required in the formulation of development projects.

The institution should be governed by the Arab States themselves.

This proposal for a regional Arab development institution can, I believe, be realized on a basis which would attract international capital, both public and private.

I also believe that the best and quickest way to achieve the most desirable result would be for the Secretary-General to make two parallel approaches. First, to consult with the Arab States of the Near East to determine an area of agreement. Then to invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which has vast experience in this field, to make available its facilities for the planning of the organizational and operating techniques needed to establish the institution on a progressive course.

I hope it is clear that I am not suggesting a position of leadership for my own country in the work of creating such an institution. If this institution is to be a success, the function of leadership must belong to the Arab States themselves.

I would hope that high on the agenda of this institution would be action to meet one of the major challenges of the Near East, the great common shortage—water.

Much scientific and engineering work is already under way in the field of water development. For instance, atomic isotopes now permit us to chart the course of the great underground rivers. And new horizons are opening in the desalting of water. The ancient problem of water is on the threshold of solution. Energy, determination and science will carry it over that threshold.

Another great challenge facing the area is disease.

Already there is substantial effort among the peoples and governments

of the Near East to conquer disease and disability. But much more remains to be done.

The United States is prepared to join with other governments and the World Health Organization in an all-out, joint attack on preventable disease in the Near East.

But to see the desert blossom again and preventable disease conquered is only a first step. As I look into the future I see the emergence of modern Arab States that would bring to this century contributions surpassing those we cannot forget from the past. We remember that Western arithmetic and algebra owe much to Arabic mathematicians and that much of the foundation of the world's medical science and astronomy was laid by Arab scholars. Above all, we remember that three of the world's great religions were born in the Near East.

But a true Arab renaissance can only develop in a healthy human setting. Material progress should not be an overriding objective in itself; but it is an important condition for achieving higher human, cultural and spiritual objectives.

But I repeat, if this vision of the modern Arab community is to come to life, the goals must be Arab goals.

VII.

With the assistance of the United Nations, the countries of the Near East now have a unique opportunity to advance, in freedom, their security and their political and economic interests. If a plan for peace of the kind I am proposing can be carried forward, in a few short years we may be able to look back on the Lebanon and Jordan crises as the beginning of a great new era of Arab history.

But there is an important consideration which must remain in mind today and in the future.

If there is an end to external interference in the internal affairs of the Arab States of the Near East:—

If an adequate United Nations Peace Force is in existence ready for call by countries fearful for their security:—

If a regional development institution exists and is at work on the basic projects and programs designed to lift the living standards of the area,

supported by friendly aid from abroad and governed by the Arab States themselves:—

Then with this good prospect, and indeed as a necessary condition for its fulfillment, I hope and believe that the nations of the area, intellectually and emotionally, will no longer feel the need to seek national security through spiralling military buildups which lead not only to economic impotence but to war.

Perhaps the nations involved in the 1948 hostilities may, as a first step, wish to call for a United Nations study of the flow of heavy armaments to those nations. My country would be glad to support the establishment of an appropriate United Nations body to examine this problem. This body would discuss it individually with these countries and see what arms control arrangements could be worked out under which the security of all these nations could be maintained more effectively than under a continued wasteful, dangerous competition in armaments. I recognize that any such arrangements must reflect these countries' own views.

VIII.

I have tried to present to you the framework of a plan for peace in the Near East which would provide a setting of political order responsive to the rights of the people in each nation; which would avoid the dangers of a regional arms race; which would permit the peoples of the Near East to devote their energies wholeheartedly to the tasks of development and human progress in the widest sense.

It is important that the six elements of this program be viewed as a whole. They are:

- (1) United Nations concern for Lebanon.
- (2) United Nations measures to preserve peace in Jordan.
- (3) An end to the fomenting from without of civil strife.
- (4) A United Nations Peace Force.
- (5) A regional economic development plan to assist and accelerate improvement in the living standards of the people in these Arab nations.
- (6) Steps to avoid a new arms race spiral in the area.

To have solidity, the different elements of this plan for peace and progress should be considered and acted on together, as integral elements of a single concerted effort.

Therefore, I hope that this Assembly will seek simultaneously to set in motion measures that would create a climate of security in the Near East consonant with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and at the same time create the framework for a common effort to raise the standard of living of the Arab peoples.

IX.

But the peoples of the Near East are not alone in their ambition for independence and development. We are living in a time when the whole world has become alive to the possibilities for modernizing their societies.

The American government has been steadily enlarging its allocations to foreign economic development in response to these worldwide hopes. We have joined in partnership with such groupings as the Organization of American States and the Colombo Plan; and we are working on methods to strengthen these regional arrangements. For example, in the case of the Organization of American States, we are consulting with our sister republics of this hemisphere to strengthen its role in economic development. And the government of the United States has not been alone in supporting development efforts. The British Commonwealth, the countries of Western Europe, and Japan have all made significant contributions.

But in many parts of the world both geography and wise economic planning favor national rather than regional development programs. The United States will, of course, continue its firm support of such national programs. Only where the desire for a regional approach is clearly manifested and where the advantage of regional over national is evident will the United States change to regional methods.

The United States is proud of the scope and variety of its development activities throughout the world. Those who know our history will realize that this is no sudden, new policy of my government. Ever since its birth, the United States has gladly shared its wealth with others. This it has done without thought of conquest or economic domination. After victory in two world wars and the expenditure of vast treasure there is no world map, either geographic or economic, on which anyone can find that the force of American arms or the power of the American Treasury has absorbed any foreign land or political or economic system. As we cherish our freedom, we believe in freedom for others.

x.

The things I have talked about today are real and await our grasp. Within the Near East and within this Assembly are the forces of good sense, restraint, and wisdom to make, with time and patience, a framework of political order and of peace in that region.

But we also know that all these possibilities are shadowed, all our hopes are dimmed, by the fact of the arms race in nuclear weapons—a contest which drains off our best talents and vast resources, straining the nerves of all our peoples.

As I look out on this Assembly, with so many of you representing new nations, one thought above all impresses me.

The world that is being remade on our planet is going to be a world of many mature nations. As one after another of these new nations moves through the difficult transition to modernization and learns the methods of growth, from this travail new levels of prosperity and productivity will emerge.

This world of individual nations is not going to be controlled by any one power or group of powers. This world is not going to be committed to any one ideology.

Please believe me when I say that the dream of world domination by one power or of world conformity is an impossible dream.

The nature of today's weapons, the nature of modern communications, and the widening circle of new nations make it plain that we must, in the end, be a world community of open societies.

And the concept of the open society is the ultimate key to a system of arms control we can all trust.

We must, then, seek with new vigor, new initiative, the path to a peace based on the effective control of armaments, on economic advancement and on the freedom of all peoples to be ruled by governments of their choice. Only thus can we exercise the full capacity God has given us to enrich the lives of the individual human beings who are our ultimate concern, our responsibility and our strength.

In this memorable task there lies enough work and enough reward to satisfy the energies and ambitions of all leaders, everywhere.

208 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of the Thomson Contracting Company, Inc. August 18, 1958

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5904, "For the relief of Thomson Contracting Company, Incorporated."

The bill directs payment to the Thomson Contracting Company of \$48,966.36, a sum computed and recommended by the Judiciary Committee as the amount reasonably due this company for losses incurred in the performance of a contract with the Department of the Navy for certain construction work in the British West Indies.

The contract referred to was a fixed-price agreement, awarded after competitive bidding, and called for payment for the work in the amount of \$143,000. The record establishes that the Thomson Contracting Company, in this undertaking, suffered a succession of maritime accidents which occasioned losses and expenditures considerably beyond the price the Government was committed to pay. In each instance, the Department of the Navy accommodately extended the time for performance of the contract on the ground that the delay was unavoidable and without the contractor's fault or negligence.

It is unfortunate that this party to a Government contract lost money in fulfilling its part of the bargain. I can find, however, no sound justification for accepting the principle of this bill that the United States Government underwrite losses incurred by those who undertake to carry out contractual obligations with it. Every negotiated or fixed-price contract represents a risk voluntarily assumed, presumably for the purpose of profit. This is the rule traditionally associated with our free enterprise economy. It seems to me that to depart from it would tend inevitably to bad practices and destruction of the advantages of competitive bidding. The mere fact that losses occurred is not a sufficient cause or support for a measure to restore the contractor at the expense of the Government. Had this contract been with a private party and the situation been as here, the Thomson Contracting Company would have had no recourse and would have been obliged to accept the loss as part of the risks of the business in which it was engaged. I do not believe it reasonable to expect the Federal Government to do more.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

209 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the 100th Anniversary of the Trans-Atlantic Cable. *August 18, 1958*

[Released August 18, 1958. Dated August 15, 1958]

To Her Majesty Elizabeth Queen of Great Britain:

In August 1858 President Buchanan exchanged greetings with Queen Victoria by means of the newly completed Atlantic cable. Commemorating that happy occasion, it is a pleasure to send best wishes to you on the one hundredth anniversary of the completion of the first Trans-Atlantic Cable.

The development of international communications has brought the peoples of the world into close neighborhood. It is our hope that these means of communication will serve increasingly as a carrier of the message of peace for which we both work and pray.

With personal greetings to you and to your family.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Her Majesty's message of August 15 follows:

*The President
The White House*

I am glad of the opportunity afforded by the centenary of the completion of the first Trans-Atlantic Cable to send you my warm good wishes. The cable which

joins our coasts is a symbol of the links between our two countries. I believe that closer communications not only between our peoples but amongst all lands must contribute towards greater mutual understanding and the cause of peace which lies so near to all our hearts.

ELIZABETH R.

210 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Chancellor of Germany on the Voyage of the Nautilus. *August 18, 1958*

Dear Mr. Chancellor:

I very much appreciate your warm message of congratulations on the accomplishments of the "Nautilus." Along with our natural pride in

the ship and its crew we have the happy conviction that the accomplishment is one from which the entire free world will benefit.

With warm personal regard,
Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Chancellor Adenauer's message, dated August 14, follows:

The President
The White House

Because of my vacation I have only now learned of the wonderful particulars

regarding the underwater crossing of the North Pole by the Nautilus. Please accept my heartfelt and sincere congratulations on this new and superb achievement of the American pioneer spirit.

ADENAUER

211 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Premier of Italy on the Voyage of the Nautilus. August 18, 1958

[Released August 18, 1958. Dated August 16, 1958]

His Excellency
Amintore Fanfani
President of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Italy

I greatly appreciate your most cordial message on the successful voyage of the Nautilus. Our sincere hope is that this voyage will have opened a new avenue for world trade and communication which will serve to promote not only the closer association of the nations of the world, but also the well-being of their peoples. The congratulations of the Italian people whose captains of the sea figured so prominently in the discovery of America are particularly gratifying.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Premier's message of August 13 follows:

The President
The White House

With the bold undertaking of the Nautilus which takes its place in the glorious tradition of the greatest sea voyages of all time, the American Navy has opened a new path for mankind. The fact that it has been opened by free

and democratic America constitutes a guarantee that it will be dedicated to the progress of humanity and the peaceful bringing together of the peoples of the world. Allow me, Mr. President, to express the most cordial congratulations of the Italian Government and of the Italian people who have been particularly associated in the course of history with great conquests of the sea.

AMINTORE FANFANI

212 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Lucian Roach.
August 19, 1958

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 12261, "For the relief of Lucian Roach," doing business as the Riverside Lumber Company.

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Lucian Roach, doing business as the Riverside Lumber Company, Savannah, Tennessee, the sum of \$465.81 in full settlement of all claims of Lucian Roach against the United States for refund of taxes erroneously paid by him under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the years 1942 and 1943.

The records of the Treasury Department disclose that the amount here involved represents a portion of the taxes paid by Mr. Roach under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the years 1942 and 1943, refund of which is barred by the statute of limitations.

The taxpayer did not make any contributions to the State unemployment fund for the years 1942 and 1943 until 1948, and consequently, did not claim any credit for contributions on his returns for 1942 and 1943. If, within four years after payment of the Federal taxes, the taxpayer had made such contributions and had filed a claim for refund, he would have been entitled to a credit against his Federal taxes. The taxpayer, however, did not file a claim for refund within four years after the payment of his 1942 and the first half of his 1943 Federal taxes.

The record of this case does not warrant special legislative relief from the statute of limitations. The taxpayer had four years in which to file a claim for refund after the amounts here involved had been paid, and the record discloses no extenuating circumstances justifying his failure to file a claim for refund within that period.

Moreover, the amount that this bill would pay to Mr. Roach is greater than the refund to which he would have been entitled had he filed a timely claim for refund.

The granting of special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner required by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

213 ¶ The President's News Conference of *August 20, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

Ladies and gentlemen, anticipating questions about this recent decision of the Eighth Circuit Court, I am going to read a little statement, and there will be copies of it available to you, so you don't have to take specific notes.

[*Reads statement. For text, see Item 214, page 631.*]

I will have nothing further to say about the integration problems and specific cases that are now before the courts—not only in this one particular case; there are four others—but we will have to wait for the outcome of decisions and actions before any further comment.

Q. Edward J. Milne, Providence Evening Journal: Mr. President, do you have any plans or hopes to get back to Newport for a vacation this year?

THE PRESIDENT. Someone suggested that I might be asked this question, and I am considering now asking for a little consultative committee made up of press people that usually accompany me—ask them what their convictions will be, because I have none. I don't know whether I can go or not.

Q. Donald H. Shannon, Los Angeles Times: Mr. President, we have had reports from Vice President Nixon, the Senate minority leader, and yesterday the Republican Party Chairman that they expect that you will be making campaign trips this fall, and we would like to know if you have anything definite in mind yet, especially as far as getting out.

THE PRESIDENT. I have no plans as of this moment that are detailed at all, and no specific projects that I want to carry through. I think it would be unusual if I didn't have something to say during the fall; but, of course, I have no plans.

Q. Roscoe Drummond, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, do you think that the unanimous agreement at Geneva on the means of

detecting nuclear tests provides a significant piece of preparation for a Summit conference?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, to take the specific part of your question, I can't say that it of itself becomes a sufficient preparation for a Summit meeting.

But I say this: the progress there has been most encouraging. After all, we are looking for every kind of constructive step that does allow this Government to take into consideration new steps that could, of course, finally lead to Summit meetings that are properly prepared and could be productive.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, can we make any international agreement to stop nuclear tests without including Red China?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have never had the question put in that way to me specifically; but I would say yes, we can make international tests unlawful, agree to cease them, all of the countries that are participating in the agreement would have to obey it.

Now, if we didn't, we wouldn't have to put in Mexico either, you see.

In other words, the other side doesn't have to say every country of the free world would be included. We wouldn't necessarily have to say all the others. But I think that the terms—the agreement would have to be one in which we have confidence that this thing could not be, let's say, abused, or we would have then to do something else.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Mr. President, at your last press conference you told us that your associates were checking to see if Mao Tse-tung was helping to shape Soviet Summit policy—do you remember, we talked about that—and I wondered if they had reported back to you or if you feel that Red China is calling the shots on Soviet policy?

THE PRESIDENT. No, we have no evidence that he is doing it.

Now, we have had reports of comments that are made in the Kremlin and in Moscow, where there has been some rather vociferous denials of that allegation. But I would hesitate to make a real guess on it.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, I would like to return to this matter of your vacationing, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. So would I, if I could. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. von Fremd: There has been some mounting speculation among our colleagues in the west wing lobby to the effect that you might not go

to Newport or Denver or some place else, but, instead, stay at Gettysburg. Is that a possibility?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is always a possibility, yes.

Frankly, I would rather get into a little bit more salubrious climate for late August and early September. I don't know exactly what it will be practicable to do. I am still keeping up the hope that I will go somewhere, but otherwise it would be very—put it this way: I cannot give you any specific answer to the question this morning.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, can you say, sir, whether we have given Britain any assurances that we will not pull out of Lebanon until she is ready and able to pull out of Jordan?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think there is any specific agreement of that character.

Q. Carleton Kent, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, at your last press conference you told us that you would be willing to talk with Governor Almond of Virginia about the public school crisis that is approaching. Has he responded with a request for such a conference?

THE PRESIDENT. No, but there have been one or two political figures from Virginia that have agreed with me we would like to talk some of these things over, but so far we just haven't gotten the opportunity.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: In your speech before the General Assembly in New York you proposed that a United Nations peace force be set up to help nations which might request such assistance. Reports from New York since then indicate that there is very little chance that this proposal will be approved at this current emergency session of the Assembly. Do you intend to press this proposal as a matter of urgency later?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe you can keep the thing on the urgent basis too long.

Now, I should like to call your attention to the fact that as long ago as 1947 I was working over in the Pentagon in the composition of the American contingent for the United Nations peace force.

This thing has always been up to the fore, most people believing that if the United Nations is going to be truly effective in many instances, it ought to have something of that kind. Also, there was the hope that if that could develop then possibly there would be lesser need for security forces and the armament race. But it is one of those things that I think has to develop and to come about with the growth of commonsense and

a little bit greater spirit of tolerance among nations. I think it is a very fine thing. I think it is one of those things that probably will not be done exactly at this moment.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, what chances do you think your economic proposals for the Middle East have in lieu of the present climate of the United Nations debate, and also is it possible that these economic achievements could be attained through the previous idea of an Arab development bank?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think there are alternatives there. I mean, I actually proposed that there be an Arab development association which we would support.

Now, as I understand it, most of the Asian and African comment is that they would be very much for that. They have certain preconditions they want to set down before this can come about. But I think that this whole proposition of dealing with areas sometimes, because the problems transcend national boundaries, must be one that we have got to look at more closely than in the past.

In the economic field we have dealt completely on a bilateral nationalistic basis, and I think that possibly there is coming about a reason, like the Mid-East and others, where we might be better advised to attempt to use some collective organization.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, as you know, sir, there has been a good deal of discussion in the United Nations on the terms of the resolution which is under consideration. In this connection, would you find acceptable a resolution which used the term "early withdrawal of American forces from Lebanon"?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Wilson, I don't believe I should give a final decision on the exact words because, as you know, the Norwegian resolution says "Noting the British and American declaration of intention," and so on, then their declaration goes on into substantive parts about the Mid-East development, and so on.

Now, we have said we want to come out just as quickly as the local government says they don't need us; secondly, when and in the event that the United Nations say they are prepared to take the responsibility for peace and order. So, in any event, we would hope to come out early. But I do think that in the absence of proper resolutions and arrangements, why, I should not now use any word expressing a unilateral intention so to do.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Could I ask you one more question on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Wilson: If the date September 30th was used in the resolution as the date on which the Secretary General would make a report to the General Assembly, could I ask if you would assume that under the proper conditions, U. S. forces might be withdrawn from Lebanon by that date?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I think that is just speculative. I would have to wait for developments on that.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press International: Mr. President, some time ago you indicated that you would limit your active campaigning for Republican congressional candidates on the basis of whether they supported your major legislation where, I think, you mentioned reciprocal trade, foreign aid, and the Defense reorganization bills.

Do you still intend to do that? And along that line, there was a story in the Detroit paper last week that because Senator Potter had criticized Governor Adams that you wouldn't campaign for him in Michigan.

THE PRESIDENT. I have never specifically stated that any one man's one vote or one expression was going to put him forever in a category that I could not support.

Now, I have very strongly stated that the Defense reorganization, the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act, and a strong mutual security bill were, in my opinion, absolutely vital to the welfare of this country.

Therefore, anywhere I found myself completely at loggerheads with these projects with a man, I would not consider we belonged really in the same local political camp; that is all there is to it.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, the FBI reported recently that the crime rate in this country is at a record rate, and still increasing. Now, in connection with the crime problem, the various State legislatures, from time to time, and even the Federal Government, consider proposals to put new restrictions on the ownership and use of firearms by civilians. Do you personally believe that more restrictions are needed at the Federal, State, or local level in connection with this problem?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you what I would have to do with that. I would have to discuss it with local police forces in order to have a worthwhile opinion of my own, because I am not familiar with their statistics as to the incidence of crime as related to the freedom of acquisition of this kind of weapon.

Now, my own instant reaction would be, well, if there weren't so many of these weapons around, why, maybe you could be a little more peaceful; but I would certainly want to find what the local police forces and the FBI want to tell me.

Q. J. Anthony Lewis, *New York Times*: Sir, I hope this does not run into your injunction about questions on school cases, and courts.

You have made your position perfectly clear today, as you did last year, sir, on the importance of supporting final Federal court orders.

I just wondered whether you would talk to us at all about your own personal feeling on the principle involved, basically the principle of school integration, and whether you believe there should—you personally favor the beginning of an end to segregated schools?

THE PRESIDENT. I have always declined to do that for the simple reason that here was something that the Supreme Court says, "This is the direction of the Constitution, this is the instruction of the Constitution"; that is, they say, "This is the meaning of the Constitution."

Now, I am sworn to one thing, to defend the Constitution of the United States, and execute its laws. Therefore, for me to weaken public opinion by discussion of separate cases, where I might agree or might disagree, seems to me to be completely unwise and not a good thing to do.

I have an oath; I expect to carry it out. And the mere fact that I could disagree very violently with a decision, and would so express myself, then my own duty would be much more difficult to carry out I think.

So I think it is just not good business for me to do so.

Q. Alan S. Emory, *Watertown Times*: Mr. President, how do you assess the fact that Congress, I think for the first time since you have become President, has passed a farm bill tailored so closely to administration farm policy?

THE PRESIDENT. Because, I think, they are learning that the policies that have been so urgently argued for by Secretary Benson have got a lot of sense in them and they are beginning to see that it is having a good effect in the country.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., *Scripps-Howard*: Mr. President, the other day Bernard Baruch suggested that the National Security Council be expanded to include various persons with government experience in the past, including living former Presidents.

THE PRESIDENT. Who said this?

Q. Mr. Tully: Bernard Baruch suggested it the other day.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Tully: Do you think there is any likelihood, sir, of your ever employing the services of Mr. Truman in any capacity?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, why, of course, you could. After all, he has had a very great and tough experience of his own.

I would not answer any question that was specifically directed to a personality. I think when you come to talking about the expanding of the National Security Council, we want to remember this one thing: the National Security Council, like any other body that surrounds the President, is for advisory purposes. You cannot get away from the fact that the President has to make the decisions.

Now, therefore, the President is free to call upon anybody, indeed, as I have frequently, on elder statesmen, on sometimes organized and sometimes unorganized bodies, to come and consult. So I see no need for expanding the Security Council as such.

Q. Alice A. Dunnigan, Associated Negro Press: Mr. President, would you care to comment on newspaper stories that the White House has asked J. Ernest Wilkins to resign his post as Assistant Secretary of Labor to make his position available to Mr. Lodge?

THE PRESIDENT. For who?

Q. Mrs. Dunnigan: For Mr. Lodge.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I never heard that. What Mr. Lodge is this?

Q. Mrs. Dunnigan: George Lodge.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't heard that.

I will say this: I have had some talks with Secretary Wilkins, who was talking about the possibility that he might resign from that particular position in the Labor Department. I have never urged him to nor asked him to, or anything else. I have had, as a matter of fact, a very congenial talk with him about it.

He is also, as you know, a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and I remember that I said to him if ever he did decide he wanted to resign there, that I hoped he would keep his other position.

By the way, I never heard of any contemplated replacement for someone whose resignation I have not yet accepted.

Q. William H. Galbraith, Jr., United Press International: Mr. President, returning to the Geneva scientific agreement, sir, I wonder if you could tell us what you think that agreement means to prospects of overall disarmament?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as I said in, I think it was to Mr. Drummond's question, any step like this that proves that you have a real agreement between intelligent people of both sides, gives grounds to hope that you can go another step; and every step that you go means you can go another one. That is your conviction; that is what we have been working on these 5 years.

Now, this agreement has not been quite crystallized, has not yet been signed—I believe there is some hope of signing it tomorrow—but there is every evidence that there has been real progress in the understanding between these scientific groups.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Camden Courier-Post: Sir, the Camden Courier-Post is a nonpartisan paper. We would like to know, in view of the statements that have been made in public lately, some from Secretary McElroy and General Twining and from various others, about the situation of our defenses, we would like to know if you consider this adequate?

THE PRESIDENT. I not only consider them adequate; they are the most powerful they have ever been in our whole history. They are completely capable of acting as the deterrents that they are expected to act as; and every day there are new developments, new inventions, new enlargements of these forces so as to make them even more satisfactory and efficient.

Indeed, in certain areas I would say we are spending too much money.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, in recent days there has been a confusion of reports about the stationing of U. S. Marine forces on Singapore with the consent of the British Government, and about the formation of a possible Middle East-Indian Ocean Fleet. Can you say if the United States has any intention of taking either of these steps?

THE PRESIDENT. None whatsoever. These Marines were on some ships that have been out on cruises afloat, and it was time for them to stop in at a recreational place. The British Government said, "Surely," and so they are there; that is all there is to it.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, many persons in the country are fed up with rising prices and they are disappointed you have not exercised more vigorous leadership to combat them.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, let's go back to 1953 for a minute.

There was a great hue and cry to get rid of fixed controls over materials and services, and all that sort of thing, and they were abandoned; and for a very considerable time we had a very stable dollar, that is a very stable level of living costs. Then, starting with the really boom years of '55 and '56 and '57, we had these costs going up.

Now, the only thing you can do—or, there are three things probably: you can appeal to business and labor leaders constantly to try to stop the so-called wage-price spiral.

Another thing that the Government can do, as distinguished from the Federal Board which is an independent agency of government: we can try to keep our costs down.

Now, this is the most difficult problem that I know of. I believe that when you are talking about costs of living you are talking about inflation. I believe that the Federal Government has a very great responsibility in trying to do this.

As you know, I have vetoed several bills, some of them specifically because they were just too much money. Yet, only a year ago, remember, I was fighting for support in defense and other areas, where the Congress was cutting down what I believed to be necessary.

Now we seem to be on a spending cycle. So every bill that I get, whether it is a defense bill, whether it is the wage rates in the civil government, in the military government, everything you get, there are additional sums put in. So, to get any kind of legislation you constantly must be aware of the obvious congressional intention to spend more.

I believe this is a mistaken policy. I believe we should spend today only what we can show to be a very necessitous expenditure, so that the Government can first of all, by its limiting of expenditures, help avoid deficits or at least too big deficits; and, secondly, can show the example for good housekeeping and good fiscal arrangements, both in businesses and in the private home.

I think that I am not yet ready or have not suggested to anyone any definite controls. I still believe the free economy is a better way to fix the price levels than is Government fiat. I just don't believe in that.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Mr. President, some people feel that it is futile for you to appeal to labor and management, as you have done, and has not brought results. They feel if you would take a tougher position

that the steel industry, for instance, would not have gotten away with raising prices recently, which has started us off on another cycle of inflation.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think that you are there on a premise that is necessarily correct. Now they have raised some prices.

I am told that in the average household steel is involved in about one-eighth of its expenditures, and moreover some slight rise in steel costs is not of itself a very great factor in living costs.

Now, I have asked people specifically, and in the generality of a press conference, to be very careful about this price business, to go for volume with lower prices rather than higher prices in the hope of higher profits; and I have asked labor leaders to do the same thing.

But I believe when you say take tougher position, now you are asking for specific controls, and if we are going to have a controlled economy, then I just don't know how you are going to work it.

Q. James P. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, this is about the comment you made at the U. N. on the question of indirect aggression.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Reston: The theme has been developed by you and the Secretary of State that unless this subversion and indirect aggression of the Soviet Union are stopped, we are headed for a big war. Now, is it conceivable that this kind of thing can be stopped once the threat of their army has been stopped by our power; are they not inevitably going to go to indirect aggression?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think there are two points: first, we did not say that we are going to have a big war if we don't stop this. I do say if they are going to continue it without any voluntary agreement of their own to limit or cease it, then I do say we are headed for much more trouble but not necessarily a big war.

The next thing is this: finally, developing circumstances tend to point out where are the best interests of all countries served.

I believe myself that if we can keep a sturdy course and a steady course, firm in what we believe to be right, finally even the Soviets begin to learn that it is not to their benefit to go in and try to buy, bribe, and subvert generally people that are themselves trying to live their own lives; because, finally, what all history shows, that when any dictatorship goes too far in its control, finally, whether it be the Roman Empire or Genghis

Khan's or Napoleon's or anyone else's, just the very size of the thing begins to defeat them.

So I think there are characteristics in this whole thing—accepting your premise that they probably are not going to cease it forthwith—that finally will teach them this is not really a good, profitable enterprise. But it does mean this also: we have got to keep on the job forever and forever with our own measures to make certain that these small countries and weaker countries do not fall one by one prey to their methods.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and fortieth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 10:29 to 11:01 o'clock on Wednesday morning, August 20, 1958. In attendance: 176.

214 ¶ Statement by the President on Compliance With Final Orders of the Courts. *August 20, 1958*

BECAUSE THERE ARE still some phases of this case pending in the courts, it would not be appropriate for me to express my view on the case itself.

This case, however, or any person's agreement or disagreement with its outcome, must not be confused with the solemn duty that all Americans have to comply with the final orders of the court. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the maintenance of order to permit compliance with the final orders of the court is the responsibility of each state. Each state owes to its inhabitants, to its sister states and to the Union the obligation to suppress unlawful forces. It cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree. It is my hope that each state will fulfill its obligation with a full realization of the gravity of any other course.

Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the Federal government in such an event. My feelings are exactly as they were a year ago. As I said then:

"The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of Government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal Courts."

Every American must understand that if an individual, community or state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy.

I continue to insist that the common sense of the individual and his feeling of civic responsibility must eventually come into play if we are to solve this problem.

NOTE: The President refers to the Little Rock school case. On August 18 the Eighth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals handed down a decision which refused to postpone the desegregation of Central

High School. The Court, however, was considering a request of the Little Rock school board for a stay of execution in order that the decision might be appealed to the Supreme Court.

215 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Trade Agreements Extension Act.

August 20, 1958

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 12591 extending the reciprocal trade agreements program for a four-year period. This legislation represents a firm, forward step on the road to a stronger America in a world at peace.

While I believe that a five-year extension would have best served the interests of the United States, yet the Congress is to be particularly commended for enacting the longest extension in the history of the trade agreements program. The United States now has a lengthened opportunity, through this medium, to enlarge its own output and employment. In addition, the free nations are now assured of a continuity in United States trade policy that will make possible new international negotiations to promote mutually advantageous commercial exchange and increased world productivity.

As the authority conferred by this important measure is used, it will further our own nation's domestic interests and will promote the economic strength, solidarity and security of the free and independent nations.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 12591 is Public Law 85-686 (72 Stat. 673).

216 ¶ Statement by the President on the Failure
To Enact Legislation To Curb Abuses in the
Labor-Management Field. *August 20, 1958*

I AM MOST DISAPPOINTED that the Congress has thus far failed to enact legislation to curb the racketeering, corruption, and abuses of trust and power which Senator McClellan's committee has found to exist today in the labor-management field.

Last January I recommended to Congress that comprehensive legislation be enacted so that the rights of the American worker would be safeguarded. The bill passed by the Senate in June, the so-called Kennedy-Ives bill, fell far short of these recommendations.

For example, it failed to provide adequate machinery to enforce the standards necessary to the proper handling of labor union funds. Further, the bill's failure to deal with the problems of boycotting and blackmail picketing would have given greater impetus to abuses the American people want to curb. It would have weakened certain aspects of the Taft-Hartley Act. It did not move at all toward recognition of appropriate State responsibility in labor matters.

In sum, it did not meet the Nation's needs because it did not deal effectively with many of the evils which need correction.

On August 18th the House voted on the bill under a procedure which permitted no opportunity to amend it and thus to correct its deficiencies.

I still hope that before adjournment the Congress will pass a labor bill which will effectively protect the working men and women of our country.

217 ¶ Veto of Bill Increasing the Tariff on
Treated Seed Wheat. *August 20, 1958*

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 11581, "To remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from the 'unfit for human consumption' category for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for other purposes."

Virtually all of the seed wheat entering the United States comes from Canada. Much of the wheat so imported is treated with poisonous substances which act as inhibitors of wheat diseases and insects. As such wheat is unfit for human consumption, it is so classified under the Tariff Act. Under the classification, "wheat unfit for human consumption," treated seed wheat is dutiable at five percent ad valorem (about ten cents per bushel at current prices) as compared with a duty of 21 cents per bushel on all other imported wheat, including untreated seed wheat. The present measure would reclassify treated seed wheat and put it in the straight "wheat" classification, thereby making it subject to the higher rate of duty.

The duty on wheat unfit for human consumption was reduced from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem in a bilateral agreement with Canada effective in 1939. The present rate was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948. These agreements recognize the right of the United States to raise duties or impose quotas should imports, at current rates of duty, of wheat unfit for human consumption seriously injure or threaten injury to domestic producers. Similar protection is provided under these international agreements and the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to imports which interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture.

There is, in the record, no claim that the present rate of duty is imposing a hardship on anyone, or interfering with any program of the Department of Agriculture. Our laws provide a method for making and sustaining such a claim, which has not been invoked in this case. While, in some respects, seed wheat classifications may be anomalous, this seems a scant basis for taking an action which, I believe, would violate our international agreements, and be inimical to the trade policy of the United States, the interests of our farmers, and our relations with Canada.

The United States is constantly working to reduce the barriers to world trade. The latest manifestation of this effort is the recent and overwhelming endorsement by the Congress of a four-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. Tariff reduction without serious hardship to our domestic producers is an integral part of our trade policy. Approval of H. R. 11581 would be inconsistent with this policy and would not be understood by our trading partners, particularly Canada.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

218 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

August 22, 1958

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Appropriation Act, 1959, the Congress, in addition to appropriating over \$1 billion more than I consider necessary for our security, has placed mandatory minimum strengths on the reserve components of the Army. This is an action which seriously disturbs me and which represents an unprecedented departure from past policy.

Floors under the size of these forces introduce rigidity into our defense structure and could, if carried to their logical conclusion, cut deeply into the concept of flexibility so overwhelmingly and recently endorsed by the Congress in the Department of Defense Reorganization Act. Moreover, such restrictions are wasteful of money and resources at a time when essential programs are placing mounting demands on both.

In short, rigidity and waste will be the products of these limitations and there is no place for either in the programs of a modern defense establishment. For this reason I cannot stress too strongly my belief that the Congress should reconsider such limitations, with a view to their prompt repeal early in the next session of the Congress.

NOTE: As enacted, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is Public Law 85-724 (72 Stat. 711).

219 ¶ Statement by the President Following the Geneva Meeting of Experts Proposing Negotiations on Nuclear Controls. *August 22, 1958*

THE UNITED STATES welcomes the successful conclusion of the Geneva meeting of experts who have been considering whether and how nuclear weapons tests could be detected. Their conclusions indicate that, if there were an agreement to eliminate such tests, its effective supervision and enforcement would be technically possible.

This is a most important conclusion, the more so because it is concurred in by the experts of the Soviet Union. Progress in the field of

disarmament agreements depends upon the ability to establish effective international controls and the willingness of the countries concerned to accept those controls. The fact therefore of an agreement on technical possibilities of inspection and control opens up a prospect of progress in the vitally important field of disarmament.

The United States, taking account of the Geneva conclusions, is prepared to proceed promptly to negotiate an agreement with other nations which have tested nuclear weapons for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and the actual establishment of an international control system on the basis of the experts' report.

If this is accepted in principle by the other nations which have tested nuclear weapons, then in order to facilitate the detailed negotiations the United States is prepared, unless testing is resumed by the Soviet Union, to withhold further testing on its part of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations.

As part of the agreement to be negotiated, and on a basis of reciprocity, the United States would be further prepared to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons on a year-by-year basis subject to a determination at the beginning of each year: (a) the agreed inspection system is installed and working effectively; and (b) satisfactory progress is being made in reaching agreement on and implementing major and substantial arms control measures such as the United States has long sought. The agreement should also deal with the problem of detonations for peaceful purposes, as distinct from weapons tests.

Our negotiators will be instructed and ready by October 31 this year to open negotiations with other similarly instructed negotiators.

As the United States has frequently made clear, the suspension of testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons is not, in itself, a measure of disarmament or a limitation of armament. An agreement in this respect is significant if it leads to other and more substantial agreements relating to limitation and reduction of fissionable material for weapons and to other essential phases of disarmament. It is in this hope that the United States makes this proposal.

NOTE: The conclusions reached at the Geneva meeting are published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 452).

220 ¶ Letter to Edgar Eisenhower Concerning
the Dedication of Mt. Eisenhower in Banff National
Park, Alberta, Canada. *August 24, 1958*

[Released August 24, 1958. Dated August 19, 1958]

Dear Edgar:

I regret very much that prior commitments prevent my being with you in Banff National Park for the dedication of Mount Eisenhower. Please give my personal greetings to everyone gathered there. I know this will be a happy moment in the long and friendly association of the peoples of Canada and the United States.

In 1946, when the Canadian Government chose our family name for this mountain, World War II was only a few months past and the distinguished record of the Canadian troops in Europe was fresh in my mind. I had the feeling then, and still do, that the mountain's name commemorated the victory of our allied forces which was, of course, the victory of many men working together. So for me, this splendid mountain recalls the valor and determination of the Canadian First Army—and indeed of all those dedicated people who served the cause of freedom.

I hope you will thank the members of Kiwanis International, and particularly the Kiwanis Clubs of the Western Canada District, for their thoughtfulness and generosity in arranging these dedication ceremonies. Congratulations to them for helping to advance the spirit of friendship which gives hope and strength to the building of peace.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This letter was read at the ceremony by Edgar Eisenhower, the President's older brother.

221 ¶ Letter to Senator Knowland on His Return to California To Campaign for the Governorship.

August 25, 1958

[Released August 25, 1958. Dated August 23, 1958]

Dear Bill:

You will be leaving shortly to return to California, there to wage a political campaign on behalf of a philosophy of government in which we both believe.

Before you go, I want to tell you how grateful I am for your tireless efforts as Senate Majority Leader and then as Senate Minority Leader. In both of these capacities you demonstrated the characteristics of leadership, of integrity, and devotion in the service of the Nation.

The people of this country owe you a debt of gratitude for your contribution to good government and for helping maintain peace in the world. I am certain that the people of California are aware of your admirable qualifications, fine character, and dedication to duty, and would want to utilize your services as Governor of that great State.

I am well aware of the political sacrifice that you have made in continuing to discharge your responsibilities so faithfully during the past several weeks. For this I am especially grateful.

You take with you my best wishes and those of Mrs. Eisenhower for a successful campaign, and our affection for both you and Helen.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: William F. Knowland served in the United States Senate from August 14, 1945, through the 85th Congress. He was elected Senate majority leader in

1953 and Senate minority leader in 1955. His reply, dated August 25, was released with the President's letter.

money, that loans that otherwise would be impossible to make, but which have a very worthy project, would have a very beneficial effect, why, they could take place.

So, this new International Development Association is the name, and it is only in the study period as my letter made very clear. We are studying it to see what can be done, but it would have no effect whatsoever on the other groupments.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: As you know, Mr. President, the Congress is so hostile to any discussion of a possible surrender by the United States in a nuclear war, they forbade spending any military money for study of it. In your opinion, can the United States be defeated in an all-out first-blow nuclear war, and is it your position that we must take the first blow?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you say we must take the first blow—wars have a way of coming about in circumstances that have not been foreseen by humans.

For example, the Pearl Harbor attack is a case in point. Of all the places in the Pacific that apparently the planners and the political leaders thought might be attacked, that was probably the last one.

I don't see any reason, therefore, for saying we necessarily have to take the first blow. But I do say this: always we must be alert. And I think it is silly to say that we can be defeated in a first-blow attack, for the simple reason that we have so much strength, retaliatory strength, that any nation foolish to resort to that kind of an effort—that is, the exchange of nuclear attacks—would itself be destroyed. There is no question in my mind.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, Newsweek: Sir, do you feel that the record of the Democratic-controlled 85th Congress will be a help or a hindrance to your party this fall, and what do you think the outcome of the elections will be this fall? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. It was one that I didn't—of course, I expected, but I didn't hope for. [*Laughter*]

Actually, there are still two hundred pieces of legislation, many of them rushed through in the last hours of Congress, that I have not yet had a chance to examine. Quite manifestly, I couldn't go over the record of this Congress.

I would say, though, generally, in the foreign field, it did a constructive job. My greatest disappointment was in the amount in which they cut

down my estimates for the mutual security of the free world; and I can only hope now that those funds will be sufficient. But I do think they should have done better.

I was disappointed, of course, that there was no effective legislation for the prevention of corruption and racketeering in the labor-management field; and in one or two other areas I was disappointed in lack of action.

Now, on the other hand, there was a tendency throughout the year, happily curbed in two or three very large bills, for expending more money than should be spent; because I tell you that we must get the size of these deficits down. Fortunately—and here I certainly must give some credit to the Republican leadership that a couple of those bills were finally—I say, put it with the help of Republican leadership where those bills were shelved because, manifestly, as a minority party in the two Houses, we couldn't possibly be completely effective.

But, all in all, I would say that the general appraisal is something I would want to make in another week or 10 days when I have had a chance to study the final record.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, in view of the current shelling of the off-shore islands by the Chinese Communists, I would like to ask this: since the last flareup in that area 2 years ago, the Nationalist forces on Quemoy and Matsu have been considerably beat up. Some people are reading Secretary Dulles' statement of last Saturday as indicating that this means we consider the islands more important than ever to the defense of Formosa itself. Would you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they have this increased importance: what we call the Nationalist Chinese have now deployed about a third of their forces to certain of these islands west of the Pescadores, and that makes a closer interlocking between the defense systems of the islands with Formosa than was the case before that. Before that, I think, they were largely thought of as outposts, strongly held positions, but nevertheless outposts.

Now, apparently the philosophy is to hold the whole thing. It is part of the territory from which they hope to make their living, so there is a closer relationship than there was before.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Does that affect, sir, your judgment or any judgment that you might have to make under the Formosa resolution?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Roberts, you simply cannot make military decisions until after the event reaches you. Now, it might affect it under a whole series of circumstances—but there are all sorts of permutations and combinations of these factors, and I would say you couldn't make any arbitrary answer to that.

Q. Felix Belair, *New York Times*: Could you tell us, Mr. President, what is the area of discretion of local commanders in the use of tactical atomic weapons, if they have any discretion?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I think not. I think that there can be no atomic—I shouldn't say "I think." It is not possible to use these weapons except with the specific authority of the President.

Q. Mr. Belair: I thought, perhaps, in—isn't there an exception in the case of an immediate threat to the command?

THE PRESIDENT. It has been a long time since I have gone through all of these directives, and many of them go into tremendous detail.

I am not going any further than that, and if it is possible, I will take a look again, because there is one exception, but I don't believe it mentions atomic weapons: that if the United States itself or any of its armed forces are under attack, that they can use any measures necessary for their defense, but I would have to make certain. My memory is not quite that good this morning.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., *Scripps-Howard*: Sir, the Washington Ball Club is threatening or promising to leave town. [*Laughter*] Do you think, sir, that such a move would be justified under the circumstances?

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to answer with one "if."

If the Nationals here, the American League Club here, would have a club that had a fighting chance, on the average, of getting into the first division, I, for one, would be down at a good number of their evening games to see them, and I would be one of their customers.

Now, unfortunately, because of my present position, I am not a paying customer and, therefore, I can't help keeping this club here. But if we could only have that, I am practically certain this city would demand that they stay here, and I think they should. But I think they should have a little bit better club. [*Laughter*]

Q. Dave Burnham, *Lincoln (Nebraska) Journal*: Mr. President, I notice Secretary Benson is taking a very active part, or perhaps a more active part than any high Government official, in the congressional cam-

paign this fall. In your mind, is he the kind of man you would like to see in one of the top places in the 1960 race?

THE PRESIDENT. The men that are going to be in the top places are going to be selected by a convention.

I can give you a whole list of men who, in my opinion, are capable of carrying very heavy responsibilities, and in line with the great middle-of-the-road philosophy that I believe is logical for this country, particularly for the Republican Party. So any of those men, if selected by the convention, would have my support.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, could you tell us what you think of the various State bills to close the schools?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't understand.

Q. Mr. Scherer: The various State bills to close the schools in the integration situation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say this, Mr. Scherer. This, of course, would be a very terrible outcome, but I would think this: there would be a very great deal of litigation that would follow any such action.

I believe if schools were closed, there would be great pressure to open them under whatever conditions the inhabitants believed would be best, and I think there would be a whole basketful of litigation that would take place.

So, I don't want to make more than that one generalization, because no school yet that I know of has been closed.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press International: What action are you going to take on the humane slaughter bill?

THE PRESIDENT. Someone told me it was going to be up before me in a day or two. I haven't got all the recommendations.

Q. Mr. Moore: Midnight tonight is the dead line.

THE PRESIDENT. Midnight tonight? Well, then I have to work this afternoon, don't I?

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: To return to the Far East for a moment, sir, how seriously do you view the stepped-up Chinese Communist artillery attacks in the Quemoy area, along with the air bombardment; and, secondly, do you see any danger at this time that American forces might get involved, in keeping with our desire to help protect Formosa and the Pescadores?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, again, you talk to a certain extent in hypothetical terms.

Quite naturally, we are supporting the Nationalist regime; we still recognize it and, as a matter of fact, it is still a member of the Security Council in the United Nations. So we are not going to desert our responsibilities or the statements we have already made. I think that about the best thing that can be said at this moment is the Secretary's letter of about a week ago or something of that kind.

Q. Alvin A. Spivak, United Press International: Mr. President, is there any one key point that you believe Republican candidates for Congress could stress in their campaigns for election this year?

THE PRESIDENT. I will tell you what I am going to stress, if that is good enough: getting down these deficits and keeping our money sound so that America can have a good, healthy, thriving, progressive economy.

Q. Thomas V. Kelly, Washington Daily News: Mr. President, Arlington, Virginia, looks like it will have to close its schools in the integration crisis and, at any rate, the State money is going to be cut off. They may let the counties run the schools on their own. The Federal Government contributes money to the support of the schools there because of the great number of Federal workers in the area. I was wondering if you would favor increasing, in case the counties are left to run the schools, increasing the Federal contribution to bring it up to its current budget level?

THE PRESIDENT. I couldn't give you an answer right off, shooting from the hip that way, on that one. I hadn't thought of it but I'll say this: whatever we would do, it seems to me, would have to be done by the Federal Government in any other area regardless of local action. I think the Federal Government must observe an equality of treatment any place.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Sir, in view of the deficit and the fact that the testimony about the debt ceiling showed that within about 4 or 5 years we would face serious inflation, I wonder if you would tell us this fall as you go through the budgets and make your budget for next year, what areas do you plan to cut?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the budget is already under study and in the process of development. I am going to take each one of the major expenditures, study it, and see whether it can be, to the benefit of America, diminished; that is what I am going to do. I am not going to pick out any one area and say, "We are going to cut this one," and not another.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, Adlai Stevenson, in the paper this morning, quotes Premier Khrushchev as saying that we, presumably you and Khrushchev and others, should get together and sign a paper that there would be no interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Would you welcome such an agreement?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I submit, that you are using the wrong word. It wouldn't be an agreement; it would be some pronouncement, and certainly it couldn't be more because an agreement, to my mind, connotes something that is going to be kept.

And I will say this: you will recall when the Hungarian resolution was put in the United Nations, I believe that it was argued very bitterly by the other side that they would not allow interference with their internal affairs, meaning Hungary.

Now, this is not the kind of definition of internal affairs that the United States could accept.

Now, if it were a legitimate resolution of that kind I, for my own part, would be ready to sign anything with that legitimate purport. I would state we would not interfere in the affairs of other people, and we would keep people, other people, from interfering with ourselves.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, is there still a chance of a meeting between you and Governor Almond of Virginia before the Virginia schools open?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. I haven't had any intimation of that.

Q. Mr. MacLeish: Well, would you still be willing to have such a meeting?

THE PRESIDENT. I've always been willing; I have stated that many times, and I hope I don't have to state it again.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, in the light of the Geneva agreement on inspection, has our disarmament policy been revised or are we still standing on the last policy placed before the Russians about a year ago?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the principle of the policy has not been abandoned at all.

Now, we did say this: that in order to facilitate the possibility of negotiations in this field, that if both sides would accept this report and would each agree to begin instantly to meet—October 31st is the date we men-

tioned—to start negotiations for measures that would lead further, then for one year we would not make any more tests.

But we did couple that with the policy that we believe in, that the cessation of tests must be related to the cessation of production of this material for weapons purposes, and even further on than that eventually.

Q. Mr. Reston: What I had in mind, sir, was if we were going to talk on October 31st, have we revised the policy, for example, brought it up to date, on the new inspections findings in Geneva, and the new developments in rocketry?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think there is no change because we have believed—maybe I don't understand your question exactly. We said you cannot have an agreement on cessation of tests unless there can be technical methods that will make certain each to the other that we are acting in good faith.

Now, that is the thing that the technical experts were deciding: is it possible; and if it is possible, what is the minimum system that will do it?

We say, "All right, we are accepting that, now let's move on to the next negotiation," and, while we are doing that, that negotiation is the actual establishment of this system.

That being done, now you have got it with that much of a testing, it looks like you have a step made into penetrating both these countries on an official basis—a good many stations in Eurasia, a good many stations here.

Now, it would seem, there ought to be another step. But I think that for each one of the things that still has to be negotiated out, we have not changed our general program or plan.

Q. Don Oberdorfer, Charlotte Observer: Mr. President, over a hundred American cities have applications stacked up over at the Urban Renewal Administration for funds to help clear out their slum areas.

The agency doesn't have any money available for these because the Congress did not pass the housing bill. However, they tell us that the Administration has an authorization of \$100 million which is available to be released at your discretion for this purpose. Would you tell us whether you have given any thought to releasing this money under this emergency situation, and what you think about it?

[*The President confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

THE PRESIDENT. It is still under study. But the question you bring up

is being earnestly studied, because we do believe there is something that could be done in spite of the lack of appropriations.

I was hesitating only because I am never quite certain when a thing has been finished and when it has not been finished. I can talk to you in another week, possibly.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Mr. President, the current issue of a national news weekly contains the following item:

"White House. Here is what Ike wouldn't say at his news conference about his personal views on school integration. He wishes the Supreme Court had never handed down its decision. He also thinks integration should proceed much more slowly. That is what he has told friends in private."

Is that story correct?

THE PRESIDENT. No, that story is not correct. But the story is this: I have said here, I think, that I would never give an opinion about my conviction about the Supreme Court decisions because such a statement would have to indicate either approval or disapproval, and I was never going to do it about any of their decisions.

Now, with respect to the other one, it might have been that I said something about "slower," because I do say, as I did last week, we have got to have reason and sense and education, and a lot of other developments that go hand in hand if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, *Washington Star*: Mr. President, in connection with what you might have said about slow movement toward integration, could you say, without trespassing on your injunction about talking about your conviction, whether you would advise the Justice Department to argue for a delay in the Little Rock case before the Supreme Court, to support the District Judge's original order?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think that I would instruct them to argue one way or the other. I think the fact is that, as lawyers, as an officer of the Court, they have to voice their honest convictions.

What I do say is this, and this is just a generality in governmental procedure and organization: if there develop great differences between the President and any branch of Government, why, the President has only one recourse, and that is very obvious.

So I would assume that any brief would try to reflect the views that all of us, so far as I know, have held from the beginning.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Recently, Secretary Anderson did not rule out a tax cut next year when he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee.

In view of the rising costs for our defense and everything else in the budget, do you think this might be a possibility to stop unbalanced budgets?

THE PRESIDENT. What, to reduce taxes?

Q. Mr. Shutt: To increase taxes.

THE PRESIDENT. Increase taxes? Oh, I thought you said decrease.

Q. Mr. Shutt: No, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as of this moment I wouldn't have any comment on that at all.

Q. J. F. Ter Horst, Detroit News: Sir, a few moments ago you mentioned your feeling that any position taken by the administration on integration should preserve the equality of treatment for all communities and States.

Does this mean that the Justice Department's position before the Supreme Court will be applicable to, say, Virginia, or North Carolina, or Tennessee, as well as Little Rock?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that you are making some unwarranted assumptions.

The Justice Department has been ordered to file a brief on one particular decision by the appellate court, and I don't think it has anything to do with the rest of the problem.

I was talking only on this: if the United States funds are going to be used some place for any purpose, I believe it has to be on some kind of a basis of equality because all of us pay the taxes to put that money in.

Now, are you going to pick out some particular place which, because of some political decision in its own area, would change this ratio? There might be some reason that I cannot now think of, but that is my basis of saying they ought to be treated equally.

Q. John R. Gibson, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, in light of what the United Nations Security Council has done on the Middle East situation, and since it did not endorse some of the proposals you made in your speech up there, could you say what you think the chances are for a longtime peace settlement out there are at this time?

THE PRESIDENT. I would say this: they were better than they were before. I don't believe that you could possibly evaluate them in absolute

terms at all. The thing is relative. I think there has been an atmosphere created that may give us a better chance to make progress.

Q. William H. Stringer, *Christian Science Monitor*: In Senate debate and in General Gavin's book, there has been an allusion to a missile gap in the early 1960's, where it was said the Soviets would have great numbers of missiles, long-range missiles, and we would have few. Could you comment, without breaching security, on whether you see any peril ahead, of that sort?

THE PRESIDENT. I say only this: when I came here, you will remember, we were talking about the "New Look." We were trying to get away from mere reliance upon manpower, and to use the latest in scientific inventions to defend this country, hoping thereby to save manpower. This took a long study, and after the first months, I finally appointed scientific committees, two in succession. Finally there was brought forward a belief that we should go very heavily into ballistic missiles of long range, which had never before been brought to the fore in military planning.

I believe—I think I am right—there never was more than \$1 million a year used until that year. But in the spring of 1955, I believe, I listened to this latest scientific report, and this went on the very highest priority—expenditures put on a priority higher than that of any other of our defense things.

From that moment on, there has been no place that I can see where there has been any possibility of gaps occurring.

Development has been extraordinarily rapid in view of the few years we have had, and while procurement should never go so wild that it wants to purchase great, vast weapons until they are approved, I am quite certain that the Defense Department's programs are not only adequate, but really are generous in making certain that the United States in this one particular field is going faster than we could have expected.

I want to bring this out: up to this moment, I don't see how you can begin to eliminate the manned carrier, the airplane, merely because there can be demonstrated a capacity for sending a warhead by a guided missile. There is still a long ways to go before the airplane, I would say, is made completely obsolete. So while, if there is any gap, I am quite certain that our enormous strength in fine long-range airplanes is—it isn't a "gap"; if the rate of development is not as rapid as you might see it,

if you are talking just about money, and money won't do it in my opinion, the airplane takes care of that deficiency.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and forty-first news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:30 to 11:04 o'clock on Wednesday morning, August 27, 1958. In attendance: 141.

223 ¶ Remarks to the Republican National Committee Meeting in Chicago. *August 27, 1958*

I AM DELIGHTED to participate by telephone in this important meeting of our Party's Board of Directors. Later, during the political campaign, as I have already advised Chairman Alcorn, I expect to speak out on several subjects of over-riding interest to the American people. At the moment, I'm eager to tell you how I feel about the fall campaign.

There is no reason, in my judgment, for our Party to lose a single House or Senate seat that we now hold. But more than this, we can make great gains in the House and Senate if we do just three things: work, and vote, and get others to vote.

Each of you Republican leaders will recall that some of our counties brought out 95 percent of the eligible Republican vote in 1956. That's what it takes to win. But when we fail to get our own people registered and to the polls, that's when we begin to side-slip. That's exactly what happened just one year ago today in Wisconsin and we lost a Senate seat to a Democrat for the first time in 25 years.

And no one who has learned anything from the past two national elections will fail to appreciate the support of the Independent and discerning Democrat, though they may be unorganized or may organize themselves as "Citizens" or under some other name. Let's convince them that our program is sound and appealing. Let's court them. Let's go after them.

With this campaign, our Party starts its second century since it won its first national victory. This will be the fiftieth time that we have gone before the American people to ask for a Republican Congress. We go well prepared.

I hope you will bring home to the American people the Republican platform and the record of Republican performance. We Republicans

take our platforms seriously. We believe in redeeming pledges—the basic set of beliefs and policies that our Party proposes at each national convention. And my friends, this we have done.

So I propose that we lay before the voters, our goals—just what it was that we sought to do; then we must show them what we have accomplished—what we have done to keep peace instead of war, to provide for the defense of the free world, to develop rapidly a sound satellite and missiles program, to encourage scientific education, and to raise farm income. And let's do something else.

Let's lead the defeatists away from the wailing wall. Time has proved right this Administration's confidence in the American economy. We are on the upward road. We shall reach new heights in a national economy whose boundaries are still unimagined. This I believe. And I believe the American voter is going to be gratified that we have overcome the economic challenge without risking the certain dangers of unnecessarily big deficits and the snares of a hastily devised patchwork of costly public works.

All leadership—political, economic, or moral—involves persuading others to do something now that will bring fruit in the future. This, it seems to me, is your task as managers of our Party. This is really what we will be doing when we gather with our party workers to talk about voting lists, poll checkers, and telephone canvassers. Our job is to arouse our party workers to do something now that will be of the greatest importance when we come to count votes in the next Congress.

What we do now will be equally important as we point ahead confidently toward 1960. In short, our immediate task is to have our party workers feel so deeply and fiercely concerned about the political life of the nation that they will produce the ground-swell on which middle-of-the-road, creative Republicanism will carry our country forward to new heights of achievement.

Within the rims of each congressional district, some issues, of course, will tend to be of greater local concern than others. This is inevitable in America where our diversity is one of our sources of strength. But we cannot emphasize too strongly that just as what goes on in the Middle East has its impact on the Middle West, so, too, must the scuffle of local interests not be allowed to blunt the force of vigorous Republican leadership in the national interest.

This is the Republican way. Our Party is not a many-splintered party.

It is not a sectional party. It has been, and remains, a party guided by basic principles. And it was responsible for many shining achievements in the century just completed. We are here dedicated to carrying on that record of achievement, to the welfare of our people, the security of our nation, and the peace of the world. I know we shall succeed.

To each of you I send warmest greetings and best wishes for a successful campaign.

Thank you and goodbye.

224 ¶ Statement by the President on the Failure To Enact the Housing Bill. *August 27, 1958*

THREE OF THE most important proposals contained in the housing bill which the administration sent to the Congress early this year would have authorized: (1) a six-year program of Federal assistance for urban renewal totaling \$1.3 billion; (2) an additional \$200 million for college housing loans; and (3) several liberalized requirements designed to stimulate housing construction through the increased use of private capital.

The Congress did not enact the administration's proposals.

In the absence of legislation enacting this program, and to provide as much flexibility as possible until the next Congress can act on housing legislation, I am today taking the following action:

1. Releasing \$100 million for urban renewal capital grant contracts, in accordance with the special authority given me in the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The release of these funds to the Housing and Home Finance Agency will furnish substantial aid to the urban renewal program, and will meet needs until the Congress meets again next year.

2. Directing that the Housing and Home Finance Agency, in its actions under the Public Facility Loan Program, use the funds available to it by giving priority to the smaller applicants without established credit in private markets. This should meet the needs of these communities for such vital facilities as water and sanitation when funds are not available from private sources at reasonable terms.

In addition to my actions, the Federal National Mortgage Association, recognizing the expiration of the requirement for purchase of mortgages at par under its special assistance programs, is issuing a new schedule of

prices designed to assure the use of private financing where it is available, without reducing the construction of new housing.

While continuing the college housing program insofar as the receiving and processing of applications is concerned, the Housing and Home Finance Agency will be unable to make commitments at this time in the absence of a congressional authorization of funds.

I shall ask the forthcoming 86th Congress to remedy the lack of legislation in the housing field. Specific recommendations will be made to the Congress in the annual budget message to provide for needed authorizations for urban renewal, for college housing loans, for an increase in the mortgage insurance authority to meet developing requirements, and for such other provisions as may then be needed to carry out our national housing policies.

225 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill To Pay Relocation Costs of the Chamberlain Water Co. *August 27, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from S. 228, which would authorize the payment of \$3,116.40 to the Chamberlain Water Company, of Chamberlain, South Dakota. This sum would be paid to compensate the company for relocation costs occasioned by the Government's acquisition of its former location for use in connection with the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project.

Public Law 500, approved July 3, 1958, makes provision for paying these removal expenses and the Secretary of the Army reports that the claim is now being processed. The present enactment, therefore, is unnecessary.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

226 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill To Acquire Fort Pemberton Site as Facility of the Vicksburg National Military Park.

August 27, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval of H. R. 7466, "To provide for the establishment of a facility of the Vicksburg National Military Park."

This legislation would establish an undesirable precedent. It would authorize the acquisition and establishment of a small tract of land as a "facility" of the Vicksburg National Military Park, notwithstanding the considerable distance of the property from the park. This property would be acquired to commemorate Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, as the place where the Union Yazoo Expedition was turned back by Confederate forces on March 11, 1863.

I am informed that the proposed "facility" to commemorate Fort Pemberton is more than 100 miles from the park proper. For this reason, it is difficult to conceive of such area as a "facility" of the park. In fact, this method of commemorating a segment or lesser phase of a particular historic theme might well lead to further efforts to establish other outlying areas as "facilities" of individual parks and monuments, particularly where the separate establishment and designation of such areas may be unwarranted.

In any event, the historic significance of Fort Pemberton in connection with the Vicksburg campaign is of insufficient importance to warrant establishment of the area as a national monument, according to recommendations of the Department of the Interior in its report to the Congress. Also, it should be noted that the Vicksburg campaign has been commemorated appropriately by the Federal Government by virtue of the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park. I find no sound basis for the acquisition and recognition of an indecisive feature of the campaign as a facility of the park.

I recognize and appreciate, however, that there is considerable local historical interest in this area and it may well be the subject of State or local action for its preservation. This solution would seem to be in the best public interest.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

227 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for
the Relief of the Malowney Real Estate Co., Inc.
August 28, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 1339, entitled "For the relief of the Malowney Real Estate Company, Incorporated."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$14,425.26 to the Malowney Real Estate Company, Incorporated, of Springfield, Ohio, in full settlement of its claims against the United States for income taxes erroneously collected for the years 1944 and 1945.

On May 28, 1948, deficiencies aggregating more than \$35,000 were assessed against this taxpayer by the Internal Revenue Service. No payments on the assessed deficiencies were made by the taxpayer until partial payments aggregating \$16,524.72 were made in 1950.

On June 30, 1952, more than four years after assessment of the deficiencies and more than two years after the partial payments of the assessment, the taxpayer filed a claim for refund. A re-examination of the taxpayer's records by the Internal Revenue Service disclosed that the original assessment was excessive and, accordingly, the unpaid balance of the assessment was abated. Refund of any portion of the partial payments that had been made was denied, however, because the statute of limitations precluded refund of taxes paid more than two years prior to filing a claim therefor.

The record on this bill does not disclose any special circumstance, justifying the taxpayer's failure to file a timely claim. The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner prescribed by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

228 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mary K. Ryan and William A. Boutwell. *August 28, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval of S. 489, "For the relief of Mary K. Ryan and William A. Boutwell."

The bill would permit the two named taxpayers to file claims for refund of overpayment of income taxes for the taxable years 1949 and 1950, based on excludable cost-of-living allowances, notwithstanding that the statute of limitations has barred the filing of such claims.

The two taxpayers named in the bill filed joint income tax returns from Alaska for the years 1949 and 1950. On these returns the taxpayers included as income certain "territorial cost-of-living allowances". The Internal Revenue Service had ruled, in 1948, that such allowances were includible in gross income. Subsequently, however, in October 1953, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that such allowances were excludable. In late March 1954, some five months after the publication of this second ruling, one of the taxpayers named in the bill filed claims for refund for the years 1949, 1950, and 1951. Refund was granted for the year 1951, but the three-year period of limitations prescribed by the Internal Revenue code of 1939 barred refund for the years 1949 and 1950.

While it is true that, at the time the second ruling of the Internal Revenue Service was published, refund for the year 1949 already was barred by the statute of limitations, the taxpayers did have from October 1953 until March 15, 1954, in which to file a timely claim for 1950. The record on this bill affords no explanation for the delay in filing such a claim until after March 15, 1954, but it does disclose that the taxpayer who filed for the refund learned of the revised ruling in November, 1953. As for the taxable year 1949, bills introduced in the 84th and 85th Congresses would have provided general relief from the application of the statute of limitations to refunds of income tax paid on the cost-of-living allowances here in question. Such legislation, however, has never been enacted.

Congress has determined it to be sound policy to include in the revenue system a statute of limitations which, after a period of time, bars taxpayers from obtaining refunds of tax overpayments and bars the Government from collecting additional taxes. Such a provision is essential to

finality in tax administration. The basic justification for a statute of limitations is that, after the passing of a reasonable period of time, witnesses may have died, records may have been destroyed or lost, and problems of proof and administration of tax claims become too burdensome and unfair for both taxpayers and the Government. The basic purposes underlying the statute of limitations continue in force even in cases where, after payment of a tax, the interpretation of the law is changed by a judicial decision or by a modification in regulations and rulings.

Several thousand taxpayers received "territorial cost-of-living allowances" during the period of the Internal Revenue Service ruling that such allowances were not excludable from gross income. This bill, by singling out two of these taxpayers for special relief from the statute of limitations, would unjustly discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

229 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of North Counties Hydro-Electric Co. *August 28, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 10419, "For the relief of North Counties Hydro-Electric Company."

The bill provides that "notwithstanding any statute of limitation, lapse of time, or any prior court decision of this claim by any court of the United States, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of North Counties Hydro-Electric Company of Illinois against the United States for damages to its powerplant and dam at Dayton, Illinois, sustained as the result of a dam built by the United States on the Illinois River, at Starved Rock near Ottawa, Illinois."

The North Counties Hydro-Electric Company owns a hydro-electric power development on the Fox River near Dayton, Illinois. On two occasions, once in 1943 and again in 1952, the company suffered damages to its facilities from ice jams and flooding in the river. It twice brought suit against the United States in the Court of Claims alleging that the ice jam and flooding were caused by the erection by the United

States of the Starved Rock Dam, which is located on the Illinois River at a point approximately fourteen miles below the corporation's properties. In each instance the decision of the Court of Claims went against the company.

The matters covered by this bill have been fully considered on their merits and decided adversely to the corporation. The company has had its day in court on two occasions and the Court of Claims should not now be required to consider the same matter again.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

230 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mary M. Browne. *August 28, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 9993, "For the relief of Miss Mary M. Browne."

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation, refund or credit shall be made or allowed to the beneficiary of any overpayment of income tax for the year 1951, if claim therefor is filed within one year after the date of enactment.

The taxpayer, in filing her income tax return for 1951 and paying the amount shown on the return, failed to take credit for a previous partial payment of income tax which the taxpayer had made for 1951. The Internal Revenue Service did not match the taxpayer's prepayment documents with her return for 1951 and was not aware of the taxpayer's error. In March 1955, an agent of the Internal Revenue Service discovered the possibility of the erroneous overpayment when he assisted the taxpayer in preparing her income tax return for 1954. At that time the three-year statutory period of limitation had not expired, and the agent advised the taxpayer to file a claim for refund. The taxpayer, however, did not file her claim until about two months later, at which time the statutory period had expired and the claim could not under the law be allowed. The record on this bill affords no explanation for the taxpayer's failure to file a timely claim for refund.

The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case

would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

For these reasons I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

231 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Bonifacio Santos. *August 28, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 6773, "For the relief of Bonifacio Santos."

This bill would authorize the payment of \$1,500 in reimbursement for a contribution made by Mr. Santos in 1944 to the Philippine guerrilla forces fighting the Japanese.

The beneficiary states that in 1944 he made a contribution of 3,000 Japanese Occupation Pesos to the Philippine guerrilla forces. He supports his claim with an affidavit from an American officer who recalls receiving the money, and also a receipt for the money, dated in 1944 and signed by the same officer.

After the war, a general program was established in the Philippine Islands for the payment of such claims based upon aid or services furnished the guerrillas in their fight against the Japanese. Despite the widespread publicity attendant upon this program, as evidenced by the hundreds of thousands of claims submitted, no administrative claim was ever filed by the beneficiary. He states he was unaware of his right to do so.

Awards under the general claims program were uniformly paid according to the so-called Ballantyne scale for currency conversion. Under that scale, the present case would have resulted in an award to the beneficiary of \$16.67. This bill, in contrast, proposes an award of \$1,500.

Approval of H. R. 6773 would be both discriminatory and inequitable. The record on this bill furnishes no valid basis for distinguishing the beneficiary from thousands of others whose claims were rejected because they were not filed until after the termination of the general program. Furthermore, it would be entirely without justification to pay to this beneficiary a sum of 90 times larger than he could have received had he been paid under the general claims program.

For the foregoing reasons, I have considered it necessary to withhold my approval from H. R. 6773.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

232 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Marion S. Symms. *August 28, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING approval of H. R. 9765, "For the relief of Mr. Marion S. Symms."

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation, refund or credit shall be made or allowed to Marion S. Symms, Augusta, Georgia, of any overpayments of income tax for the year 1952, if claim therefor is filed within six months after the date of enactment.

The records of the Treasury Department show that Mr. Symms filed a timely income tax return for 1952 in which he reported as income certain disability payments received by him. At the time the taxpayer filed his return for 1952, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit had held that such disability payments were excludable from gross income, although the Internal Revenue Service had ruled to the contrary.

On April 1, 1957, the United States Supreme Court decided that disability payments of the type received by the taxpayer were excludable from gross income. On November 6, 1957, more than four and one-half years after the taxpayer's return for 1952 was filed, the taxpayer filed a claim for refund based upon the excludability of the disability pay received by him in 1952. This claim was rejected because it was filed after the expiration of the three-year period of limitations prescribed by law for the filing of such claims.

The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Moreover, a substantial number of taxpayers paid income tax on disability payments received by them during the period of the Internal Revenue Service ruling that such disability payments were includable in income. To grant special relief in this case, therefore, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner prescribed by law, would constitute a discrimination against other similarly situated taxpayers and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

233 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence. *August 28, 1958*

I AM DEEPLY SHOCKED to hear of the sudden passing of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence. Inventor of the cyclotron, Nobel Prize winner and Director of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Dr. Lawrence devoted his brilliant talents to the service of his country and to mankind. His loss is a tragic one for the United States and for the entire free world. Mrs. Eisenhower and I join with all Americans and with the scientific community of the world in extending our heartfelt sympathies to his family.

234 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Social Security Amendments. *August 29, 1958*

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 13549, "To increase benefits under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System, to improve the actuarial status of the Trust Funds of such System, and otherwise improve such System; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child health and welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; and for other purposes."

This act is a significant forward step in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program of the social security system. The increases in benefits and in the tax base are desirable in the light of changes in the economy since these provisions were last amended in 1954. The increase in social security contribution rates and the accelerated tax schedule in the bill will further strengthen the financial condition of this system in the years immediately ahead and over the long-term future. It is, of course, essential that the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, which is so vital to the economic security of the American people, remain financially sound and self-supporting.

The act also makes desirable changes which will permit Federal sup-

port for child welfare services where needed in urban areas and provides for State and local financial participation in the costs of this program on an improved basis.

In the public assistance programs the bill institutes the desirable principle of varying Federal matching of costs in accordance with the relative fiscal capacity of each State as measured by per capita income. However, the effect of this change is very limited because the formula used results only in increases in the Federal share. In addition, the introduction of averaging of benefits on an overall basis provides increases in the Federal share, regardless of the fiscal ability of the State.

For the fifth time in twelve years legislation has been enacted providing an increase in the Federal share of the costs of these programs and a decrease in the relative financial contribution of the States and communities. These successive increases have raised the Federal share from about 45 percent in 1946 to an estimated 58.5 percent under this bill.

Increases in the proportion of the public assistance programs which are financed by the Federal Government can lead only to a weakening of the responsibility of the States and communities. I believe deeply in the concept that the States and communities can best determine the actual needs of individuals and best administer programs of assistance to them—and that State and local financial responsibility in these programs should be strengthened, not weakened.

I am, accordingly, asking the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to deal specifically with this problem in the review of the public assistance programs which is now under way. It is my hope that the work of the Advisory Council on Public Assistance which is established by this bill will materially assist in the early development of constructive recommendations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 13549 is Public Law 85-840 (72 Stat. 1013).

235 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

August 29, 1958

I HAVE APPROVED S. 2888, the "Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act," because it establishes a precedent of Federal responsibility in this area. It does little else.

This bill deals with only a narrow segment of the total labor-management program. And even in this narrow segment it fails to provide necessary protection for the 85 million working men and women, whose interest in welfare and pension plans amounts to more than \$30 billion. The Congress has failed to respond effectively to the pleas for action in this field, and I am sure that the public is as disappointed with it as I am. Here are just some of the bill's shortcomings:

1. It requires only summary statements of many important aspects of the financial operations of these plans, making it possible to conceal many abuses.

2. There is no agency of government authorized to provide uniform interpretation of the bill's technical terms. The chaos that will result is obvious.

The failure to designate an agency which plan administrators can consult for reliable and authentic opinions, and for meaningful and uniform report forms, enables corrupt administrators to hide abuses, blocks beneficiaries from receiving adequate information, and subjects administrators to uncertainties in compliance.

3. The bill's reliance solely upon individual employees to compel compliance through court proceedings is most unrealistic.

Experience has shown that employee suits alone are inadequate as enforcement remedies. Unaided by governmental authority to conduct investigations and institute litigation, individual employees, without financial resources or legal experience, can be easily intimidated, made subject to reprisals and discouraged from taking effective action.

4. The bill fails to give the Secretary of Labor either investigatory or enforcement powers with respect to reports filed with him. Thus, he is for all practical purposes powerless to uncover abuses.

5. There is no provision for dealing directly with the most flagrant

abuses, such as embezzlement and kickbacks, once they are uncovered. Yet this is certainly the kind of protection that the beneficiaries and the public have a right to expect from this legislation.

Not only did the Congress fail to appropriate any monies to administer the custodial and other functions of the Secretary under the bill, but the annual financial reports will not have to be furnished until as late as May 1960 if the plans are on a calendar year basis or for a period of 120 days after the completion of the fiscal year if they operate on a fiscal year basis.

If the bill is to be at all effective, it will require extensive amendment at the next session of the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: As enacted, S. 2888 is Public Law 85-836 (72 Stat. 997).

236 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Euratom Cooperation Act. *August 29, 1958*

I AM ESPECIALLY PLEASED to approve the Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958, which enables the United States Government to begin active preparation for the Joint United States-Euratom Program to develop nuclear power in Europe.

Euratom (The European Atomic Energy Community), which came into being on January 1, 1958, was formed by six of our European friends—Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands—in order to combine their efforts in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It holds great promise, not only as a means to this end, but also as a means of furthering European unity.

Our Joint Program, which is Euratom's first major program, is designed to achieve the construction in Europe of about six nuclear power reactors with a total installed capacity of about one million kilowatts of electricity and to improve power reactor technology through a research program of great scope. This Joint Program should prove highly beneficial both to Europe and to the United States.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958 is Public Law 85-846 (72 Stat. 1084).

237 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for
the Relief of the Estate of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg.

August 29, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 1829, "For the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg."

The effect of this bill would be to accord to the beneficiary a form of tax treatment that Mrs. Gregg, as a stockholder in a corporation liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation, might have elected to receive. Such election, under existing law, must be made by four-fifths of the corporation's voting stock interest within 30 days after adoption of the liquidation plan. Mrs. Gregg, who held less than a four-fifths voting stock interest, did not make an election within the specified 30 day period.

In support of this claim for special relief, the taxpayer's representative relies upon the fact that he was unable to obtain certain forms prescribed for making the election. It appears, however, that a letter notifying the Commissioner of the unavailability of such forms and the desire to make an election would have been sufficient.

The taxpayer's representative also relies upon the fact that Mrs. Gregg became seriously ill 25 days after the adoption of the plan of liquidation. A timely election was not made, however, by any of the other shareholders in the corporation who would also have had to have made such an election for Mrs. Gregg, or any of them, to have received the tax treatment in question. Mrs. Gregg's sickness had no bearing upon their failure to do so. Accordingly, even if she had made a timely election, Mrs. Gregg would not have been entitled to the tax treatment this bill would now accord her estate.

This legislation would, therefore, confer benefits on Mrs. Gregg's estate which none of the other shareholders in the corporation are entitled by law to receive.

Because such special relief would constitute an inequitable discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

238 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hadnot.

August 29, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval of H. R. 9180, a bill "For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hadnot" for the reason that its major purposes are accomplished by the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1958, coupled with the provisions of existing law which authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to waive the repayment of incorrect Social Security payments.

The son of the beneficiaries, his wife and two minor children were involved in a tragic automobile accident on July 4, 1956. All perished together except for one child under 18 who survived for about one and one-half hours without regaining consciousness.

The beneficiaries, Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot, on December 14, 1956, filed a claim under the Social Security Act for dependent parents' benefits. After they had received monthly benefits totalling \$814 each, it was determined that these payments, entirely without fault of the beneficiaries, had been improperly made because of the brief survival of the beneficiaries' grandson. As required by law, the benefit payments were suspended and the beneficiaries were notified that the payments already received had been incorrectly made.

The Social Security Amendments of 1958, approved this day, contain a general provision permitting surviving dependent parents of insured workers to receive monthly benefits even when the decedent was also survived by a spouse or child eligible for such benefits. Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot can, by filing application, avail themselves of this general provision and become entitled prospectively to benefits. With respect to the payments already made to them, incorrectly, there is every reason to believe that they will receive sympathetic and equitable consideration under the waiver provision of existing law.

The only remaining question is whether this bill should be approved so that Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot may receive retroactive payments for the months since April 1957. To provide such payments would be to grant preferential treatment and thus to discriminate against other individuals

who might be similarly situated. Except in cases of the most compelling equity, such special treatment should be avoided.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

239 ¶ Letter to the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Concerning Establishment of an Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award.

August 30, 1958

[Released August 30, 1958. Dated August 29, 1958]

Dear John:

I strongly agree that the memory of Dr. Lawrence, as well as his great contributions, should be commemorated. To that end, I request that you initiate action to establish a memorial award bearing his name, for especially meritorious contributions in the broad field of atomic endeavor.

Such an award would seem to me to be most fitting both as a recognition of what he has given to our country and to mankind, and as a means of helping to carry forward his work through inspiring others to dedicate their lives and talents to scientific effort.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Chairman John A. McCone's letter of August 28, proposing the establishment of the memorial award, was re-

leased with the President's reply at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

240 ¶ Remarks Opening the United States Exhibit at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

August 31, 1958

[Delivered over trans-Atlantic telephone from the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me real pleasure to participate in this trans-Atlantic opening of the United States Exhibit. This display is further tangible evidence of the determination of my country to advance the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of mankind.

At the first United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955, we charted some of the paths along which we believed this new science would advance. I recall a visit to that Exhibition a few days before its formal opening, and I shared with you the hopes in the great promise which science offered and continues to offer. We have made great strides since the summer of 1955.

Now three years later, we will see here in graphic demonstration for scientists and laymen alike, examples of some of the ways in which the atom is already being made to serve humanity. A few weeks ago I was shown a scale model of our Exhibit, and I know that the demonstrations will be both impressive and informative.

Also, I find it gratifying that so many nations are joining in this Conference and Exhibition. A number of them will also have remarkable exhibits. I wish it were possible for me to see them all.

There should be a fruitful exchange of views on the new scientific advances. My country, which initiated the project of this scientific conference, will continue to share its resources and knowledge with other countries to the end that the fullest benefits of nuclear energy may be enjoyed by all.

Surely all nations, all technically-trained people, the United Nations organization itself, and all who participate in this Conference will continue to press forward to transform this great natural force from an instrument of destruction to a power for good in our own day and for our children to come after us.

I now formally open the United States Exhibit.

NOTE: The Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, September 1-13.

241 ¶ Statement by the President: Labor Day. *September 1, 1958*

AMERICA AT WORK is a mighty force. In the factories that make up our most varied and powerful industrial complex, on our record-producing farms, in our modern hospitals and schools, in offices, in mines and on ranches, in laboratories and on fishing boats, in stores and shops and showrooms, the richness of our country and the capability of our people is everywhere seen.

Nowhere else has a nation of people so succeeded in using the resources of their land and the genius of their minds to provide such a high level of living for so large a population.

The working men and women of America have successfully met every challenge set before them. Now they are faced with the task of maintaining both the intricate equipment of national defense, which is the strong right arm of peace, and manning the constantly improving systems of national production, to which our standard of living is secured. It is my firm belief that they will meet these tasks with ability and stamina and pride.

For the ultimate strength of the American worker is in his own sense of personal worth and accomplishment, in his own dignity as a free man working in company with other free men. Of all the things we honor today, these are the most precious and most deserving of our gratitude.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

242 ¶ Statement by the President: List of Principles and Guarantees Needed for Good Labor Relations. *September 1, 1958*

FROM THE inherent rights of man, recognized in the founding documents of this Nation, certain principles reach out to pervade all segments of American life.

Rooted in a profound awareness of the dignity and worth of the individual, and in the certain knowledge that the ultimate values of mankind are spiritual, these principles have at their center our cherished concepts of liberty and equality of opportunity.

From these fundamental principles derive certain other principles of specific application to those we honor today—the millions of men and women employed in America's thousands of occupations.

These principles are:

That the common economic interest of employer and employee is prosperity.

That labor relations are best managed by honest and fair negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives, without Government interference except when the general welfare so requires.

That members of employer and employee organizations have the right to demand from their leaders and administrators complete honesty, integrity, trustworthiness and loyalty.

Experience demonstrates, however, that if these principles are to be universally realized, certain guarantees are desirable and necessary. These guarantees are:

1. That funds contributed by workers to the treasuries of their organizations be used solely to advance the welfare of all the members.

2. That organizations of working men and women be administered according to the free will of their members.

3. That working people be fully protected against any dealings between labor and management representatives that prevent the exercise of workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively.

4. That the public be protected against unfair labor and management practices that make a mockery of the collective bargaining relationship, endanger innocent third parties, and give rise to lawlessness and harmful abuses of power.

Upon these principles and these guarantees rests the peace and harmony that strengthens our nation and binds our people in unity.

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

243 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the National Defense Education Act.

September 2, 1958

I HAVE TODAY signed into law H. R. 13247, the National Defense Education Act.

This Act, which is an emergency undertaking to be terminated after four years, will in that time do much to strengthen our American system of education so that it can meet the broad and increasing demands imposed upon it by considerations of basic national security.

While the Congress did not see fit to provide a limited number of National Defense scholarships which I recommended as an incentive to our most promising youth, I consider this Act to be a sound and constructive piece of legislation.

Much remains to be done to bring American education to levels consistent with the needs of our society. The Federal government having done its share, the people of the country, working through their local and State governments and through private agencies, must now redouble their efforts toward this end.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 13247 is Public Law 85-864 (72 Stat. 1580).

This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

244 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Public Works Appropriation Act.

September 2, 1958

IN THE PUBLIC WORKS Appropriation Act, 1959, the Congress has included approximately \$39 million in funds to initiate construction on 65 unbudgeted new project starts that will ultimately cost almost \$700 million. Adding nearly \$700 million to the already heavy future commitments for Federal water resources projects is but another instance of irresponsibility in the expenditure of public funds. I am compelled to approve the Act, however, because it appropriates essential funds for

continuing work on river and harbor, flood control, and reclamation projects that were started in previous years.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Public Works Appropriation Act, 1959, is Public Law 85-863 (72 Stat. 1572). This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

245 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of George P. E. Caesar, Jr.

September 2, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from S. 571, "For the relief of George P. E. Caesar, Junior."

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any period of limitations or lapse of time, claims, exclusive of interest, for credit or refund of overpayments of income taxes for the taxable years 1951 and 1952 based on exemption from taxation of certain earned income received for personal services rendered outside of the United States may be filed within one year after the date of enactment by George P. E. Caesar, Junior, of Aldie, Virginia, on behalf of himself and Claudia V. Caesar (deceased).

The records of the Treasury Department show that timely joint income tax returns were filed on behalf of the taxpayer and his wife for 1951 and 1952 but that no claims for credit or refund for those years were filed prior to the expiration of the statutory period for filing such claims on March 15, 1955, and March 15, 1956, respectively.

During the years 1951 and 1952 the taxpayer earned certain income for personal services rendered outside of the United States and the taxpayer believes that these earnings should have been excluded from his income under section 116 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. The taxpayer also believes that his failure to file timely claims for refund should be waived because of personal difficulties resulting from the death of his wife and also because an employee who prepared his returns for 1951 and 1952 did not inform him of the necessity for filing claims for refund within the period prescribed by law. The records of the Treasury Department show that the death of the taxpayer's spouse occurred on October 15, 1952, which date was two years and five months prior to the expiration of the period of limitations for filing a claim for 1951 and

was three years and five months prior to the expiration of the period of limitations for filing a claim for 1952.

The circumstances of this case are not sufficiently unique to warrant special legislative relief. The statutory period of limitations, which Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner prescribed by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

246 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill To Amend the Federal Airport Act. *September 2, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING approval of S. 3502, "To amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such Act, and for other purposes."

The main purpose of the bill is to expand and continue the present Federal program of aid to States and local communities for the construction and improvement of public airports. Under the bill, the currently authorized program of \$63 million a year through fiscal year 1959, would be increased to \$100 million a year and extended four years through fiscal year 1963. Total Government expenditures would be increased by \$437 million.

Civil airports have always been regarded as primarily a local responsibility, and have been built, operated, and maintained by States and local communities. During the period when the aviation industry was growing to maturity, it was appropriate for the Federal Government to assist local communities to develop airport facilities. Through various programs, including the grant program authorized by the Federal Airport Act, well over one billion dollars has been allocated by the Government to the

construction and improvement of local civil airports. In addition, over 500 military airport facilities have been declared surplus and turned over to the cities, counties, and States for airport use. These contributions, along with subsidies to airlines, aeronautical research, and the establishment and maintenance of the Federal airways system, have greatly aided—in fact, have made possible—the tremendous growth of civil aviation in our generation.

Now, however, I am convinced that the time has come for the Federal Government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the airport grant program. This conclusion is based, first, on the hard fact that the Government must now devote the resources it can make available for the promotion of civil aviation to programs which cannot be assumed by others, and second, on the conviction that others should begin to assume the full responsibility for the cost of construction and improvement of civil airports.

Over the past two decades, more and more airports have progressed to the point of self-sufficiency. Aviation generally has achieved a state of maturity in which the users should be expected to pay an increasing share of airport costs. With the continued growth of aviation and the application of sound management principles, the progress toward airport self-sufficiency should continue.

I recognize that there will doubtless be a transitional period during which the Federal Government will be required to provide aid to urgent airport projects which are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system and which cannot be completed in any other way. However, this bill does not provide for a transitional program. Rather, it sharply increases the level of the existing program. It does not provide for aid to the most urgent airport projects, but continues the current allocation formula which is not related to broad national aeronautical needs.

The existing program continues through June 30, 1959, so no community will be hurt by the withholding of approval of this legislation. At the next session of the Congress, the Administration will recommend a transitional program to provide aid for the construction of urgent airport projects that are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

247 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of the Southwest Research Institute.

September 2, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 1494, "For the relief of the Southwest Research Institute."

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Southwest Research Institute such sum, not exceeding \$8,200.84, as the Housing and Home Finance Administrator may approve. This payment would be for services rendered by the beneficiary in excess of its written contract with the Government.

Approval of this legislation could well encourage others to perform unauthorized work and expect payment therefor from the Government. Furthermore, under this bill this organization would receive preferential treatment which has in the past been denied other research contractors who performed work in excess of their contract obligations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

248 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Harry N. Duff. *September 2, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 1695, "For the relief of Harry N. Duff."

This bill would confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the applicable statute of limitations, to adjudicate the claim of Harry N. Duff arising out of the failure of the then War Department to retire him, in 1946, for physical disability incurred as an incident of his military service.

The beneficiary of this bill had a long history of spinal trouble and arthritis while serving as an officer in the Army during World War II. He contends that these disabilities were suffered or aggravated as a result of injuries incurred in the service. Although early medical records do not support this contention, in 1945 an Army retiring board found the beneficiary permanently incapacitated for active duty as an incident of the service and recommended his retirement.

Reviewing the case in accordance with applicable regulations, the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army disagreed with the findings of the retiring board and requested it to reconsider the case. Upon reconsideration, the retiring board reaffirmed its previous findings, whereupon the Office of the Surgeon General recommended to the Secretary of War that the findings of the board be disapproved. The recommendation of that Office was based on its opinion that a spinal defect and arthritis clearly had existed prior to entry on active duty and had not been aggravated permanently by such service. The findings of the board were disapproved by the Secretary of War, and the beneficiary was thereupon released from active duty in 1946, without entitlement to retired pay. In 1949, however, he was awarded disability compensation by the Veterans' Administration on account of service aggravation of a congenital defect.

The beneficiary appealed the decision in his case to the statutory Army Disability Review Board. In 1947 this board affirmed the decision of the Secretary of War and, subsequently, reaffirmed its decision upon a request for reconsideration. In 1955 the Army Board for Correction of Military Records found no error or injustice in the determinations which had been made in the beneficiary's case. He also brought an action in the Court of Claims in 1955 which was dismissed as barred by the statute of limitations.

Traditionally, eligibility for retirement on account of physical disability has been determined by the military services in accordance with general provisions of law. Appellate review of these determinations has been provided within the Executive branch by means of statutory boards such as the Disability Review Board and the Board for Correction of Military Records.

In recent years the Court of Claims has been petitioned in various cases to award disability retirement to individuals who have been found not entitled to such pay by the Secretary of the military department concerned. In consistently denying these petitions, the Court has stated, in effect, that, under the statutory procedures for determining and reviewing entitlement to retirement, it has jurisdiction only in cases where it can be shown that the cognizant military Secretary has acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or plainly contrary to law.

I believe that this rule which the Court of Claims has adopted is a sound one. It conforms to an important principle underlying judicial

for fishing parties in situations similar to the one involved in this bill. On the date of this decision, the claimants could have filed timely claims for refund of taxes paid after March 1949. However, the claimants did not file claims for refund until November 15, 1955, which date was more than two and one-half years after the District Court's decision. These claims for refund were rejected because they were filed after the expiration of the four-year period of limitations prescribed by law for filing such claims.

It is true that, at the time the District Court reversed the Internal Revenue Service's interpretation of the statute, refund of taxes paid for a large portion of the period here involved was barred by the statute of limitations. However, Congress has determined it to be a sound policy to include in the revenue system a statute of limitations which, after a period of time, bars taxpayers from obtaining refunds of tax overpayments and bars the Government from collecting additional taxes. Such a provision is essential to finality in tax administration.

The basic justification for the statute of limitations is that, after the passing of a reasonable period of time, witnesses may have died, records may have been destroyed or lost, and problems of proof and administration of tax claims become too burdensome and unfair for both taxpayers and the Government. The basic purposes underlying the statute of limitations continue in force even in cases where a taxpayer, after having paid a tax, discovers that the interpretation of the law has been changed by a judicial decision or by a modification in regulations and rulings.

There are no special circumstances in this case to justify singling out the named taxpayers for special relief from the statute of limitations. The bill, therefore, would unfairly discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

250 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill To
Amend the Declaration of Taking Act.
September 2, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 3368, "To amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants," for reasons wholly unrelated to the original title and purpose of the bill.

Section 1 of the bill amends existing law (28 U. S. C. 1870) so as to extend to multiple plaintiffs in civil cases the same three peremptory challenges which are available under the present statute to multiple defendants. I favor this change in the law and would approve the bill if it were limited to this provision.

Section 2 of the bill amends the Declaration of Taking Act (46 Stat. 1421; 40 U. S. C. 258a). That Act provides a procedure under which the Government may acquire immediate possession of property taken prior to a trial before a Federal district court at which a final determination as to just compensation for the property will be made. If, after trial, the court determines that the funds advanced by the Government are less than the amount which the owner should receive, the Government is required to pay the balance due plus six percent interest.

Section 2 of H. R. 3368 would modify the procedure by providing that the judge of a district court could, upon the application of any interested party, determine that the amount of the Government's advance payment was determined fraudulently or in bad faith and require the Government to pay an additional amount as fixed by the court prior to trial. Prior to such additional payment, the Government would not be entitled to the income from the property.

These additional steps appear to be unnecessary and unwarranted since, under the present statute, the rights of property owners to receive just compensation as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution when property is taken for public use are fully protected. If, for any reason, the payments advanced by the Government are less than a court judgment of just compensation, the owner is still assured of fair

treatment because the Government is required to pay the additional amount plus interest at six percent.

In the circumstances, and since neither the responsible Congressional Committees nor the affected Executive agencies had their normal opportunity to consider this basic change in procedure, I believe more thorough consideration of Section 2 is warranted.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

251 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Peter James O'Brien.

September 2, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 4073, "For the relief of Peter James O'Brien."

This bill would pay to Peter James O'Brien the sum of \$10,000 as compensation for the death of his son, who was killed in military service in 1947.

The son of the beneficiary of this bill was being taken on an indoctrination flight in a naval aircraft on the same day on which he entered active duty as a member of the Naval Reserve. As the plane in which he was riding was waiting to take off, another Navy aircraft coming in for a landing crashed into it, injuring the son so seriously that he died several days later.

The beneficiary has twice filed applications for death compensation with the Veterans' Administration. Although the death of his son was deemed to be service-connected, the Veterans' Administration has denied awards in both instances because the father was unable to establish dependency as required by the governing statutes. It also appears that, for the same reason, the beneficiary's claim for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act was denied. He apparently has never filed a claim for six months' death gratuity or for regular monthly benefits under the Social Security Act which also conditions entitlement upon a showing of dependency.

A suit was instituted on behalf of the beneficiary to recover damages on account of the death of his son under the provisions of the Federal

Tort Claims Act. Both the lower and appellate courts held that recovery was barred on the grounds that the death occurred as an incident of military service. These rulings were based on the decision in *Feres vs. United States* (340 U. S. 135, 1950). In that case, the United States Supreme Court held that a claim for damages based on the death of a serviceman occurring as an incident of his service is not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The Federal Government has provided a comprehensive and orderly system of benefits for survivors of members of the armed forces who die in service in line of duty, including deaths due to negligence of fellow servicemen. In the present case the serviceman's father is eligible for various benefits upon a showing of dependency.

To make the award proposed by the bill would be discriminatory and establish a most undesirable precedent with respect to other cases involving service-connected deaths. If the bill were approved, it would be difficult to deny similar awards to the survivors of other servicemen who die under a wide variety of circumstances. To follow such a course would, in my opinion, jeopardize the entire structure of benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

252 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of the Cooper Tire and Rubber Co. *September 2, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 7499, "For the relief of the Cooper Tire and Rubber Company."

This bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Cooper Tire and Rubber Company of Findlay, Ohio, the sum of \$616,911.88 in full satisfaction of the claim of the corporation against the United States arising out of losses, due to increases in costs, incurred in performing seven contracts with the Department of the Army for the manufacture of rubber tires, tubes and camelback.

The contractor previously made application for relief under Title II of the First War Powers Act. This application was denied by the then

Secretary of War, along with the claims of two other rubber manufacturers based on the same grounds.

The record indicates that the Company made a net profit of over \$64,000 on the thirty-five Government contracts which were awarded to it during 1950, 1951 and 1952, the years in question, despite the fact that as to seven of them it sustained losses. From the Government's standpoint, it would be inequitable to grant relief to the Company with respect to the seven contracts on which it sustained losses, without giving consideration to the twenty-eight on which it made profits. The granting of relief in this case would also be discriminatory against many other contractors who sustained losses under fixed price contracts during the early part of the Korean War.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

253 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall.

September 2, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 8184, "For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$1,300 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall, Los Angeles, California, in full settlement of their claims against the United States for refund of an overpayment of their Federal income-tax liability for the calendar year 1950.

The records of the Treasury Department show that the taxpayers filed a timely joint income-tax return for 1950 and that, on March 1, 1955, the taxpayers filed an untimely claim for refund in the amount of \$1,303.50. The claim for refund alleged that no part of the proceeds from the sale in 1950 of certain inherited property was includible in gross income and also that the taxpayers failed to take certain deductions for the year 1950. This claim for refund was filed almost one year after the expiration of the three-year period of limitations prescribed by law for filing such claims and, therefore, the claim was rejected.

The amount of the taxpayer's overpayment for the year 1950 has never

been verified by the Internal Revenue Service. Such verification would require a determination of the fair market value of certain property at the time it was inherited by Mr. Hall, and would also require a determination as to the validity of certain deductions claimed by the taxpayers.

The taxpayers believe that the statute of limitations should be waived in their case because Mr. Hall was stationed in Germany as an officer in the Armed Forces from January 1950 to May 1953, and because Mr. Hall received inexpert advice concerning his 1950 tax return. These circumstances do not seem to justify the taxpayers' failure to file a claim for refund until March 1, 1955.

The statutory period of limitations, which Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential for finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case would discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

254 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon. *September 2, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 8759, "For the relief of W. G. Hollomon and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon."

This bill would provide for the payment to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon from Treasury funds of \$3,189.15 in settlement of their claims against the United States for personal injuries and related damages suffered by them on September 2, 1956, when two United States soldiers committed armed robbery at the Hollomons' general store in Brooklyn, Georgia. The store also comprised a United States Post Office of which Mr. Hollomon was the Postmaster. Mr. Hollomon was shot and wounded by one of the soldiers. The two servicemen were then on leave from Fort Benning, Georgia, and were dressed in civilian clothes. The

gun with which Mr. Hollomon was shot had not been issued to the soldiers by the Army but had been purchased by one of them.

It is obvious that the two soldiers were not acting in line of duty, and in these circumstances no legal liability could be imposed upon the United States for their conduct. I appreciate, of course, that in its exercise of its legislative discretion as to private relief measures pertaining to the wrongful conduct of Federal employees, the Congress need not and, in appropriate circumstances, should not be limited by strict concepts of legal liability. But I believe that any deviation from those concepts would be unwise except in cases in which there are overriding equitable considerations or facts which clearly suggest some moral obligation on the part of the United States.

I do not believe that such facts or considerations exist here. The only fact which is urged in support of legislative grace is that the two individuals who inflicted the harm were soldiers of the United States Army. I do not conceive that this is a consideration which suggests any moral obligation on the part of the United States. To accept the assumption that the United States has a moral obligation to underwrite the purely personal, particularly criminal, conduct of any of its millions of employees and servicemen, in situations of this kind, would constitute a most undesirable precedent. Therefore, to single out these claimants for favored treatment would, I believe, be an unwarranted expenditure of public funds.

For the foregoing reasons, I have been constrained to withhold approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

255 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of D. A. Whitaker and Others.

September 2, 1958

I HAVE WITHHELD my approval from H. R. 9950, "For the relief of D. A. Whitaker and others."

The bill (H. R. 9950) provides that, notwithstanding any statute of

limitations or lapse of time, jurisdiction is conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of D. A. Whitaker and other named employees of the Radford Arsenal, Department of the Army, "for basic and overtime compensation and shift differential pay as governed by the provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended," for services performed since 1945 at the Radford Arsenal, Radford, Virginia.

These claims relate to employment as fire fighters or fire-fighter guards between February 15, 1946 and February 16, 1952. The employees worked a 2-platoon system which required that they be on duty every other day for 24 hours, for which they received basic compensation each week for 40 hours and overtime pay for 16 additional hours. The claims involve the rights to overtime pay for the second 8-hour shift worked in one day and for shift differential pay for that work, and also for right to compensation for the third 8-hour shift during the period when the employees were said to be "on call duty."

By the Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 767) and by repeated enactments thereafter, it has been provided that claims not filed in the Court of Claims within six years from the time the claims accrued shall be barred. These claims pertain to work performed in some cases more than twelve years ago. The claims were not asserted in timely fashion by the claimants and it is no longer feasible or even possible to obtain the records essential to an adequate presentation of the facts to the Court. This is the very kind of situation which proves the wisdom of a statute of limitation. Without it in such cases it is doubtful whether it is possible to have efficient and orderly administration of the affairs of government.

If I were to approve this bill, I could not in all fairness refuse to approve other bills setting aside the statute of limitations on old claims for overtime or other compensation for either individuals or groups of Federal personnel who delayed in presenting their claims.

For the foregoing reasons, I have withheld my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

256 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Duncan and Marjorie Moore.

September 2, 1958

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from H. R. 11156, "For the relief of Duncan Moore and his wife, Marjorie Moore."

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation, refund or credit shall be made or allowed to Duncan Moore and his wife, Marjorie Moore, South Bend, Indiana, of any overpayment of income taxes made by them for the taxable year 1949, if claim therefor is filed within one year after the date of enactment.

The records of the Internal Revenue Service show that, on March 14, 1953, the taxpayers filed a timely claim for refund of income tax for 1949 based upon the exclusion from gross income of certain disability payments under section 22 (b) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. This claim was disallowed by the Service on March 19, 1954, and the taxpayers did not contest the disallowance of their claim by filing suit in court within the two-year period prescribed by law.

In 1957, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that disability payments of the type involved in this case were excludable from gross income. At this time the statute of limitations barred refunds to Mr. and Mrs. Moore and to a substantial number of other taxpayers similarly situated.

I have signed into law the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 which contains general legislation designed to grant nondiscriminatory relief to all taxpayers in the same situation as Mr. and Mrs. Moore. Since general relief is now available, this private relief bill is no longer necessary.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This memorandum was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

257 ¶ Authorized Statement by the Secretary of State Following His Review With the President of the Situation in the Formosa Straits Area.

September 4, 1958

I HAVE REVIEWED in detail with the President the serious situation which has resulted from aggressive Chinese Communist military actions in the Taiwan (Formosa) Straits area. The President has authorized me to make the following statement.

1. Neither Taiwan (Formosa) nor the islands of Quemoy and Matsu have ever been under the authority of the Chinese Communists. Since the end of the Second World War, a period of over 13 years, they have continuously been under the authority of Free China, that is, the Republic of China.

2. The United States is bound by treaty to help to defend Taiwan (Formosa) from armed attack and the President is authorized by Joint Resolution of the Congress to employ the armed forces of the United States for the securing and protecting of related positions such as Quemoy and Matsu.

3. Any attempt on the part of the Chinese Communists now to seize these positions or any of them would be a crude violation of the principles upon which world order is based, namely, that no country should use armed force to seize new territory.

4. The Chinese Communists have, for about 2 weeks, been subjecting Quemoy to heavy artillery bombardment and, by artillery fire and use of small naval craft, they have been harassing the regular supply of the civilian and military population of the Quemoy, which totals some 125 thousand persons. The official Peiping radio repeatedly announces the purpose of these military operations to be to take by armed force Taiwan (Formosa), as well as Quemoy and Matsu. In virtually every Peiping broadcast Taiwan (Formosa) and the offshore islands are linked as the objective of what is called the "Chinese Peoples Liberation Army."

5. Despite, however, what the Chinese Communists say, and so far have done, it is not yet certain that their purpose is in fact to make an all-out effort to conquer by force Taiwan (Formosa) and the offshore islands. Neither is it apparent that such efforts as are being made, or

may be made, cannot be contained by the courageous, and purely defensive, efforts of the forces of the Republic of China, with such substantial logistical support as the United States is providing.

6. The Joint Resolution of Congress, above referred to, includes a finding to the effect that "the secure possession by friendly governments of the Western Pacific Island chain, of which Formosa is a part, is essential to the vital interests of the United States and all friendly nations in and bordering upon the Pacific Ocean." It further authorizes the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for the protection not only of Formosa but for "the securing and protection of such related positions and territories of that area now in friendly hands and the taking of such other measures as he judges to be required or appropriate in insuring the defense of Formosa." In view of the situation outlined in the preceding paragraph, the President has not yet made any finding under that Resolution that the employment of the Armed Forces of the United States is required or appropriate in insuring the defense of Formosa. The President would not, however, hesitate to make such a finding if he judged that the circumstances made this necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Joint Resolution. In this connection, we have recognized that the securing and protecting of Quemoy and Matsu have increasingly become related to the defense of Taiwan (Formosa). This is indeed also recognized by the Chinese Communists. Military dispositions have been made by the United States so that a Presidential determination, if made, would be followed by action both timely and effective.

7. The President and I earnestly hope that the Chinese Communist regime will not again, as in the case of Korea, defy the basic principle upon which world order depends, namely, that armed force should not be used to achieve territorial ambitions. Any such naked use of force would pose an issue far transcending the offshore islands and even the security of Taiwan (Formosa). It would forecast a widespread use of force in the Far East which would endanger vital free world positions and the security of the United States. Acquiescence therein would threaten peace everywhere. We believe that the civilized world community will never condone overt military conquest as a legitimate instrument of policy.

8. The United States has not, however, abandoned hope that Peiping will stop short of defying the will of mankind for peace. This would not require it to abandon its claims, however ill-founded we may deem them

to be. I recall that in the extended negotiations which the representatives of the United States and Chinese Communist regime conducted at Geneva between 1955 and 1958, a sustained effort was made by the United States to secure, with particular reference to the Taiwan area, a declaration of mutual and reciprocal renunciation of force, except in self-defense, which, however, would be without prejudice to the pursuit of policies by peaceful means. The Chinese Communists rejected any such declaration. We believe, however, that such a course of conduct constitutes the only civilized and acceptable procedure. The United States intends to follow that course, so far as it is concerned, unless and until the Chinese Communists, by their acts, leave us no choice but to react in defense of the principles to which all peace-loving governments are dedicated.

NOTE: The Secretary's statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

On September 6 the White House announced that the President had met with a group of officials including members of the National Security Council, to consider measures which would conform to the policy enunciated in the foregoing statement, and that particular note was taken of the reported radio statement by Chou En-lai indicating that the Chinese Communists were prepared to resume Ambassadorial talks with the United States.

The White House release added that it was hoped that the reported statement was in response to the urging that "armed force should not be used to accomplish territorial ambitions," contained in Secretary Dulles' statement. "Such renunciation of force," the release noted, "need not involve renouncing claims or the pursuit of policies by peaceful means. This is the course that the United States will resolutely pursue, in conforming with our vital interests, our treaty obligations and the principles on which world order is based."

The White House release further stated that "if the Chinese Communists are now prepared to respond, the United States welcomes that decision." The release pointed out, however, that the United States would adhere to the negotiating position which it originally took in 1955, namely, that "we will not in these talks be a party to any arrangement which would prejudice the rights of our ally, the Republic of China."

On September 8 the White House announced that the President had received from Chairman Khrushchev a letter in which he referred to the Taiwan Straits situation as "a dangerous situation." The release stated that the United States had already recognized the danger and hoped that it would be mitigated by resumption of the Ambassadorial talks between the United States and the Chinese Communist regime. The release added that the President hoped that the Chinese Communists would not again, as in the case of Korea, use armed force to achieve territorial ambitions, and that we would welcome the Soviet Government's concerning itself with this aspect of the matter.

258 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of the Area Redevelopment Bill. *September 6, 1958*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval from S. 3683 the Area Redevelopment bill.

Every year for the past three years I have strongly urged the adoption of a program of Federal assistance to communities of substantial and persistent unemployment for the purpose of assisting those communities to develop a sounder and more secure economic base. I regret that no action along these lines has been taken by the Congress until this year and, needless to add, I am greatly disappointed that I find myself unable to approve the present bill.

My disapproval need cause no unnecessary delay in initiating a sound area assistance program. Even the unsound program contemplated by S. 3683 could not be of immediate help to any community because the Congress, before adjournment, failed to provide any money to carry out the bill's purposes. Until the next session of the Congress, the needs of areas of severe and persistent unemployment can be met in part through the new program of loans to State and local development companies under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 which I recently approved.

The repeated recommendations of the Administration recognized that the major responsibility for planning and financing the economic redevelopment of communities of chronic unemployment must remain with local citizens if Federal programs are to be effective. The present bill departs from this principle, and would greatly diminish local responsibility. In doing so, and in including other undesirable features, it defeats any reasonable chance of giving effective help to the communities really in need.

S. 3683 provides for less local participation in the costs of local development projects than is proper or necessary to stimulate and assure the continuing interest and support of local governmental and private interests. The Administration recommended loans, for periods of 25 years, in amounts not exceeding 35 per cent of the cost of redevelopment projects. S. 3683, on the other hand, provides for loans for such projects for periods of forty years, at artificially low interest rates, in amounts up to sixty-five per cent of the total cost of a project.

S. 3683 proposes in addition a program of Federal grants for public

works in redevelopment areas under which it would be possible to have no local participation whatever. Moreover, the criteria for making these grants are so loosely drawn that, without indiscriminate use of funds, administration of these provisions would be almost impossible. This is a field in which, if the Federal Government participates at all, it should be able to rely upon local judgments backed by significant local contributions.

S. 3683 is also defective in my judgment because its assistance in certain instances, would be available in areas in which unemployment is traceable essentially to temporary conditions. Federal assistance to communities where unemployment is not clearly chronic would necessarily mean the assumption of responsibility by the Government for the direct support of local economies—an assumption of responsibility that would have the most profound consequences.

I also believe it would be a grave mistake to establish, as this bill would, an area assistance program in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Such a program should be lodged, not with an agency concerned with residential housing and related matters, but rather with the Department of Commerce which has primary responsibility for business and industrial development and a long experience in extending to local areas technical aid for economic development.

S. 3683 also contemplates Federal redevelopment assistance, including loans, in rural areas. There is serious question as to whether Federal loans for the construction of industrial buildings in rural areas would be a proper or effective approach, much less a permanent one, to the problems of surplus labor in essentially agricultural communities.

It is my intention next January when the Congress reconvenes to request the Congress to enact area assistance legislation more soundly conceived to carry out the purposes which I have repeatedly stressed as being in the national interest. It is my hope that Congress at that time will move with all possible speed to enact such an area assistance program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

259 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill Authorizing the Military Departments To Settle Certain Claims for Damages. *September 6, 1958*

I HAVE WITHHELD my approval from H. R. 1061, "To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law."

As indicated in its title the purpose of the bill is to confer upon the Secretaries of the military departments authority to settle, in an amount not in excess of \$1,000, certain claims for damages caused by civilian employees of military departments or by members of the Armed Forces incident to the use and operation of Government vehicles, or incident to the use of other property of the United States on a Government installation.

It is with reluctance that I have withheld my approval, for I am in hearty accord with the laudable purpose of this legislation. At the present time the Secretary of the Navy has authority similar to, though more limited than, that which this legislation would afford to the Secretaries of all three military departments. The proposed extension of this authority for administrative consideration of deserving claims against the Government, for which no legal remedies are provided, would substantially reduce the demands for special private relief legislation.

The bill authorizes the promulgation of regulations by the Secretaries of the military departments for the conduct of the contemplated program. Such regulations would not become effective until the expiration of sixty days after they have been filed with the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States. Further, it provides that the Congress may, within the sixty days, "amend or disapprove any such regulation by a concurrent resolution embodying the amendment or statement of disapproval."

I am advised that the provision of the bill which would authorize the Congress to "amend or disapprove" regulations prescribed by the military secretaries is of doubtful constitutionality. If the function of promulgating the contemplated regulations is considered an executive function, it may be exercised solely by the executive. If this function is

considered to be legislative, then the President should play his constitutional role of specific approval or disapproval. In requiring officials of the executive branch, other than the President, to put proposed regulations before the Congress and in providing for amendment or disapproval of these by the Congress in a manner not subject to review by the President, these provisions raise serious constitutional questions.

I earnestly hope that these objectionable provisions can be eliminated and this legislation reenacted promptly at the next Session of the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

260 ¶ Statement by the President on the Fourth Anniversary of SEATO. *September 7, 1958*

SEPTEMBER 8TH marks the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Manila Pact. Four years ago, the United States joined with Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United Kingdom to form the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

The experience of the United States in the South East Asia Treaty Organization reaffirms our belief that an international organization of free peoples, conceived in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, provides a firm basis for common action to maintain peace and security.

Since 1954, the United States has participated in the continuing growth of cooperation among the member nations which has provided the conditions of stability indispensable to political, economic and social progress in South East Asia.

I am convinced that our cooperative efforts will continue to be successful. In the face of an undiminished challenge, the South East Asia Treaty Organization will vigorously maintain the protective shield necessary to the preservation of our common heritage of freedom.

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

261 ¶ Radio and Television Report to the American People Regarding the Situation in the Formosa Straits. *September 11, 1958*

[Delivered from the President's Office at 10:00 p. m.]

My Friends:

Tonight I want to talk to you about the situation, dangerous to peace, which has developed in the Formosa Straits, in the Far East. My purpose is to give you its basic facts and then my conclusions as to our nation's proper course of action.

To begin, let us remember that traditionally this country and its government have always been passionately devoted to peace with honor, as they are now. We shall never resort to force in settlement of differences except when compelled to do so to defend against aggression and to protect our vital interests.

This means that, in our view, negotiations and conciliation should never be abandoned in favor of force and strife. While we shall never timidly retreat before the threat of armed aggression, we would welcome in the present circumstances negotiations that could have a fruitful result in preserving the peace of the Formosa area and reaching a solution that could be acceptable to all parties concerned including, of course, our ally, the Republic of China.

On the morning of August 23rd the Chinese Communists opened a severe bombardment of Quemoy, an island in the Formosa Straits off the China Coast. Another island in the same area, Matsu, was also attacked. These two islands have always been a part of Free China—never under Communist control.

This bombardment of Quemoy has been going on almost continuously ever since. Also Chinese Communists have been using their naval craft to try to break up the supplying of Quemoy, with its 125,000 people. Their normal source of supply is by sea from Formosa, where the government of Free China is now located.

Chinese Communists say that they will capture Quemoy. So far they

have not actually attempted a landing, but their bombardment has caused great damage. Over 1,000 people have been killed or wounded. In large part these are civilians.

This is a tragic affair. It is shocking that in this day and age naked force should be used for such aggressive purposes.

But this is not the first time that the Chinese Communists have acted in this way.

In 1950 they attacked and tried to conquer the Republic of Korea. At that time President Truman announced the intention of protecting Formosa, the principal area still held by Free China, because of the belief that Formosa's safety was vital to the security of the United States and the free world. Our government has adhered firmly ever since 1950 to that policy.

In 1953 and 1954 the Chinese Communists took an active part in the war in Indo-China against Viet Nam.

In the fall of 1954 they attacked Quemoy and Matsu, the same two islands they are attacking now. They broke off that attack when, in January 1955, the Congress and I agreed that we should firmly support Free China.

Since then, for about four years, Chinese Communists have not used force for aggressive purposes. We have achieved an armistice in Korea which stopped the fighting there in 1953. There is a 1954 armistice in Viet Nam; and since 1955 there has been quiet in the Formosa Straits area. We had hoped that the Chinese Communists were becoming peaceful—but it seems not.

So the world is again faced with the problem of armed aggression. Powerful dictatorships are attacking an exposed, but free, area.

What should we do?

Shall we take the position that, submitting to threat, it is better to surrender pieces of free territory in the hope that this will satisfy the appetite of the aggressor and we shall have peace?

Do we not still remember that the name of "Munich" symbolizes a vain hope of appeasing dictators?

At that time, the policy of appeasement was tried and it failed. Prior to the second World War, Mussolini seized Ethiopia. In the Far East, Japanese warlords were grabbing Manchuria by force. Hitler sent his armed forces into the Rhineland in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

Then he annexed little Austria. When he got away with that, he next turned to Czechoslovakia and began taking it, bit by bit.

In the face of all these attacks on freedom by the dictators, the powerful democracies stood aside. It seemed that Ethiopia and Manchuria were too far away and too unimportant to fight about. In Europe, appeasement was looked upon as the way to peace. The democracies felt that if they tried to stop what was going on, that would mean war. But because of these repeated retreats, war came just the same.

If the democracies had stood firm at the beginning, almost surely there would have been no World War. Instead they gave such an appearance of weakness and timidity that aggressive rulers were encouraged to over-run one country after another. In the end the democracies saw that their very survival was at stake. They had no alternative but to turn and fight in what proved to be the most terrible war that the world has ever known.

I know something about that war, and I never want to see that history repeated. But, my fellow Americans, it certainly can be repeated if the peace-loving democratic nations again fearfully practice a policy of standing idly by while big aggressors use armed force to conquer the small and weak.

Let us suppose that the Chinese Communists conquer Quemoy. Would that be the end of the story? We know that it would not be the end of the story. History teaches that when powerful despots can gain something through aggression, they try, by the same methods, to gain more and more and more.

Also, we have more to guide us than the teachings of history. We have the statements, the boastings, of the Chinese Communists themselves. They frankly say that their present military effort is part of a program to conquer Formosa.

It is as certain as can be that the shooting which the Chinese Communists started on August 23rd had as its purpose not just the taking of the island of Quemoy. It is part of what is indeed an ambitious plan of armed conquest.

This plan would liquidate all of the free world positions in the Western Pacific area and bring them under captive governments which would be hostile to the United States and the free world. Thus the Chinese and Russian Communists would come to dominate at least the Western half of the now friendly Pacific Ocean.

So, aggression by ruthless despots again imposes a clear danger to the United States and to the free world.

In this effort the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union appear to be working hand in hand. Last Monday I received a long letter on this subject from Prime Minister Khrushchev. He warned the United States against helping its allies in the Western Pacific. He said that we should not support the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea. He contended that we should desert them, return all of our naval forces to our home bases, and leave our friends in the Far East to face, alone, the combined military power of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Does Mr. Khrushchev think that we have so soon forgotten Korea?

I must say to you very frankly and soberly, my friends, the United States cannot accept the result that the Communists seek. Neither can we show, now, a weakness of purpose—a timidity—which would surely lead them to move more aggressively against us and our friends in the Western Pacific area.

If the Chinese Communists have decided to risk a war, it is not because Quemoy itself is so valuable to them. They have been getting along without Quemoy ever since they seized the China mainland nine years ago.

If they have now decided to risk a war, it can only be because they, and their Soviet allies, have decided to find out whether threatening war is a policy from which they can make big gains.

If that is their decision, then a Western Pacific Munich would not buy us peace or security. It would encourage the aggressors. It would dismay our friends and allies there. If history teaches anything, appeasement would make it more likely that we would have to fight a major war.

Congress has made clear its recognition that the security of the Western Pacific is vital to the security of the United States and that we should be firm. The Senate has ratified, by overwhelming vote, security treaties with the Republic of China covering Formosa and the Pescadores, and also the Republic of Korea. We have a mutual security treaty with the Republic of the Philippines, which could be next in line for conquest if Formosa fell into hostile hands. These treaties commit the United States to the defense of the treaty areas. In addition, there is a Joint Resolution which the Congress passed in January 1955 dealing specifically with

Formosa and the offshore islands of Free China in the Formosa Straits.

At that time the situation was similar to what it is today.

Congress then voted the President authority to employ the armed forces of the United States for the defense not only of Formosa but of related positions such as Quemoy and Matsu, if I believed their defense to be appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa.

I might add that the mandate from the Congress was given by an almost unanimous bipartisan vote.

Today, the Chinese Communists announce, repeatedly and officially, that their military operations against Quemoy are preliminary to attack on Formosa. So it is clear that the Formosa Straits Resolution of 1955 applies to the present situation.

If the present bombardment and harassment of Quemoy should be converted into a major assault, with which the local defenders could not cope, then we would be compelled to face precisely the situation that Congress visualized in 1955.

I have repeatedly sought to make clear our position in this matter so that there would not be danger of Communist miscalculation. The Secretary of State on September fourth made a statement to the same end. This statement could not, of course, cover every contingency. Indeed, I interpret the Joint Resolution as requiring me not to make absolute advance commitments, but to use my judgment according to the circumstances of the time. But the statement did carry a clear meaning to the Chinese Communists and to the Soviet Union. There will be no retreat in the face of armed aggression, which is part and parcel of a continuing program of using armed force to conquer new regions.

I do not believe that the United States can be either lured or frightened into appeasement. I believe that in taking the position of opposing aggression by force, I am taking the only position which is consistent with the vital interests of the United States, and, indeed with the peace of the world.

Some misguided persons have said that Quemoy is nothing to become excited about. They said the same about South Korea—about Viet Nam, about Lebanon.

Now I assure you that no American boy will be asked by me to fight *just* for Quemoy. But those who make up our armed forces—and I believe the American people as a whole—do stand ready to defend the principle that armed force shall not be used for aggressive purposes.

Upon observance of that principle depends a lasting and just peace. It is that same principle that protects the Western Pacific free world positions as well as the security of our homeland. If we are not ready to defend this principle, then indeed tragedy after tragedy would befall us.

But there is a far better way than resort to force to settle these differences, and there is some hope that such a better way may be followed.

That is the way of negotiation.

That way is open and prepared because in 1955 arrangements were made between the United States and the Chinese Communists that an Ambassador on each side would be authorized to discuss at Geneva certain problems of common concern. These included the matter of release of American civilians imprisoned in Communist China, and such questions as the renunciation of force in the Formosa area. There have been 73 meetings since August 1955.

When our Ambassador, who was conducting these negotiations, was recently transferred to another post, we named as successor Mr. Beam, our Ambassador to Poland. The Chinese Communists were notified accordingly the latter part of July, but there was no response.

The Secretary of State, in his September fourth statement, referred to these Geneva negotiations. Two days later, Mr. Chou En-lai, the Premier of the Peoples' Republic of China, proposed that these talks should be resumed "in the interests of peace." This was followed up on September eighth by Mr. Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman of the Peoples' Republic of China. We promptly welcomed this prospect and instructed our Ambassador at Warsaw to be ready immediately to resume these talks. We expect that the talks will begin upon the return to Warsaw of the Chinese Communist Ambassador who has been in Peiping.

Perhaps our suggestion may be bearing fruit. We devoutly hope so.

Naturally, the United States will adhere to the position it first took in 1955, that we will not in these talks be a party to any arrangements which would prejudice rights of our ally, the Republic of China.

We know by hard experiences that the Chinese Communist leaders are indeed militant and aggressive. But we cannot believe that they would now persist in a course of military aggression which would threaten world peace, with all that would be involved. We believe that diplomacy can and should find a way out. There are measures that can be taken to

assure that these offshore islands will not be a thorn in the side of peace. We believe that arrangements are urgently required to stop gun fire and to pave the way to a peaceful solution.

If the bilateral talks between Ambassadors do not fully succeed, there is still the hope that the United Nations could exert a peaceful influence on the situation.

In 1955 the hostilities of the Chinese Communists in the Formosa area were brought before the United Nations Security Council. But the Chinese Communists rejected its jurisdiction. They said that they were entitled to Formosa and the offshore islands and that if they used armed force to get them, that was purely a "civil war," and that the United Nations had no right to concern itself.

They claimed also that the attack by the Communist North Koreans on South Korea was "civil war," and that the United Nations, and the United States, were "aggressors" because they helped South Korea. They said the same about their attack on Viet Nam.

I feel sure that these pretexts will never deceive or control world opinion. The fact is that Communist Chinese hostilities in the Formosa Straits area do endanger world peace. I do not believe that any rulers, however aggressive they may be, will flout efforts to find a peaceful and honorable solution, whether it be by direct negotiations or through the United Nations.

My friends, we are confronted with a serious situation. But it is typical of the security problems of the world today. Powerful and aggressive forces are constantly probing, now here, now there, to see whether the free world is weakening. In the face of this, there are no easy choices available. It is misleading for anyone to imply that there are.

However, the present situation, though serious, is by no means desperate or hopeless.

There is not going to be any appeasement.

I believe that there is not going to be any war.

But there must be sober realization by the American people that our legitimate purposes are again being tested by those who threaten peace and freedom everywhere.

This has not been the first test for us and for the free world. Probably it will not be the last. But as we meet each test with courage and unity, we contribute to the safety and the honor of our beloved land—and to the cause of a just and lasting peace.

262 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning the Supreme Court Order in the Little Rock School Case. *September 12, 1958*

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has rendered a unanimous decision and has spoken in the matter of desegregation of Central High School at Little Rock, Arkansas.

I appeal to the sense of civic responsibility that animates the vast majority of our citizenry to avoid defiance of the Court's orders in this matter.

All of us know that if an individual, a community or a state is going continuously and successfully to defy the rulings of the Courts, then anarchy results.

In addition, states and localities have a Constitutional duty to maintain peace and order. If state and local officials, in awareness of the gravity of this duty, will maintain peace and order, then lawless elements will not be able by force and violence to deprive school children of their Constitutional rights.

I hope that all of us may live up to our traditional and proud boast that ours is a government of laws. Let us keep it that way.

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

263 ¶ Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R., on the Formosa Situation. *September 13, 1958*

[Released September 13, 1958. Dated September 12, 1958]

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your letter of September 7. I agree with you that a dangerous situation exists in the Taiwan area. I do not agree with you as to the source of danger in this situation.

The present state of tension in the Taiwan area was created directly by Chinese Communist action, not by that of the Republic of China or by the United States. The fact is that following a long period of relative calm in that area, the Chinese Communists, without provocation, sud-

denly initiated a heavy artillery bombardment of Quemoy and began harassing the regular supply of the civilian and military population of the Quemoy. This intense military activity was begun on August 23rd—some three weeks after your visit to Peiping. The official Peiping radio has repeatedly been announcing that the purpose of these military operations is to take Taiwan (Formosa) as well as Quemoy and Matsu, by armed force. In virtually every Peiping broadcast, Taiwan (Formosa) and the offshore islands are linked as the objective of what is called the “Chinese Peoples Liberation Army.”

The issue, then, is whether the Chinese Communists will seek to achieve their ambitions through the application of force, as they did in Korea, or whether they will accept the vital requisite of world peace and order in a nuclear age and renounce the use of force as the means for satisfying their territorial claims. The territory concerned has never been under the control of Communist China. On the contrary, the Republic of China—despite the characterizations you apply to it for ideological reasons—is recognized by the majority of the sovereign nations of the world and its government has been and is exercising jurisdiction over the territory concerned. United States military forces operate in the Taiwan area in fulfillment of treaty commitments to the Republic of China to assist it in the defense of Taiwan (Formosa) and the Penghu (Pescadores) Islands. They are there to help resist aggression—not to commit aggression. No upside down presentation such as contained in your letter can change this fact.

The United States Government has welcomed the willingness of the Chinese Communists to resume the Ambassadorial talks, which were begun three years ago in Geneva, for the purpose of finding a means of easing tensions in the Taiwan area. In the past, the United States representative at these talks has tried by every reasonable means to persuade the Chinese Communist representative to reach agreement on mutual renunciation of force in the Taiwan area but the latter insistently refused to reach such agreement. The United States hopes that an understanding can be achieved through the renewed talks which will assure that there will be no resort to the use of force in the endeavor to bring about a solution of the issues there.

I regret to say I do not see in your letter any effort to find that common language which could indeed facilitate the removal of the danger existing in the current situation in the Taiwan area. On the contrary,

the description of this situation contained in your letter seems designed to serve the ambitions of international Communism rather than to present the facts. I also note that you have addressed no letter to the Chinese Communist leaders urging moderation upon them. If your letter to me is not merely a vehicle for one-sided denunciation of United States actions but is indeed intended to reflect a desire to find a common language for peace, I suggest you urge these leaders to discontinue their military operations and to turn to a policy of peaceful settlement of the Taiwan dispute.

If indeed, for the sake of settling the issues that tend to disturb the peace in the Formosa area, the Chinese Communist leaders can be persuaded to place their trust in negotiation and a readiness to practice conciliation, then I assure you the United States will, on its part, strive in that spirit earnestly to the same end.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Khrushchev's letter of September 7 is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 499).

The President's letter was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

264 ¶ Statement by the President: The Jewish High Holy Days. *September 14, 1958*

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME, from father to son, the Jews have been called to serve the Most High with all their heart and soul and might. Their fidelity to this call has formed their community, enriched our Nation and strongly influenced all lands where their faith is observed.

It is a privilege to extend annual greetings to those who are taking part in the Jewish High Holy Days and to wish each of them a Happy New Year.

The teaching of their ancient belief is filled with truth for the present day. Its profound sense of justice, nation to nation, man to man, is an essential part of every religious and social order. The health of our society depends upon a deep and abiding respect for the basic commandments of the God of Israel.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

265 ¶ Letter to Field Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein on the Occasion of His Retirement. *September 17, 1958*

[Released September 17, 1958. Dated September 15, 1958]

Dear Monty:

After a long, honorable career you are relinquishing your post as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

This occasion evokes many treasured memories of our close personal and professional association both in peace and in war. It brings to mind your distinguished wartime record and your great contribution to the undertaking in which fifteen nations are now joined in a common effort toward peace and justice in the world. Even before the North Atlantic Treaty came into being, you devoted your energy, experience, and skill to the common defense. Through the years it has been a source of comfort and confidence to us all and to me personally to know that you were part of this endeavor.

You take with you in retirement the heartfelt thanks and the very best wishes of your many friends and associates. With these I warmly include my own.

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This letter was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

266 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Sherman Adams, The Assistant to the President. *September 22, 1958*

Dear Sherman:

I deeply deplore the circumstances that have decided you to resign as The Assistant to the President.

Your selfless and tireless devotion to the work of the White House and to me personally has been universally recognized. In discharging the responsibilities of your vitally important post, with no hope of reward

other than your own satisfaction in knowing that you have served your country well, your total dedication to the nation's welfare has been of the highest possible order.

Your performance has been brilliant; the public has been the beneficiary of your unselfish work. After our six years of intimate association you have, as you have had throughout, my complete trust, confidence and respect.

I accept your resignation with sadness. You will be sorely missed by your colleagues on the staff and by the departments and agencies of the government, with which you have worked so efficiently.

With warm regard and highest esteem,

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President's letter is dated at Newport, R. I. Governor Adams flew to the U. S. Naval Base there on September 22 and tendered his resignation in the course of a conference with the President.

The text of Governor Adams' radio and television talk was released by the White House at the same time as the President's letter of acceptance.

267 ¶ Letter to the Chairman, Committee for Public Education, Charlottesville, Virginia.

September 25, 1958

[Released September 25, 1958. Dated September 24, 1958]

Dear Mr. Rolston:

Thank you for your telegram of September seventeenth.

I deeply regret the action of Virginia and Arkansas in closing schools that are subject to integration orders of the Federal Courts. The direct consequences to the children in those schools and the eventual consequences to our Nation could be disastrous. Their education seemingly has no present prospect of early resumption. For this cessation, they are given a reason which is contrary to one of the generally accepted basic ideals of our country.

Most of us in the United States, as part of our religious faith, believe that all men are equal in the sight of God. Indeed, our forefathers enshrined this belief in the Declaration of Independence as a self-evident truth. Just as we strive to live up to our fundamental convictions, we

constantly strive to achieve this ideal of the equality of man. We had been making progress—substantial progress—toward that goal. The closing of the schools, however, represents a material setback not only in that progress, but in what we have come to regard as a fundamental human right—the right to a public education.

I fervently hope that soon the schools will reopen and that progress toward our goal will resume.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Chairman J. Albert Rolston's telegram, released with the President's letter, expresses appreciation for the Attorney General's statement of September 16 on the school closings, issued following a discussion with the President. The Com-

mittee platform, outlined in the telegram, points out that members "are determined to pursue every legal means to keep public schools open. . . . We are here concerned with neither encouraging integration nor perpetuating segregation."

268 ¶ Statement by the President: Our National Recreation Resources. *September 25, 1958*

RECREATION promotes health and health means strong people upon which the future of our nation depends. Our recreation resources are as much a part of our national resources as are our minerals, our fuels and our forests.

The increasing pressures of our rising population, our need for healthful exercise and recreation, necessarily call for an increase in our existing recreational facilities.

We must learn to plan effectively for the use of the recreation resources of our great outdoors. Boating, fishing, camping, hiking, skiing and hundreds of other recreational opportunities can and must be wisely developed so that present and future generations of Americans can more fully enjoy their own country.

The members of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, under the chairmanship of Laurance Rockefeller, are competent, dedicated individuals who, in the past, have given unselfishly of their time to many of these purposes. I am confident that their new work will result in the advancement of the welfare of all of us.

NOTE: A brief statement by Mr. Rockefeller and a list of the 15 members of the Commission were released with the Presi-

dent's statement. The Commission was created by Public Law 85-470 (72 Stat. 238).

269 ¶ Address at the Fort Ligonier Bicentennial Celebration, Ligonier, Pennsylvania.

September 26, 1958

Mr. Chairman, General Mellon, Senator Martin, My Friends:

It is a privilege to join with you today to celebrate the Bicentennial of Fort Ligonier.

Remnants of early frontier forts, standing across our continent, are monuments to the struggles our forebears went through to create opportunity in a free life for themselves and their children. They were not turned back by terror of the unknown; they did not succumb to the tensions and privations encountered beyond the fringes of civilization. They moved ahead as companions in adventure, well knowing that danger is often the inseparable partner of progress and honor. Aware of the risks in pioneering, they built frontier forts—places of refuge in crises; secure bases from which to continue their advance to the Pacific.

Ligonier was one of the significant outposts in frontier history. It now begins its third century of existence. Thanks to the public interest of many citizens, a large part of this historic site has been restored, so that today we see it much as it must have appeared to young Colonel Washington two hundred years ago.

Now our histories give no accounts of military combats won or lost at Ligonier. But under the reassuring shadow of the Fort passed one of the greatest forward movements in our history—it was the migration of our forefathers over the mountains, down the Ohio, into the rich heartland of America, and across the Mississippi to the West beyond.

For those travelers, Fort Ligonier offered temporary shelter from the dangers of the trail. More than this, it gave visible strength and substance to the dreams that were one day to build, out of a vast wilderness, a mighty nation.

These venturesome people put their trust in God—but they kept their powder dry. And the essence of the leadership example they set before us was that, so deep was their faith in the nation's destiny, they resolutely bore the sacrifices of the present to realize the future's bright promise.

Fort Ligonier reminds us also today that this nation and our allies are maintaining forts in distant lands.

In so doing we have but one purpose, to defend freedom, to help free men who are fighting to protect freedom.

We do not seek more territory or any selfish advantage; we stand only for principle—to help build a permanent peace—a fortress of freedom to which all mankind can repair.

Most of us recall that great hymn, “A Mighty Fortress Is Our God, a Bulwark Never Failing.” That hymn speaks to us of strength and protection, but not of a hiding place for people who fear to move forward. The fortress of faith is a shelter only for those who are truly unafraid.

We need to live that faith.

Let us not listen to those who despair of the future.

Rather as we face, in our time, each successive challenge to America’s ideals, may we always find new inspiration in the proud pageant of those countless marching thousands who kept faith with the spirit of Fort Mifflin and gave to us our land, our nation, our freedom.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:06 p. m. His opening words referred to Glenn F. Cook, Chairman of the Distinguished Guest Committee of the Bicentennial As-

sociation, Maj. Gen. Richard J. Mellon, and Edward Martin, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

270 ¶ Statement by the President Opening the United Community Campaigns of America. *September 28, 1958*

[Recorded on tape]

My fellow Americans:

There are many things about our Nation which excite a sense of pride: the skyline of our cities, the productivity of our farms, the standard of our life together. All these are good, but one quality of America stands out in a somewhat different fashion. This is the quick response of our citizens to their neighbors in need. A little boy falls down a well; a group of miners is trapped by an explosion; a town is devastated by a tornado. And instantly, from all sections of the country, money, clothing and offers of help pour in to relieve the afflicted.

The child’s accident, the trapped miners, the suffering in a tornado—these are examples of the emergencies of life. We read and hear about

them and we are moved to sympathy and help. But most of the human crises which occur each day never make the headlines. We can't possibly know about all our neighbors in need. Somebody must keep an eye on them and show us the way to help them. This is the purpose of the United Community Campaigns of America.

Right now these United Campaigns are getting underway in some 2,000 communities across the land. They provide us with a splendid opportunity to express the traditional neighborly concern of America.

The campaign in your area may be called the United Fund—or the Community Chest—or the Torch Drive. Whatever their names, they represent the largest, the most inclusive annual appeal to which any of us will be asked to give this year. Joined in their united ranks are the familiar voluntary agencies that care for our children, give counseling to troubled families, heal the sick of mind and body. The United Funds also help to provide centers of juvenile recreation and good citizenship: the Boy Scouts, the “Y” clubs for young men and women, neighborhood houses for our senior citizens, and many other community organizations. In addition, most united campaigns now include one or more of the great national causes. This year, many Red Cross chapters will participate in these united campaigns to raise funds needed by the Red Cross for disaster relief and for its regular services at home and overseas. These united funds also keep the doors of the USO open to thousands of our service men and women. Indeed, I don't know of any one gift we can make which will mean so much to so many people.

Now, we Americans may be probing for the moon, but we must remember that we still live on this good earth. And here we will always share its pain, its trouble, and its rich blessings with each other.

One of the finest ways to do this is by giving generously to the United Campaign in your home town. I am confident that our hands and hearts will be ready to welcome the volunteer worker who will soon call on us seeking our pledge of support. It is a privilege to serve as an advance herald to this call of the United Community Campaign.

271 ¶ Statement by the President: National
Newspaper Week. *September 30, 1958*

A STRONG SOCIETY of free men must be kept fully informed. Liberty can flourish only in the climate of truth.

In our American tradition much of the burden for making known the affairs of the day falls upon the newspapers of the Nation. With thorough and fearless inquiry, with clear and responsible reporting, the press renders a fundamental service to the citizens of our Republic.

Each year, during National Newspaper Week, I am glad to send greetings to the members of the press. Our Nation and all its people are more than ever, in these critical times, dependent upon those newspaper standards which separate the significant from the sensational, scorn half truths and rumor, and consider their profession for what it basically is: a public trust.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

272 ¶ Statement by the President: Appointment
of E. R. Quesada as Administrator, Federal
Aviation Agency. *September 30, 1958*

I HAVE TODAY given a recess appointment to E. R. Quesada as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, to become effective November 1, 1958.

Before that effective date, Mr. Quesada will resign his Commission as a Lieutenant General on the retired list of the Regular Air Force, thereby qualifying under the provision of the law for this appointment. Mr. Quesada's resignation represents a sacrifice which I feel reflects his high sense of public duty.

Mr. Quesada has been active in the field of aviation for thirty-four consecutive years. After twenty-seven years of active service in the Air Force, he was placed on the retired list of the Regular Air Force in 1951, after which he became engaged in civilian activities as an executive in private industry. Since June 1957, he has served as my Special Assistant for aviation matters which included, among other things, the develop-

ment within the executive branch of Government of legislation which established the Federal Aviation Agency. He has clearly demonstrated his unique knowledge of the complexities and needs of civil and military aviation in the present age. He possesses, in the highest degree, the qualifications to be the first Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

The fact that a man of Mr. Quesada's qualifications is obliged to resign his retired status in the Regular Air Force to comply with the letter of the law so he can again serve his country does not, in my opinion, seem logical or desirable.

I am confident that it was not the intention of the Congress that in Mr. Quesada's case his additional public service should deprive him of the honors and status acquired during his years of service to his country in the military establishment and, lately, as my Special Assistant.

I hope that the Congress, when it convenes in January, will adopt legislation which will restore him to the status he had prior to his resignation and, at the same time, permit him to serve as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

The effective date of Mr. Quesada's appointment as Administrator is November 1. This will permit him to proceed immediately with the basic organization of the Federal Aviation Agency. It also will provide sufficient time to prepare for the effective transfer of all appropriate functions to that Agency on December 31, 1958.

273 ¶ Message Congratulating General de Gaulle on the Results of the Referendum on the French Constitution. *September 30, 1958*

[Released September 30, 1958. Dated September 29, 1958]

Dear Mr. President:

As an old friend of France, I extend my personal congratulations to you on the outcome of the referendum on the new French Constitution. To me the decisive result recorded by yesterday's voting is not only an outstanding success for yourself but also a most inspiring development for France. The outcome is greatly encouraging to France's friends

throughout the world. For me it demonstrates the determination of the French people to build anew for the future.

Please accept, General, my heartfelt congratulations and best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

General Charles de Gaulle
President of the Council of Ministers
Republic of France

274 ¶ The President's News Conference of *October 1, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have three short announcements.

By congressional authorization, the President was directed to make a proclamation that this was the National Day of Prayer. I hope that before the day is over you people will be helpful in reminding everybody of that fact.

The next thing is that the *Seawolf* has now been submerged continuously for 54 days and is still going strong. I think the crew must be trying to establish a record that someone else is going to have a hard time to beat; the previous record was 31 days.

The other small announcement is a personal one: at the weekend I'm going to Walter Reed for my annual physical checkup, and so I hope no one will take the circumstance of my going over there as evidence of any new illness.

Are there any questions?

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press International: Mr. President, in the light of recent rulings and decisions by the Supreme Court, the appellate and the district courts, could you tell us, sir, what is your position on the cities in Virginia and Arkansas where the schools are closed? Do you think these public schools should be reopened immediately on an integrated basis, without their being forced into it by new moves of the Federal Government?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, with respect to that question—of my feel-

ings about the closing of schools, I have already put myself on record; and I am not going now to try to detail any ideas of exactly how it would be done or how these people can move to bring their affairs within the limits set for integration by the courts, Federal courts from the district on up.

I will read you a little statement that I prepared. There will be copies of it, if you want it, outside. It's very short, about my idea about the situation as of now.

[*Reads statement. For text, see Item 275.*]

I want to remind you that a number of these cases of different kinds are still before the courts, and I am going to have nothing further to say until those judgments have been rendered.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, there is a good deal of talk in the air that the Republicans are in for a bad drubbing this year, and some of the Republicans seem resigned to the fact themselves. I wonder if you have any comment on that.

THE PRESIDENT. I hope I can do all this within the confines of the limit that we normally observe as to time around here.

I have heard these reports about apathy and about sitting on hands and complacency. To my mind, it is incomprehensible.

There was an administration elected 6 years ago, dedicated to moderate government, avoiding extremes from one side to the other, staying on the middle of the road and staying out of the gutters.

I think the record of those 6 years is remarkably good. So I don't know, from the standpoint of the record, why anyone of a like persuasion, of a like governmental philosophy, can possibly be anything but enthusiastic about his hope of perpetuating that kind of effort through the medium of elections.

Examination even of very recent elections shows that if all the registered Republicans would have voted, there would have been no trouble. The victory would have been for all candidates, even in the State of Maine. But they didn't; they stayed away.

Now, to my mind, unless Republicans who presumably are dedicated to moderate government and a moderate philosophy of government are going to help with their time, their effort, their brains, and their money, then I say the cause of that kind of government is probably going to be lost in this country. And the consequences of that, in my mind, would be—well, incalculable, because every one of us says he is an advocate

of free enterprise, and free enterprise itself can possibly be made one of the issues with such failures coming along.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, this has to do with the so-called right-to-work law, and your attitude toward it. You have been quoted, and I think sometimes misquoted, on the subject, but I should try to quote you accurately.

You recall, sir, that in your labor message in 1954 you said, "America wants no law licensing union-busting; neither do I." Then you went on to recommend to Congress that in the construction, and I quote, "amusement and maritime industries that the employer and the union be permitted to make a union contract, a union shop contract, under which the employee—under which the employee within seven days of the beginning of his employment shall become a member of the union."

Now, sir, the so-called right-to-work law would bar such a union shop as you then recommended. Could you tell us what your position is today, whether there is any shift from 1954?

THE PRESIDENT. No, because you were talking about and quoting from a particular law. As a matter of fact, we talked about it in the building trades and the maritime and some of the others.

My own opinion has been expressed publicly time and again, both directly and through Secretary Mitchell, where we have pointed out that section 14 (b) of the labor law does allow each State to determine this question for itself. I have stood on that particular point and said I will not advocate the reversal or the repeal of that act.

On the other side, I have never urged any State to vote for a so-called right-to-work law—for the simple reason that I believe it's the State's business, and I'm not going to get into it.

Q. Mr. Herling: But——

THE PRESIDENT. That's my answer.

Q. Mr. Herling: But, sir, if a right-to-work law——

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. I have answered it.

Q. Mr. Herling: Yes, sir.

Q. Stewart Hensley, United Press International: Mr. President, Secretary Dulles said yesterday that it would be rather foolish for Chiang Kai-shek to keep large forces on Quemoy if we could get a dependable cease-fire with the Communists. I wonder if you would tell us, sir, do you believe that demilitarization of the offshore islands may offer the eventual solution of this Formosa crisis?

we take his taking over the Sudetenland and the Anschluss with Austria by force, when finally he took over all of Czechoslovakia, where was the point to stop this thing before it got into a great major war?

Why did not public opinion see this thing happening?

Now, in hindsight, most of us have condemned these failures very bitterly, going right back to 1931 in Manchuria. I don't know why the human is so constructed that he believes that possibly there is an easier solution—that you can by feeding aggression a little bit, a teaspoonful of something, that he won't see that they are going to demand the whole quart.

I don't know any real answer to that thing; it is puzzling. And of course, for those who have to carry responsibility, it is a very heavy weight on their spirits and minds; there is no question about that. But there it is.

Q. J. Anthony Lewis, *New York Times*: Mr. President, do you agree with Vice President Nixon that it was sabotage for State Department officials to disclose how sentiment, public sentiment on the China policy question was running in the Department mail?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I understand that the Vice President issued a personal opinion on that. I would commend you to the State Department as to what they think is the answer on that one.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, *American Broadcasting Company*: Mr. President, in the past you have made it very clear that you, yourself, make all the final decisions in the White House, but——

THE PRESIDENT. If I didn't, wouldn't there have been chaos?
[*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Morgan: Conceded, sir.

In view of the vital role, as expressed by yourself, that Governor Adams has played in the White House staff, and he is now leaving, do you have any idea of changing the emphasis of the staff work in the White House in such a way that you, yourself, would participate more in the preliminaries to those decisions?

THE PRESIDENT. Let's get a little background.

General Persons will be sworn in as The Assistant to the President very early in the week. Now, the staff will have to be organized under him, and he has been very familiar with the methods that I, as a commander and now as President, have used over a great many years. Frankly, I think they have been fairly successful.

Now, I will tell you this: if a President is going to participate in all of the basic studies and the initial partial decisions, then you are going to have, again, something that is just not possible.

The President must know the general purpose of everything that is going on, the general problem that is there, whether or not it is being solved or the solution is going ahead according to principles in which he believes and which he has promulgated; and, finally, he must say "yes" or "no."

Now, I will tell you, while we don't in the White House have large, big staff conferences with every last subordinate present, the constant meetings in my office of the important staff leaders are, I think, much more frequent than they ever were in any military organization that I have known.

Now, with respect to the diffusion, what I shall do is this—and I think here is a place that I probably have been guilty of not making some things clear: I shall probably issue a memorandum or a type of organization which will show all the American people, if they are interested, exactly the channels through which these questions come up, who are the individuals that I will hold responsible for studying them first, and then what individuals will come to me to argue them. Frequently the staff officer will say, "All right, Agriculture believes this"; somebody else, "Labor believes that." I'm sort of on this side, but bring them both in, and then we have it out. And then the decision is made that way.

But I will put out that information to prevent any misunderstanding of exactly what we are doing.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, you spoke a little earlier of the need to stand, hold out against the Communist expansion.

There is another point of view, however, I would like to ask you to comment on in connection with Mr. Dulles' remarks: there are some who would regard Mr. Dulles' press conference yesterday as having been evidence of such a strong modification in policy that it amounted to appeasement itself. Would you discuss that point of view?

THE PRESIDENT. Well—no, I wouldn't see that in it at all.

Let's go back to the language of the Formosan Resolution, which was carefully debated, thoroughly debated, and almost unanimously voted. It says that other areas than the Formosa and Pescadores region will have to be considered by the President in any specific incident, as to the effect

of attack upon them, upon Formosa, whether they are part and parcel of an attack on the major position or whether they are merely an effort to capture these islands so close to the mainland.

Now, the best evidence on this particular issue, as of now, is that the Communists themselves, while calling it a civil war, have stated that their effort is not confined by any manner or means to Quemoy and Matsu, and not only to Formosa but to driving the United States forces out of the Western Pacific.

I should say an extra word there about their civil war: if it is a civil war, why is Russia already saying, through Mr. Khrushchev in his letters, that they are ready to participate in this war? If that is a civil war I am quite ignorant as to what the term really means.

So I do not believe, Mr. Wilson, that there is anything of appeasement. I do believe this: we want a peaceful solution, and fundamentally anyone can see that the two islands as of themselves, as two pieces of territory, are not greatly vital to Formosa. But of course the Chinese Nationalists hold that if you give way to that, you have given away to exposing us to attack, and that is a different thing from just concluding that two pieces of territory are the vital issue.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, along the line of our Far Eastern policy, do you feel that Communist China will ever get into the United Nations, not out of a reward but as a move to perhaps give it more responsibility and help us in our efforts to keep the world at peace? Could you give us the benefit of your thinking on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, so far as I am concerned, and this particular question hasn't come up between the Secretary of State and me for some time, I have announced myself publicly before you people and others that there are certain historical facts in the history of Communist China that make it impossible for us to consider this question as an arguable one at this moment.

For example, they are still branded as aggressors in Korea, and they have taken no effective steps to remove that stigma from the record.

They have gone into Viet-Nam. They have still violated some of the terms of that armistice by continuing to train North Vietnamese and so on for armed purposes, and we don't know whether it's for eventual aggression or not.

They have refused in spite of an agreement given as long back—don't

hold me to memory, but I think 2 years ago—that they would release our remaining prisoners from China. They have refused to do so.

And I think, personally, that that one thing is a sentimental, emotional thing in this United States that I well understand and share the feeling. And finally, their deportment in the diplomatic field all the way through has been such that makes this indeed a very difficult thing even to study dispassionately and disinterestedly.

Now, when these things are done, possibly we have got a different problem, but the problem as of now, I think, is pretty clean-cut.

Q. Mary Philomene Von Herberg, Anchorage (Alaska) Daily News: They are wondering up there if you contemplate a personal visit to Alaska to officially welcome it into the Union. No President, they say, has had such a privilege in 46 years! [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it's a tempting invitation, if that is an invitation. When is the actual date?

Q. Miss Von Herberg: Oh, dear! [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. I guess that answers it.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Can you clear up the conflicting stories about the resignation of Sherman Adams? One story is that you instructed Meade Alcorn to get his resignation; the other story is that he gave it voluntarily. Can you clear up your part in the resignation?

THE PRESIDENT. I did not instruct anyone to ask for a resignation. He did resign voluntarily.

Now, there is no question that other people advised him very strongly at this time, during these last weeks and months, I guess it is now, but he was never advised by me to resign.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, this concerns another one of your official family, the new appointee, Mr. Paarlberg. His statements in the past clearly show that he believes that small farmers are probably uneconomic and should get out of farming or go on to industry or to big farming. I wonder if he has indicated that he feels that way about small business?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, really, it's very difficult for me to see any great relationship in this question.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Well, sir, he said that he was not going to be——

THE PRESIDENT. You're telling me what he said. I have never read

it and I don't know in what context his statements were made.

Many people have pointed out that the very small farm, where you cannot use modern machinery, is not, in itself, economical; but I want to point out that the Agriculture Department has gone to tremendous trouble to develop a whole program of help for small farmers, to include even part-time jobs and all sorts of things to make it profitable for them to live.

Now, in a small business, we have gone time and again to the Congress and gotten some relief and I think we'll do better.

But for Mr. Paarlberg to be in position even to affect my decision on that is a little bit out of line.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you think that if a cease-fire could be arranged in the Formosa area, specifically in the area of Quemoy, now, it would be possible to make some arrangement with respect to the demilitarization of the offshore islands or reduction of forces which would do what you called, in a speech, "remove the thorns in the side of peace"?

I'm trying to ask whether there is some practical step which you foresee with respect to those islands, based on the assumption of a cease-fire?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, sir, of course, anything like this is speculative. You are dealing with independent people, independent nations. You are dealing with people that are very emotional, where their prejudices and mutual hatreds are very deep. So what you can do is this: we shall have, if we have a cease-fire, an opportunity to negotiate in good faith; and that, I think, is about all you can say.

Now, if you could demilitarize or something else, I'm not so sure that is a final answer to which everybody could agree; but I do say, to do this thing peacefully and remembering the interests of each nation, its own self-respect, why, then I think possibly we could get somewhere.

Q. Edward W. O'Brien, St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Saturday, sir, will be the first anniversary of the launching of the first Russian Sputnik. Could you discuss with us the evolution of our military position in the past year in relation to that of Russia; and as a somewhat related matter, could you tell us, sir, if we have the military power in the Far Pacific that is adequate for our possible needs in that area?

THE PRESIDENT. These guns are getting about three barreled, rather than two. [*Laughter*]

With respect to the Sputnik incidents of the Russians, I should say they represent, as the whole world recognizes, remarkable achievements,

and they are additional evidence of the quality of the top Russian scientists right down the whole field.

Our committees that come back to the United States, our electrical committee, the steel committee and the others, they come back and they report very great, tremendous advances in the scientific character of all of their steel-making facilities and everything else. In one or two instances it has been said to me, "You know, these people in one or two kinds of items are ahead of us, even in quality, and you might say, in the height of the scientific ingenuity that has been displayed."

Now, we have, I believe in the last 7 months, put four satellites in orbit. Our plan was devised, as I pointed out before, with an entirely different purpose from that that the Soviets had.

We started it as a part of the Geophysical Year. It was our responsibility that we voluntarily assumed. When it comes to the weaponry, I point it out to you again, the Russians started with their German scientists that they had secured right after 1945.

Our own interest in this particular field was not very great. We went into long-range weapons, missiles, but they were aerodynamic. They were not the ballistic missiles. In other words, we didn't go at all into the IRBM and the ICBM's.

So, when I came in here, I got two successive scientific committees to go into this thing and find out what was going on, what we should be doing, and it took them quite a long time. But, along about a year and a half after the first committee was organized, we believed that we knew what we should do. That was the first time that anything was really dedicated—any sizable sum—to ballistic missiles of a long range. And the whole project was now put on first priority, over every other expenditure.

But, remember, with our curve starting over here, and theirs here, we had to get a very steep one. I think we have constructed a very steep curve of accomplishment but, naturally, with that length of time, there are going to be some incidents here and there where we are not satisfied with our results.

But they are going ahead, and I believe we have the biggest, strongest, finest body of scientists amply armed with money to do the job, and that's that.

Now, in the Far East, I think our weaponry is in very good shape, and our forces are in good shape.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and forty-second news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 10:31 to 11:03 o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 1, 1958. In attendance: 250.

275 ¶ Statement by the President on the Duty of Compliance With Supreme Court Decisions.

October 1, 1958

THE SUPREME COURT, in its opinion rendered Monday, once again has spoken with unanimity on the matter of equality of opportunity for education in the nation's public schools. It is incumbent upon all Americans, public officials and private citizens alike, to recognize their duty of complying with the rulings of the highest court in the land. Any other course, as I have said before, would be fraught with grave consequences to our nation.

Americans have always been proud that their institutions rest on the concept of equal justice under law. We must never forget that the rights of all of us depend upon respect for the lawfully determined rights of each of us. As one nation, we must assure to all our people, whatever their color or creed, the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights and the full measure of the law's protection. We must be faithful to our Constitutional ideals and go forward in good faith with the unremitting task of translating them into reality.

NOTE: The President refers to the Court's final opinion in the Little Rock school

case (U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 3 L ed 2d p. 19).

276 ¶ Message to the Newspaperboys of America. *October 4, 1958*

TODAY AMERICA salutes its more than 600,000 newspaperboys and girls. I send personal greetings to each of you.

As the carriers of the nation's newspapers, you are rendering a valuable service to the public. Further, you are learning principles basic to any career the future holds for you. You are learning how to become dependable and loyal citizens in your adult lives.

You have already proven your ability and willingness to be a part of your community. I know your abilities will continue to grow with the years. America depends on the industry of young citizens like you, now, and in the years to come. I extend best wishes for your continued success and happiness.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

277 ¶ Letter to Senator Theodore Francis Green
Concerning the Situation in the Far East.
October 5, 1958

[Released October 5, 1958. Dated October 2, 1958]

Dear Senator Green:

I acknowledge your letter of September twenty-ninth with reference to the situation in the Far East. I note that you are concerned that the United States might become involved in hostilities in defense of Quemoy and Matsu; that it does not appear to you that Quemoy is vital to the defense of Formosa or the United States; that in such hostilities we would be without allies, and, finally, that military involvement in the defense of Quemoy would not command that support of the American people essential to successful military action.

Let me take up these points in order:

1. Neither you nor any other American need feel that the United States will be involved in military hostilities merely in defense of Quemoy or Matsu. I am quite aware of the fact that the Joint Resolution of Congress (January 29, 1955), which authorized the President to employ the armed forces of the United States in the Formosa area, authorized the securing and protection of such positions as Quemoy and Matsu only if the President judges that to be required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

I shall scrupulously observe that limitation contained in the Congressional authority granted me.

2. The Congressional Resolution had, of course, not merely negative but positive implications. I shall also observe these. I note that it does not appear to you that Quemoy is vital to the defense of Formosa or the

United States. But the test which the Congress established was whether or not the defense of these positions was judged by the President to be required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa. The Congressional Resolution conferring that responsibility on the President was adopted by almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the Congress. Since then the people of the United States reelected me to be that President. I shall, as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, exercise my lawful authority and judgment in discharging the responsibility thus laid upon me.

I welcome the opinions and counsel of others. But in the last analysis such opinions cannot legally replace my own.

The Chinese and Soviet Communist leaders assert, and have reason to believe, that if they can take Quemoy and Matsu by armed assault that will open the way for them to take Formosa and the Pescadores and, as they put it, "expel" the United States from the West Pacific and cause its Fleet to leave international waters and "go home."

I cannot dismiss these boastings as mere bluff. Certainly there is always the possibility that it may in certain contingencies, after taking account of all relevant facts, become necessary or appropriate for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores also to take measures to secure and protect the related positions of Quemoy and Matsu.

I am striving to the best of my ability to avoid hostilities; to achieve a cease-fire, and a reasonable adjustment of the situation. You, I think, know my deep dedication to peace. It is second only to my dedication to the safety of the United States and its honorable discharge of obligations to its allies and to world order which have been assumed by constitutional process. We must not forget that the whole Formosa Straits situation is intimately connected with the security of the United States and the free world.

3. You say that in the event of hostilities we would be without allies "in fact or in heart." Of course, no nation other than the Republic of China has a treaty alliance with us in relation to the Formosa area. That is a well known fact—known to the Congress when it adopted the Formosa Joint Resolution and known to the Senate when it approved of our Treaty of Mutual Security with the Republic of China. But if you mean that the United States action in standing firm against armed Communist assault would not have the approval of our allies, then I believe that you are misinformed. Not only do I believe that our friends and

allies would support the United States if hostilities should tragically, and against our will, be forced upon us, I believe that most of them would be appalled if the United States were spinelessly to retreat before the threat of Sino-Soviet armed aggression.

4. Finally, you state that even if the United States should become engaged in hostilities, there would not be "that support of the American people essential to successful military action."

With respect to those islands, I have often pointed out that the only way the United States could become involved in hostilities would be because of its firm stand against Communist attempts to gain their declared aims by force. I have also often said that firmness in supporting principle makes war less, rather than more, likely of occurrence.

I feel certain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that if the United States became engaged in hostilities on account of the evil and aggressive assaults of the forces of Communism, the American people would unite as one to assure the success and triumph of our effort.

I deeply deplore the effect upon hostile forces of a statement that if we became engaged in battle, the United States would be defeated because of disunity at home. If that were believed, it would embolden our enemies and make almost inevitable the conflict which, I am sure, we both seek to avoid provided it can be avoided consistently with the honor and security of our country.

Though in this letter I have explained the facts and the principles that guide the government in dealing with the critical Formosa Straits situation, I cannot close without saying that our whole effort is now, and has always been, the preservation of a peace with honor and with justice. After all, this is the basic aspiration of all Americans, indeed of all peoples.

Inasmuch as there have been public reports on the essence of your letter, I feel I should make this reply public.

With great respect and best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Senator Green's letter of September 29 was published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 606).

278 ¶ Message to the Boards of Governors of the
World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
October 6, 1958

Thirteenth Annual Meeting, World Bank and International Monetary Fund:

One of the greatest opportunities which free nations have to be of service to one another—and to the larger cause of freedom itself—is that of fostering economic growth and well-being. A key element certainly is the timely provision of needed capital resources.

It is universally true, in my opinion, that governmental strength and social stability call for an economic environment which is both dynamic and financially sound. Among the principal elements in maintaining such an economic basis for the free world are (1) a continuing growth in productive investment, international as well as domestic; (2) financial policies that will command the confidence of the public, and assure the strength of currencies; and (3) mutually beneficial international trade and a constant effort to avoid hampering restrictions on the freedom of exchange transactions.

During the period of their operations the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund have performed an indispensable function in providing both short and long term financial assistance to various nations in need of it. There is widespread agreement as to the effectiveness of these two great institutions. A constructive increase in their resources would result in their greatly enhanced usefulness to the Free World financial community.

These facts have prompted me to ask that consideration be given to certain measures designed to increase the capacity of both the Bank and the Fund so that they may better serve the rising needs of our Free World economy. It is my conviction that through these institutions we can give real encouragement and hope to all our member countries in the decade ahead. A progressively broadening attack upon some of the paramount economic problems of our time can be made possible by this program. I am confident that it can provide a new source of bright hope for the peoples of our world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This message was read by the Secretary of the Treasury during his address before the joint meeting of the

Boards of Governors in New Delhi, India, on October 6.

279 ¶ Letter to Harold H. Burton Regarding His Retirement From Active Service as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. *October 6, 1958*

[Released October 6, 1958. Dated September 23, 1958]

Dear Mr. Justice:

It is with great regret that I have read your notice of retirement on Monday, October 13, 1958, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I share, with millions of our citizens, the conviction that, as a member of the Court, you served with high distinction and great dedication to the principles under which we live and the changing conditions of the world today. The decisions of the Court are helping to shape—as they have in the past—the destiny of our country. This realization has imposed upon you vital responsibilities, which I know you have discharged seriously and conscientiously. Your work on the Supreme Court was, of course, but a continuation of your earlier years of devoted and dedicated public service. Our country is indebted to you.

I trust that with the leisure your retirement will bring, your health will greatly improve.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes to you and Mrs. Burton, and in expressions of our feelings of personal friendship for you both.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Justice Burton's letter, dated July 17, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Having passed the permissive retirement age of 70, and having rendered over 25 years of public service, including nearly 13 as a member of this Court, I hereby submit this notice of my retirement from further active service as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to take effect at the close of Mon-

day, October 13, 1958. I do this with regret but in accordance with competent medical advice and with a desire to serve the best interests of all concerned.

Mrs. Burton and I wish to express, through you, to the people of the United States our deep appreciation of the privilege which has been mine for so long to serve their interests to the extent of my ability to do so.

Respectfully yours,

HAROLD H. BURTON

280 ¶ Message to His Holiness Pope Pius XII.
October 7, 1958

[Released October 7, 1958. Dated October 6, 1958]

Your Holiness:

I have been distressed to learn of your illness which has caused me and other Americans great anxiety for your welfare. I wish to assure you of our deep concern and of our earnest prayers for your early recovery to good health.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

281 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death
of Pope Pius XII. *October 8, 1958*

THE WORLD is poorer because of the death tonight of Pope Pius XII. His was a full life of devotion to God and service to his fellow man.

An informed and articulate foe of tyranny, he was a sympathetic friend and benefactor to those who were oppressed, and his helping hand was always quick to aid the unfortunate victims of war.

Without fear or favor, he consistently championed the cause of a just peace among the nations of the earth. A man of profound vision, he kept pace with a rapidly changing universe, yet never lost sight of mankind's eternal destiny.

I was privileged to know him personally. With men of good will everywhere, I mourn his passing.

282 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and President Chiang Kai-shek on the 47th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic of China. *October 10, 1958*

THE PEOPLE of the United States join me in sending Your Excellency and the people of China their sincerest felicitations on the forty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.

We gladly recall on this occasion the Treaty of Mutual Defense between the Republic of China and the United States. We pay tribute to the indomitable spirit of Free China which, tested so often in recent years by invasion and war, has once again been demonstrated in the face of Communist attack. We recognize that the sacrifices of Free China contribute to the survival of freedom everywhere. We extend our sympathy and friendship to all the Chinese people, being deeply conscious of the hardships and denials of freedom that so many of them are enduring.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Chiang Kai-shek's reply, dated October 12, follows:

The President The White House

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people I thank Your Excellency sincerely for the cordial greetings and good wishes contained in your kind message on our National Day. In commemorating this occasion amidst unprovoked Communist attacks, we are also mindful of the community of interests and unity of purpose between our two countries as symbolized by the Mutual Defense Treaty. This solemn instrument binds us more closely together in our common effort to safeguard peace and security in this part of the world.

I wish to express to Your Excellency the deep appreciation of my Government and people for the support rendered us by the United States Government to meet Communist aggression. I must pay spe-

cial tribute to the gallant officers and men of United States Armed Forces who have been sharing hardships with us and making invaluable contributions to us, particularly in helping solve problems of resupply to Kinmen Garrison and civilian populace. The zest and courage they have displayed in their endeavours deserve our high admiration and commendation.

I feel sure that all Chinese people, including those on the Mainland now under the yoke of Communist tyranny, are encouraged by the determined effort our two countries are making for the cause of freedom and democracy. I am confident that our continuing solidarity and exertions will bring about the ultimate attainment of our common goal.

Accept, Mr. President, my best wishes for your good health and prosperity of your country.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

283 ¶ Statement by the President on the Decline of Unemployment. *October 10, 1958*

I AM GRATIFIED by the reports, just issued by the Departments of Commerce and Labor, that unemployment was cut by nearly 600,000 between August and September. This is a much larger decline than could be expected at this time of year, and reflects the accelerating rate of recovery in our economy, which began last April.

It is encouraging that large numbers of persons are being called back to their jobs in the manufacturing industries that were most affected during the decline. This is reflected in the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which show an over-all increase in non-agricultural employment of approximately 550,000 in the month of September alone. This is larger by 100,000 than the increase that might be expected for seasonal reasons.

There are also good reasons for expecting a continuing recovery in our economy during the months ahead. This will mean further improvements in job conditions and job prospects.

It is noteworthy that the improvement in employment conditions revealed by these reports has been accomplished while the cost of living has been virtually stable. However, we must not for a moment relax our efforts to keep the recovery unmarred by inflationary developments.

NOTE: This statement was released at Gettysburg, Pa.

284 ¶ Remarks at the Wreath-Laying Ceremony at Columbus Circle, New York City. *October 12, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens:

It is an honor to join the Columbus Citizens Committee in this traditional ceremony. As dwellers in this mighty continent—whether in its northern or in its southern half—we cannot fail to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus and acknowledge our debt to him.

Columbus opened the door to the New World, to a new world of opportunity for the millions who have followed the path he blazed.

Coming from every land and race and creed, our own forefathers came together and built a nation.

Our people have made their own distinctive contributions to mankind. We have forged a new pattern of democracy. We established a new nation, where men were and are free to live their own lives.

Over the decades, blessed by a generous Providence, we have grown in strength and in tradition. We began to believe that we were set apart, a new creation entirely. Surrounded on both sides by two mighty oceans, we developed our productive capacity and flourished in a world of our own.

But, in recent years, we have witnessed a profound change in the life and attitude of our people. We know that we are no longer living in a "new" world; we are rather living in a part of the whole world—and our fortunes are intimately related to the fortunes of our neighbors overseas—on every continent.

Our wisest men have known this from the beginning. We have always been part of the whole fabric of human life.

As a part of the world's life—and especially with those that, with us, respect human liberty and dignity—we must, if we are to advance our common fortunes, live as a family of equals. Cooperation among us, whether it be in trade for increased prosperity or in the task of protecting our free institutions from aggression, is the common obligation of all. Unless each nation performs this task to the extent of its capacity, then none of us can long live in peace.

But as long as we are faithful to these self-evident truths, we can proudly say that we are a new world. As long as our minds and hearts are as wide open as the Atlantic Ocean and our understanding as deep, we will continue to welcome new Christopher Columbuses to our shores, and with them push forward toward that goal of all mankind, a just and permanent peace.

Thank you very much indeed.

NOTE: The President's opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Fortune

Pope, President of the Columbus Citizens Committee.

285 ¶ Remarks at the Cornerstone-Laying Ceremony for the Interchurch Center, New York City. *October 12, 1958*

Mr. Chairman and My Friends:

As this cornerstone is placed in the walls of the Interchurch Center, we see in it a special meaning. That cornerstone symbolizes a prime support of our faith—"The Truth" that sets men free. The freedom of a citizen and the freedom of a religious believer are more than intimately related; they are mutually dependent.

These two liberties give life to the heart of our Nation. We are politically free people because each of us is free to express his individual faith. As Washington said in 1793, so we can say today: "We have abundant reason to rejoice that in this land the light of truth and reason has triumphed over the power of bigotry and superstition, and that every person may here worship God according to the dictates of his own heart."

My friends, freedom has been given one definition that has for me a very great appeal, and I believe it has a great appeal for every true American. It is this: freedom is the priceless opportunity for self-discipline. Can you imagine the outrage that would have been expressed by our first President today, had he read in the news dispatches of the bombing of a synagogue?

My friends, in 1958, it seems to me, if we are to live true to the faith that inspired our Founding Fathers, we must think of our self-respect as a nation, and we must not forget to exercise self-discipline.

I think we would all share in the feeling of horror, that any brigand would want to desecrate the holy place of any religion, be it a chapel, a cathedral, a mosque, a church or a synagogue.

If we are believers in the tradition by which we have lived, that freedom of worship is inherent in human liberty, then we will not countenance the desecration of any edifice that symbolizes one of the great faiths.

Freedom of worship is a basic privilege; guaranteed by the Constitution, and it was by deliberate design our Founding Fathers selected the very first article in our Bill of Rights to proclaim the right of each citizen to worship according to his conscience.

In stressing the privileges of freedom, we may not ignore the responsi-

bilities that accompany it. Our first President spoke gratefully of religious liberty, but he spoke also of the moral requirements which religion places on the shoulders of each citizen, singly and together. Washington believed that national morality could not be maintained without a firm foundation of religious principle.

When a President of the United States takes his oath of office, he places his hand upon the Bible. In that ceremony, the Bible symbolizes the solemn obligations which he takes "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This, for me, is summed up in the final words of that oath: "So help me God." Clearly, civil and religious liberties are mutually reinforcing.

In this land our churches have always been sturdy defenders of the Constitutional and God-given rights of each citizen. They have sought to protect, to broaden and to sustain the historic laws of justice and truth and honor which are the foundations of our community life. May they always do so.

I deeply value the privilege of taking part in this ceremony and of wishing to each of you here present, "Godspeed."

NOTE: The President's opening words Wagner, President of the Interchurch "Mr. Chairman" referred to Edward F. Center.

286 ¶ Remarks at the Dedication of the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. *October 13, 1958*

President Bunn, Your Excellency Archbishop O'Boyle, Distinguished Clergy, and Friends:

It is indeed a memorable occasion when there is dedicated here this School of Foreign Service in the name of Edmund A. Walsh.

Though the day may be saddened by our knowledge of the passing of a very great man, His Holiness Pope Pius, yet we cannot fail to remember that in our own memories of two such men, we have inspiration that should lift up the lives of all of us.

Your President mentioned one of my early associations with your University, a matter of some five or six years ago.

Probably no one here knows I coached a football team—a service

team—playing against Georgetown. I think it was in the fall of 1924. Lou Little was your coach, and he beat us. But it was a very happy circumstance, because it brought me the friendship of another man, Lou Little, who to this day remains my very warm associate and friend.

This School seems to me to symbolize not only Father Walsh's hope for the peace of the world, but for the very great effort he made to promote that concept—and particularly to educate us—those of us who had the privilege of listening to him over the years. I was one of those people. In the War College Class of 1928–1929, he came to lecture. I saw something that day that I never hoped to see in any lecture room. After two hours a recess was called, and the class as one man demanded that he return to answer questions and to give us something more of his knowledge that was so interestingly presented.

The subject of that talk was the threat that an atheistic dictatorship posed to the free world, and the certainty that that threat would grow unless we—all of us—armed ourselves with the spiritual and intellectual capacities that we could develop so that we could get others to understand and so that we could oppose that threat practically and effectively.

He made no wild charges. In fact, it was a speech where every statement was annotated—corroborated—by the documents that he himself had procured and brought out, often out of Russia. That series of documents, by the way, was in a suitcase—two suitcases. They were filled, and he knew exactly where to go to pick each one and to read it. So I still remember that occasion if for nothing else than because of the excellence of the presentation.

Through those years it was my privilege to be on the rim of little gatherings where I was a Major and he was a central figure and instructor, and to hear more of his wisdom given so freely and generously. So I should like today, therefore, to pay my personal tribute of respect, of belief in him, and even of affection for him. I know so many of you here today are doing the same.

As President, the highest executive official of this government, I want to do one other thing, to thank the University and the Society and all of their supporters for the work they are doing in educating soldiers of peace.

Certainly this is what we expect our diplomats to do—to be officers

of the great army that has as its first business the developing and sustaining of a peace with justice and with honor.

I am told of figures that were of no later vintage than April 1957, that 87 of your graduates are actively working now in the Foreign Service. Possibly there have been hundreds through these forty years. That seemed to be the figure now actively working.

I would hope your number would increase. We need people who will find, in the service of their country and of peace, their great satisfaction. We need people who will apply themselves to understanding that the world, as we saw symbolized in the revolving globe at the entrance to the hall, is a single entity. We need people who are not too much concerned by the immediate considerations of private gain or the effect on our own particular community of a wool importation, or the bad effect that is caused at times by some intemperate, ill-tempered description of other people in the world. We need people who see that no part, no matter how important, can be greater than the whole. In developing our country, they recognize that they must help to develop understanding and knowledge throughout the world; they recognize peaceful intentions, and they are determined to make those intentions reality.

So, to say that I am honored today by the University—that I am complimented by its presenting to me its Honorary Doctorate—is a great understatement. I assure you that the presence here of these dedicated men and instructors and students in this audience is an inspiration—a memory that I shall carry with me.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President's opening words referred to the Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn, President of the University, and

the Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington.

287 ¶ Remarks at the President's Birthday Breakfast. *October 14, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams, and My Friends:

This party, made up as it is of workers for the cause of good government, makes it rather a difficult one to address. The motivation all of you have in the political field as exemplified by your enthusiasm this morning and your great courtesy to me makes me want to spend my

entire time just thanking each of you, not only those present but those who have had a part in this celebration—particularly those who made this great, unique greeting card. I was deeply touched by the thought behind it.

But, we do have a political campaign and it is possible that I may have a thought or two that might give you, in turn, some ideas which could be helpful.

First, I will talk about one or two of my own experiences in this life, one of them a recent one.

We had before the last legislature a problem of reorganizing the Defense Department. It was one that I had been working on for twelve years. In 1946 I started working as strongly as I knew how and as persistently as I knew how to get this job done. I thought this was almost the last chance to have the Defense Department so modernized and organized that it could actually, by its very form and by its very prescribed procedures, meet the needs of America in defense in an efficient and economical style.

At times it looked as if this was not going to be too easy. In fact, at times some people got very discouraged and believed that amendments were going, again, to kill the measure.

So one night I had an idea. I started next day to write letters to business friends, professional friends—every friend I could think of—that I thought would have a real interest in this great public enterprise. As I recall, within the next two or three days, I got out something on the order of 450 letters.

The response from this, coming to the Congress from awakened citizens has been described to me only within the last 48 hours by Members of Congress who said that from complete apathy on the part of the public, as far as they could see, there came such a flood of letters just from these 450 letters. Through everybody talking to his associates, to his friends, to his superiors, to his subordinates and fellow workers and everybody else, there resulted such a flood of correspondence indicating that something be done, that the passage of the bill almost in its exact framework as originally recommended was assured. From that time on there was nothing left to it but talking.

Now it seems to me there's a lesson in this particular incident, and that is this: suppose from this body each of you wrote ten letters to the communities from which you come. If you could get those ten letters

multiplied by another ten—really start a real chain program like that which was done those few months back—it would do two things. It would not only show your friends your interest, but it would by the very act of doing something that was helpful, motivate them. They would say: “All right, as long as I am going to get into the campaign, I am going to get into it a little deeper.” I believe this, along with the telephone calls, is the kind of thing that each of us can do. By the way, for myself, I am doing some of it again.

Now I want to tell you about another story. As a young staff officer of many years ago, I had a very wise, understanding and skillful boss. One day I said to him—because he knew, I guess, that I was a slightly ambitious young officer—I said to him, “What would you consider the most important qualification of a staff officer?”

Well, he looked at me and he said: “Why that’s easy. A ready grin.”

Well, we were going along the trail in Panama, and we had to go in single file. I got to thinking, what does he mean? I didn’t want him to think that I was so stupid I didn’t get the meaning, so I thought it over until we got again to where we could ride abreast, and by that time I figured it out. Here is what he meant:

A staff is a team, and no matter what the capabilities of each member of that team, if that staff is not basically motivated in the same direction, if they do not have the same basic aim in their work, then they aren’t going to be a good team.

In the same way we must be supporting each person that is close to us. We must, in turn, be supported by them. Internecine warfare—family fights—will not do any good for any team that is trying to do something which has a common objective.

Therefore, as you see someone irritating you, just grin. And you will stop that irritation instantly and you will both be working stronger, better and more efficiently.

This “grin” business reminds me of a little incident that goes much further back, when I was at West Point. I used to like to box. I boxed with a man who had been a champion heavyweight wrestler but who was also a very strong, fine boxer. With his some forty or fifty pounds advantage, he used to handle me rather roughly.

One day, hit with a very fast left, I went into the corner very rapidly, more rapidly than I intended, of course. But as I got up from this blow,

he looked at me and he said, "You smile." I again shut my eyes and wondered what he meant.

But from that time on, I erred just once. I got knocked down again. I got up looking rather rueful. He just took his gloves off and threw them in the basket in the corner and said, "Well, I'm done boxing with you." I said, "What's the matter?" He said, "If you can't smile when you get up from a knockdown, you are never going to lick an opponent."

Now recently there have been some people trying to knock you down. The Democrat propaganda has said—and is beginning, I think, to make some of us believe—that we Republicans are apathetic, that we have no interest in this election, that we are saying: "Oh, what's the difference, it's hopeless and that's that."

You haven't smiled when you got up, because once in a while they throw a haymaker at you. So what? You don't win a campaign in one battle. You win a campaign by sticking everlastingly at it, with the kind of attitude that is the attitude of a victor.

I recognize that you people know this. I am emphasizing it because if you are going to get your influence felt all the way from Los Angeles to Boston, you have got to get the rest of the people believing that you can get up with a grin. Because when you come down to it, what is there—except believing hostile propaganda—what is there to make us discouraged?

We started off in 1952 to break away from the kind of government, the kind of political philosophy, that wants to put all power, all direction of our economy and of our whole population, in the hands of a central bureaucracy. We wanted to restore more authority to localities, to states and above all to individuals, whether he be a farmer, a worker, a business man or a professional man. We wanted to remove unwanted economic controls—which we did.

We wanted to begin balancing budgets, not because balanced Federal budgets themselves save the nation. I will tell you what they do. Balanced budgets help in making it possible for the housewife to balance her own budget. If we continue, as a matter of policy, unbalanced budgets, then every price continues to go up and the housewife will never balance her budget. I am talking about the pocketbook of the wage earner, the salaried man. It is to his interest to do exactly what we are trying to do—help keep expenditures down. We have, as proved by the record, made a remarkable progress in this way.

We have tried—desperately tried—to keep this country on a system of fiscal responsibility—rather than irresponsibility. Though this year, because of the past year's recession and the tremendous demands made on us by the knowledge of Sputniks and that kind of thing, other additional sums have been voted by a Congress that should not have been voted. This gives us now—and again—a big deficit. It is up to us to announce that we are going to eliminate this deficit in the interest of the household budget.

The defense establishment has never been so strong. In the world, though there may not be yet established a just and permanent peace, there is no shooting. The inconclusive Korean war, a war that was being waged under conditions in which it could not possibly be won, was stopped on honorable terms.

After the French left Indo China, there was no further advance by the Communists in that area.

Iran has been saved. In 1953 it was on the brink of going under, under Mossadegh.

The whole struggle between Yugoslavia and Italy was finally settled—the struggle that was centered around Trieste.

There has been no Communist government established in this continent.

Austria was saved.

West Germany has been recognized by NATO and has become a great partner in the western association of nations.

All the way along, you find a record of accomplishment.

So, why should not our faces be bright? Why should not they be grinning?

Why do we have to question why political money has been so difficult to come by in this year? It has been reported to me by Meade Alcorn and Spencer Olin and the rest of them, that this money isn't coming in. I will tell you why: because people have begun to believe—contributors have been believing—what their opponents want them to believe.

We have got to stop it.

The campaign can be won.

All we have to do is to give of ourselves—not money, not alone. A poet said, "A gift without the giver is bare." But if you give yourselves—and I mean when I say "You," I mean every single person that believes

in sane, sound, logical government as opposed to radical government, then we can win without doubt.

Let's put behind us all memory of past quarrels among ourselves. They are unimportant. In war you have one great over-riding objective. It is not too important, although newspapers may play it up, if there happens to be a public quarrel between two of your best generals, and they say: "Well, the other fellow isn't as good as he should be." It doesn't matter what has happened to create new minor problems, as long as you keep your eyes on the one major objective and dedicate yourself—with your heart, your substance, your complete soul—to do the job.

That's all we need to do today.

Within a week, if we could get all Republicans to understand this, Spencer Olin couldn't endorse the checks fast enough to get them into the bank. That is just exactly what we could do if we could reach, this morning, every single Republican, Independent, every discerning Democrat, and get him on the side—through his work and vote—of establishing and keeping sound, solid government for the United States of America.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words referred to Meade H. Alcorn, Jr., and Mrs. Clare Williams, Chairman and Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, respectively.

The greeting card to which the President referred was prepared and presented by a group of Republican women from New Jersey. The card, approximately 22 by 48 inches, contained over 3,600 signatures.

288 ¶ The President's News Conference of October 15, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have no announcements.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you subscribe to Vice President Nixon's campaign statement which he made in reply to Democratic criticism that the Acheson foreign policy resulted in war and the Eisenhower-Dulles policy resulted in peace?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, again you are bringing to me a quotation that I hadn't even read. But I do subscribe to this theory: foreign policy ought to be kept out of partisan debate. I have tried to live that doctrine. Incidentally, I notice that one of our most prominent members of the other

party is a man who happened to have borne the responsibility of the Presidency, and he takes exactly the stand that I am just now expressing, that foreign policy ought to not be within partisan debate.

I realize that when someone makes a charge, another individual is going to reply. I deplore that. They have made the charges about me. I will not answer, do not expect to.

So I believe, in the long-term, America's best interests in the world will be best served if we do not indulge in this kind of thing.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, in this connection, do you subscribe to the thesis that discussion of such situations as this Quemoy affair, in which there are opposition views to the administration views, actually weakens the administration's position or ability to negotiate?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not always; but I will tell you, Mr. Roberts: there is a very clear distinction to be made with respect to foreign policy, as I see it. One is the policy and one is its operation.

Every single day there are new and tough decisions that have to be made within a foreign policy. But if you go back to 1947 and see the statements that are made about opposing the territorial expansion of communism by force, when you go back and see what our policy went into in the effort to develop collective security, mutual aid, technical assistance, that kind of thing that, well, at least will help to make the free world stronger collectively—each individual nation, as opposed to communism—those when you come down to it are the basic parts of the policy.

At times humans, being human, are going to make errors. I think they will. And therefore I do not, by any means, decry intelligent questioning and criticism of any particular point. But when it comes to the policy that is being established, I think it has been standing pretty well on its own feet for a long time.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Well, do you consider, sir, it is fair to use the term "appeasement" for those who have opposed your policies specifically in this Quemoy case?

THE PRESIDENT. I say this: I have spoken out against appeasement exactly as appeasement was spoken against many years ago in this area.

Now to my mind when you give way to force and readjust yourself and go back through force, it can't be anything else but appeasement.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press International*: Mr. President, over a period of months there have been bombings, explosions in the South and

the Middle West directed against Jewish churches and Jewish community centers. Some of these have been attributed to people who describe themselves as a Confederate underground. Other people responsible for these explosions have been quite silent. Do you feel that there is anything you can do to halt or discourage these incidents, and do you relate them in any way, sir, to the school integration issue?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is a pretty broad question. I went out of my way on Sunday afternoon when I heard about the bombing in Atlanta to speak extemporaneously about my feeling about these bombings. Now, you had certain phrases in your question to which I want to advert. You said these people described themselves as part of the Confederate underground. From babyhood I was raised to respect the word "Confederate"—very highly, I might add—and for hoodlums such as these to describe themselves as any part or any relation to the Confederacy of the mid-19th century is, to my mind, a complete insult to the word. Indeed, they should be described as nothing but Al Capones and Babyface Nelsons and that kind of hoodlum.

Now, what I have done and what I will do is to continue to speak out against this, well knowing that the police power is centered primarily in the State, but still doing what we can and making certain, as already indeed has been done, that the facilities of the Federal Government that are asked for by local police agencies and governors and so on, proper officials, will always be available.

I add one more word. From my own people, the Justice Department, I had a report that the efficiency of the Atlanta police force was of the highest order and, under Chief Jenkins, was doing the finest kind of work that they could possibly conceive of.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, this is a question, too, that might be called one of political ethics, sir.

In the past, Mr. President, you have had occasion to deplore the activities of so-called hate groups stirring up religious and racial prejudice, and so forth. It happens, however, that some of these groups are prominently identified with the Republican side in the current political campaign. One of the individuals involved, a man named Kamp, pretty viciously attacked you and Earl Warren in 1952.

How do you feel about members of your party, candidates or otherwise, soliciting or accepting support from such people?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Morgan, I can't speak for other individuals. As a matter of fact, I am not so certain that I can speak in generality on this subject.

Just the other day someone sent me a pamphlet which I had never before seen because I don't read such things ordinarily, but this was a pamphlet written, I think by the man you named, about me in 1952, and I am sure that there was nothing that was omitted in the way of name calling except the word "gentleman."

I still have no reason for taking off after him. I deplore that kind of exaggeration, hate mongering, but exactly what I should do if that man happened, and stated later that he went into a voting booth and voted for me, I don't know what I could do about it. Do you see what I mean?

So, there must be some limit to what you can say. I just think that Americans are growing up. Hopefully I believe that this improvement will continue, because if you go back to some of the campaign literature of the past, if you go back again to that book "The Presidency," I think it was by Lorant, and read it, you can see that some of our things today are rather mild. Not that I don't deplore them, but I do believe we are getting a little better.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Do you think it would help, sir, if a national committee would issue a statement deploring such tactics specifically?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hadn't thought of it, but so far as I am concerned I would deplore it as strongly as I know how. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*]

I am just told that in one of these instances Mr. Knowland did repudiate this same man, and apparently he knew about some effort the man was trying to make.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, usually accurate newspapers frequently refer to you as "General Eisenhower."

THE PRESIDENT. What paper?

Q. Mrs. Craig: Usually accurate, a number, refer to you as "General Eisenhower."

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't understand the adjective, that was all.

Q. Mrs. Craig: Yes, sir. I had understood that you resigned from the Army when you entered the Presidency. Will you tell us what your

status is now, and whether you wish to or can resume a military status when you leave the White House?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know whether I should at this moment voice my future ambitions, which I assure you are very mild, but I will tell you this: I did resign, actually resigned my commission on the day I was nominated. It would have been legal for me to have gone merely on the inactive retired list without pay, but I wrote the very hardest sentence that I ever wrote in my life, the one sentence resigning my commission. So today, so far as official position is concerned, I occupy that that any other President has occupied.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, *Chicago Tribune*: Mr. President, different Presidents have had different favorite hobbies and sports. In your case you seem to find a special appeal and a special value in golf. Could you tell us just what this special thing is for you about the game?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, a funny thing, there are three that I like all for the same reason, golf, fishing, and shooting, and I do because first, they take you into the fields. There is mild exercise, the kind that an older individual probably should have. And on top of it, it induces you to take at any one time 2 or 3 hours, if you can, where you are thinking of the bird or that ball or the wily trout. Now, to my mind it is a very healthful, beneficial kind of thing, and I do it whenever I get a chance, as you well know.

Q. William Knighton, *Baltimore Sun*: Mr. President, while you are in California for about 25 hours next week, do you intend or hope to try to get Senator Knowland and Governor Knight together—in mind, that is?

THE PRESIDENT. I am going out there to do my part the best I know how to help good government through Republicanism. We have two Republicans there and I am going to support them both.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., *New York Herald Tribune*: Mr. President, surely the Senate is one of the keenest battlegrounds——

THE PRESIDENT. What is that?

Q. Mr. Evans: The Senate, control of the Senate is one of the keenest. I noticed in the six States, as I read it, that you are definitely committed to visit, four of those have no Senate contest. I know that in Wisconsin and Minnesota Republican candidates are very eager to have you come out there.

One, could you explain how you picked the geography of your cam-

paign and, two, is there any chance at this late date that you might change your mind and go into one of those Middle Western States that is a battleground for the Senate?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, you said I am going to four places where there are no—I didn't know I was going to four places.

Q. Mr. Evans: As I read it, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado have no Senate contests.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, do you begrudge me the taking of an hour to go and see my old hometown? [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Evans: I do not, no, sir, begrudge you.

THE PRESIDENT. All right. In the next place, Denver is my wife's girlhood home. Her mother is not well. We are stopping in for a few hours.

First I am dropping into this corn-picking contest because I was urged to do so by both the people sponsoring it and by the Agriculture Department. Then I am going definitely political in California. Then I am coming back to Chicago. Why? Because Chicago is the center of communications, and unquestionably there will be a regional telecast of the speech there. That is the reason. So I am hoping to reach all of the States of the belt you are talking about. Then somewhere in the East I think we have about decided on Pittsburgh. I think the decision is not yet final. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*]

I should say—I had forgotten—in the West, that is in San Francisco or Los Angeles, I am on an 11-State network; in Chicago, 15.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, although you are a civilian now, sir, I am sure you must be interested in the remarks of Field Marshal Montgomery in his new book.

I wonder if you can tell us what you think of some of his statements about strategy and criticism, particularly his idea that if we had adopted a punch in one place rather than along a broad front, the war might have been ended a good deal sooner.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it happened to have been my responsibility to conduct the western invasion, under the authority of the combined chiefs of staff, and I was given a free hand. The only thing I can say is this: we won the war in 11 months from the day we landed, and I heard no single prediction at that time, before we made that election, when that war would be over in less than 2 years.

As a matter of fact, Winston Churchill told me that if we were as far as

Paris and captured Paris by Christmastime, he would remark that that was the greatest military operation of all time.

I think I have been criticized by everybody who can write a book, and I will be in the future.

Q. Carleton Kent, *Chicago Sun-Times*: Mr. President, this is about the height of the budget-making time, season, for the various departments of the Government. Can you give us any kind of a preliminary estimate on what goal you are shooting for for the next fiscal year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this is what I want to do. I want to get it down to the last cent that I think is needed for the security and safety and essential services in the United States. I believe we are spending too much money and contemplate spending too much money.

I would take an hour to tell my full feelings on it, but I think it is too bad that we are forgetting such words as thrift and economy in this country.

We are suddenly getting the theory, apparently, or maybe we are reverting to a theory, that just money alone is going to make the United States greater, stronger both at home and abroad, even though you continue to depreciate the value of that money.

Q. John Scali, *Associated Press*: Mr. President, at his news conference yesterday Secretary of State Dulles said he had no plans whatsoever to urge Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to reduce the number of troops that he has on Quemoy.

Now this has given rise to the interpretation that he has either somewhat toughened or reversed the position which he took at his news conference on September 30 when he gave the impression that the United States would seek to persuade Generalissimo Chiang to reduce his forces if a dependable cease fire could be obtained. Do you see any conflict in the two positions, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know of any two men in Government that stay closer just through physical contact and through constant exchange of ideas than do the Secretary of State and myself. I read his press conference of yesterday or the day before, and I noted that he made no secret of the fact that we believe this very heavy advance position, strengthened with very strong commitments of troops, was in his opinion and that of this Government too heavy—that it wasn't, to our way of thinking, logical.

But he said also we are not going to try to coerce an ally about something in which they believe their very existence depends.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, the school board from Clinton, Tennessee, has recently asked you for some Federal funds to repair the damage to their dynamited school which I believe was estimated at about \$300,000. Sir, do you have the Federal funds to help people in situations like this?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there is an emergency fund that is made—the appropriation made on the very minimum, I think, that the Congress thinks I will need normally for natural disaster and things that cannot possibly be foreseen.

Now, with respect to this one, these people came up and talked in the White House, and there was a very sympathetic atmosphere created, as far as I know, because we do feel very sympathetic with them in their plight. The only way that I know of that anything could be done would be out of the rather restricted law permitting help in federally impacted areas.

But in lieu of that, for the moment, the AEC has made available to them, just 10 miles away, a building that the AEC is not now using, and I believe was first a school building, wasn't it?

Mr. Hagerty: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, it was a school building, and they are using it without cost to themselves, so I am sure that they understand the Federal Government is interested.

Now, I do not want to fail to stress again that the school problem is primarily local. It belongs to the State, and if the Federal Government undertook, every time anything went wrong, from a water faucet on up, to put its funds down there, then we would be doing the kind of thing that all of us condemn, that is, getting the Federal Government's nose into places that it shouldn't be.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: I believe, sir, you have set great store by the person-to-person or people-to-people program, especially in Latin America.

Now, according to the AFL-CIO and other reliable agencies, this program is currently being endangered by the United Fruit Company, which has been fighting democratic trade unionism in various Central American countries, and thereby encouraging communistic and anti-U. S.

activities. United Fruit is also charged reliably with instigating an investigation of our Embassy in Costa Rica. Does the administration plan to take steps in regard to a U. S. company with this sort of activities?

THE PRESIDENT. If you have that kind of information don't you think you ought to put it before a grand jury through somebody, because you are making all sorts of charges against a company which I have never heard, and you are making a speech, really——

Q. Mr. Herling: No, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. ——about something that I think would have to be aired very, very carefully in the Justice Department or in a court of law to see whether there is any basis for such charges.

Q. Mr. Herling: Sir, I think that the information is available in Government agencies.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, then, give it to them.

Q. Sarah McClendon, San Antonio Light: Mr. President, Dr. Glennan, who is head of this new national aeronautics and space agency, has indicated that he expects to take over the Army's space programs. I wonder if this has your approval and if this means that he will also take over all of the space programs of the Air Force?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe that Dr. Glennan ever made any indication of that positive character.

Now this is correct: I have a commission of which I am the chairman; on that commission are represented all of the interested agencies of Government as well as, I believe, two or four outside public citizens. They will have to be studying all of the reorganization that will be called for by this space agency's operations, and they will do it on the basis of studies that these agencies themselves will make. I have already directed all the interested agencies to see what should be taken over by the space agency, but it has not even come to the commission yet, much less the decision.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, it has been almost 2 years since the Suez crisis, which was the sharpest division between America and her European allies since the end of the second World War. In the light of European confusion and concern over our Formosa policies, how do you assess the Anglo-American alliance now, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have heard both the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister, or read statements of theirs, in which they said they

stand firmly on the proposition that we will not countenance Communist expansion, territorial expansion by force. That is the one truth on which we can all stand, and I think we all should stand.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, have you received any indication from President Chiang Kai-shek that he would be agreeable to a reduction of his Quemoy and Matsu garrisons, if the United States were to help his defense of those islands with increased fire power?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I have not.

Q. Gene Wortsman, Rocky Mountain News: Mr. President, could you tell us of what some of your personal plans are while in Denver, in addition to visiting Mrs. Doud?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hope to get an automobile and see something more of Denver. That is about all. I've nothing else.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, your meeting with Republican leaders last week was followed by a statement which said: "Nationalization and socialization of industry is the clear alternative to a Republican Congress."

Do you subscribe to this?

THE PRESIDENT. What? Read that quotation.

Q. Mr. Scherer: That "Nationalization and socialization of industry is the clear alternative to a Republican Congress," following the meeting of a week ago Monday. I was wondering if——

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I read the statement and I don't remember that it used that exact language. I believe it said that unless you supported the Republican program, that there would be a lead or a direction towards the left that could eventually become socialism, or something of that kind, but I don't believe it was in the same language you gave it, Ray.

Now in any event it was not my statement, it was theirs, and I think politicians do love to make things very positive. [Laughter]

Q. Alan S. Emory, Middletown (New York) Daily Record: Mr. President, the Middletown Daily Record in New York has asked me to request your views on a suggestion that Quemoy and Matsu be the sites of plebiscites to determine to which China the people there would like to belong.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't want to comment on that at all because I don't see very much use in such an idea.

Q. Charles H. Mohr, Time Magazine: Mr. President, this is a ques-

tion about nuclear test suspension. The test inspection system agreed on technically at Geneva we are told will not detect underground blasts of less than 5 kilotons reliably. There must be some clear or compelling reason that you feel that you can still safely offer a test suspension despite this built-in ability to cheat, but I am not sure that I am aware of what the reasons are or why the possibility of cheating is not a great danger, and I wonder if you could comment on that for us.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, when you are going smaller, you are obviously posing less danger than is inherent in one of the big bombs. But the technicians were trying to establish a system that would work for all practical purposes, I mean a technical system. They were technically advising.

Now, to get 100 percent of perfection in this kind of a thing would unquestionably demand mechanisms, organisms, agencies and men of really very, very large size, and I think that you could come to the old law of diminishing returns, that you just put too much to gain too little. I really believe that they feel there is little danger in the kind of a thing which you are talking about.

Q. Charles L. Bartlett, *Chattanooga Times*: Mr. President, have you formed a personal position on this question of the transfer of a large element of the Army's missile research personnel and facilities to the NASA? Dr. Glennan——

THE PRESIDENT. Just a minute. I just listened to a question here and answered it just a minute ago. Didn't you hear it?

Q. Mr. Bartlett: Dr. Glennan has made a very specific request to the Army, which would indicate that the thing——

THE PRESIDENT. Maybe he requested it, but I told you there is a study being made, and I directed weeks ago all of the interested agencies, and finally the decision will have to be made by me as required by the law, after a complete examination by the commission that is set up by the law.

Q. Mr. Bartlett: Then this request, sir, should not be taken——

THE PRESIDENT. I have given you the answer.

Q. David P. Sentner, *Hearst Newspapers*: Mr. President, in connection with the reduction of forces on Quemoy, would you say that we would welcome a voluntary reduction of troops by Chiang Kai-shek?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would think from what I have inferred, my own personal convictions as a military man and I think as responsible for the foreign affairs of a country, what those convictions are, I see nothing

of advantage to be accomplished by making a public statement now that might be misunderstood in Taipei. That's all.

Q. David Kraslow, Miami Herald: The Air Force and the International Cooperation Administration have denied the General Accounting Office access to two internal reports. The Air Force report deals with the management of the ballistic missiles program and the ICA report is an evaluation of the Formosa aid program. Is this policy of suppression in accord with your feelings?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know whether it is a policy at all. You are bringing up two specific things of which I have not before heard, and I would say that if there is a complaint of this kind, the thing to do is to air it, give it to the proper people and let them bring in recommendations.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and forty-third news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:29 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 15, 1958. In attendance: 216.

289 ¶ Telegram to the Vice President on Answering Political Criticisms Relating to the Operation of Foreign Policy. *October 16, 1958*

The Honorable Richard Nixon
Hotel Ambassador
Los Angeles, California

I have now read Foster Dulles' interpretive statement of yesterday morning. I think this should clear the atmosphere, particularly in pointing out that there is no real difference between the two of you.

For my part I want to point out the following. Both political parties have taken a common stand for a number of years on the essential foundations of a foreign policy. Both of us are dedicated to peace, to the renunciation of force except for defense, to the principles of the United Nations Charter, to opposing Communist expansion, to promoting the defensive and economic strength of the free world through cooperative action, including mutual aid and technical assistance.

While in my view these, with rare exceptions, should not and do not

lend themselves to political argument, the matter of administrative operation of foreign policy—whether or not agreed goals are in fact realized—has time and again been challenged both by ourselves in the past and very recently by some of our political opponents. As Foster pointed out, these need to be answered whenever they occur. Questions and criticism have involved Lebanon, our relationship with Nationalist China, the defense of Quemoy and Matsu, etc. These actions, when criticized, should be supported by our side. No one can do this more effectively than you.

At times it is of course difficult to distinguish between policy and administrative operations. However, the generalization I have made, is, I believe, a good one.

All the best to you.

D. E.

290 ¶ Remarks at the National Corn Picking Contest, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. *October 17, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Senator Hickenlooper, Senator Martin, Distinguished Guests, My Friends:

I am delighted to be out here today to enjoy this colorful contest and to exchange a word of greeting with you.

Now all of us know we are in the midst of a political campaign, but so far as I know, political speeches have never picked any corn. So I won't talk long, and as I stated before, in accepting this invitation, I certainly won't talk politics. I will say this much: if, on this coast-to-coast trip I am now making, I can get on my side the ratio against the other that you people do on the corn-hog ratio, I am going to be most successful.

Now this National Corn Picking Contest, I am told, draws larger crowds than any athletic event in the country, and well it should. It is rather the agricultural world series with a bit of frolic thrown in for good measure. And the Contest dramatizes as nothing else can the tremendous changes which have taken place on American farms.

When I was a boy, this would have been entirely a hand operation. Today it is almost wholly done by machinery. The average in those days in this State, I am told, was 40 bushels to the acre. The whole State crop this year will average more than 63, and much of your acreage is going well beyond the hundred mark. As a matter of fact, a man this

markets abroad while sharing our God-given abundance with the world's needy people.

So most appropriately, one of our strongest fighters in the cause of freedom today is the farmer of America. I say "appropriately" because freedom has traditionally been the inseparable companion of farm life in America. Freedom of choice is the American way. It is the enlightened way. So our farmers should always be free to make their own decisions and to use free markets to reflect the wishes of producers and the consumers.

Now due largely to these practices of freedom, farm prices are going up. Generally, those prices are higher now than when rigid price supports were last in effect. Realized net farm income is up 20 percent over last year.

Per capita farm income is the highest ever.

Gross farm income will set a new record this year.

These things are merely some facts that impress me as I talk to you, the people who fill the nation's breadbasket. But I could not leave an audience such as this, speaking only of technical facts applying to the whole science of agriculture.

Rather, I would talk for a moment, with your permission, of the one outstanding problem, the one that overshadows everything we do in America, whether we are on the farm, in the factory, in the office or working on the road: it is the problem of developing and maintaining a just and lasting peace.

Now, much is often spoken about the American foreign policy. The foreign policy itself is the simplest thing in the world to describe in terms of its basic objectives. First of all, we believe in the avoidance of force as an instrument of national policy. This means we believe in the United Nations, or at least in the principles written into that noble Charter.

Next, we understand that you cannot bargain or negotiate in a world that is torn by dissension, except from a position of strength. We know that we face certain threats—and if we are going to speak about peace, we must do it from a position of strength and not of fear. Consequently, our nation's security must be one of the things, its military security, that commands our attention every day, if we are going to talk peace.

Our national defense mechanisms have as one of their first functions that of supporting diplomacy in seeking peace. And another part of our

foreign policy is merely this: Firm refusal to countenance communist territorial expansion by force.

We must live by principle. We don't live by deciding upon the value or the lack of value of small bits of territory. We say America has certain principles by which to live, and it is going to have the strength of heart, the courage, the stamina, the readiness, to stand by those principles, well knowing that once you retreat from principle you cannot again turn around and face your enemy.

Now these are just the simple objectives of peaceful purpose. There is, of course, the task of implementing those principles: how do we work, how do we meet the situations that have faced us in these years of Korea and Viet Nam and Iran and Trieste, in Italy—in a divided Germany, in a divided Austria; and when we saw communism almost catch a foothold on our own hemisphere.

These are the matters that force people to study and work and stay up nights in order that America may be at peace.

Not always can any group of people be completely correct. But they can do this: they can be honest enough and courageous enough to stand on the principles that have made America great.

So the United States, facing the great monolithic atheistic dictatorship that is centered in the Kremlin, realizes that the free world will be very much stronger—far stronger—to defend against that threat, if we stick closely together. And so we take a look and see what we need and what those friends of ours need. And we need their strength, often in the front lines, to keep small fires from breaking out. But they need our help, because if they have any kind of military strength at all, often they can't afford it. And there is where not only our agricultural products but other forms of economic assistance can help to make their economies capable of producing the strength we need in these very regions, if we are collectively—all of us—to be safe.

So we give them that kind of assistance in several forms. Sometimes it's money—it's usually in loans. It's technical assistance, and as I say, surplus crops. But more than this, we want to achieve with those people, and we must achieve with all of these friends of ours, a collective, spiritual strength. We must understand that what we are trying to defend today is not merely territory. Indeed, my friends, not merely our hearthstones and our lives, we are defending principles—the things we

need to defend. We are defending ideals, and we must make sure that all our friends see that truth as clearly as do we. Because our respect for the dignity and freedom of the human is the great strength of the free world, and the great strength of the United States of America.

My friends, I go now with just this word of thanks to you, and to the Almighty under Whom all of us live. I am grateful for the good harvest. I am grateful for the improvement in farm income. I am grateful that you as individuals are still running the farms, and that we are not trying to turn that job over to the Federal government.

And I am grateful that there are no guns shooting today. I am grateful that so well as is possible in this troubled world, peace is maintained. And I have no other thought for the next two years, if the Lord spare me that long, except to work for that one objective—which I know is the closest to each of our hearts.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President's opening words referred to C. Robert Jones, general chairman of the National Corn Picking

Contest, and Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Thomas E. Martin, U. S. Senators from Iowa.

291 ¶ Message to the United States Forces Withdrawing From Lebanon. *October 18, 1958*

[Recorded on tape]

THIS is the President.

Three months ago I spoke to you as you undertook the important task of helping Lebanon to maintain its independence. Your mission has now been performed.

You have written a new and honorable chapter in the history of America's dedication to freedom.

Let us recall what happened.

A small nation was imperiled by outside influences. In its moment of trial, Lebanon appealed to us for help. We promptly responded to meet the need. That need was met, and met peacefully. The United Nations also acted to strengthen the defense of Lebanon, and, as a result of your presence and of that action of the United Nations, the need is past and you are now withdrawing.

Two great lessons have been taught.

First, the United States is a friend to those who wish to live their own lives in freedom. We are not deterred by threats or abuse from giving needed help.

Second, the United States never seeks to turn the necessities of others into gains for itself.

I pledged to you, as you went forward, that as soon as the independence of Lebanon seemed secure, you would be immediately withdrawn.

That pledge is now being redeemed.

The United States has no aggressive ambitions. We have no desire to impose our will upon others. Just as we responded rapidly to the call for help, so we are responding rapidly to the ending of the need for help.

World order, and the independence of small nations everywhere, are more secure both because of your going to Lebanon and because of your now leaving Lebanon.

As you return to your regular duties, I express the pride of all America in the way you have performed your duties. You have conducted yourselves in an exemplary way that assured you a friendly reception from the Lebanese authorities and people. You have served a noble cause in the best tradition of American servicemen.

On behalf of the American people—thank you.

292 ¶ Radio and Television Address Delivered at
the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, California.
October 20, 1958

Mr. Chairman, Governor Knight, Senator Knowland, Republican Candidates, Republican Workers—My Fellow Americans:

Here in California two years ago, I renewed a personal pledge to America—to keep your Government on a steady, even course, guided only by the public good.

I promised you several things:

—fiscal integrity;

—a sound, free economy;

—honesty, efficiency and thrift in government;

—a national defense—modern and strong;

and, above all, always to strive for a just and lasting peace.

Overwhelmingly, you of California approved those pledges.

And this I believe: I believe you still want sane, forward-looking, honest government in America at all levels.

This is why I'm back in your great State—to call upon everyone listening tonight to help carry forward those pledges, and that kind of government, by preaching—working—voting Republican in this campaign. To hold back now is to abandon what you and I believe in and want for America.

For—make no mistake about it—good government vitally concerns your business, your farm, your job, your home. It directly affects the prices you pay at the corner store.

Good government is your own responsibility—not someone else's.

Work not done, votes not cast, letters not sent, phone calls not made, are sins of omission against the kind of government that you and I, and Independents and discerning Democrats want.

Let's have no more family bickering—fancied or real. It just defeats what we want.

Now I have been told that there is apathy in our campaign. People that could work, don't want to work, and people that have money don't want to give it.

Not any more. Too many citizens know how much depends upon gross determined to settle this issue.

Here let's consider a significant fact.

The Democrat Party is not one—but two—political parties with the same name. They unite only once every two years—to wage political campaigns.

But at one extreme is a wing where the campaigns of this year were largely settled in southern primaries held weeks ago. At the other extreme is the stronger wing, dominated by political radicals. The campaign we are in, and the campaign of that wing are still going on.

Now these self-styled liberals are the ones who really challenge sane, forward-looking government in the United States. It is against the spread of their radical influence that we are waging this campaign.

In that fight we must be together one hundred percent.

Our Republican Party and these political radicals are poles apart. A few examples will prove the importance of these disagreements.

First—all of us know that parts of organized labor have long been terribly abused by hoodlums and racketeers.

The proof of this has been amply demonstrated by the McClellan Committee of the Senate.

These evil elements are deeply entrenched. Only powerful, new legal weapons can root them out and protect the rank and file.

Last session I urged Congress to give American workers the weapons to drive racketeers and corrupt leaders out of the labor movement.

Republicans in the Congress went full out for that law.

But the radical opposition killed it—offering in its place a substitute far too weak to do the job. Rightly, Republicans rejected that political bait.

My friends—the answer is to protect American workers and businessmen—to conserve strong, clean trade unions—the nation needs a Congress determined to settle this issue.

Another example—

Most Americans are against reckless public spending. As to this, the record of Congressional radicals is too clear and too recent to need explanation. One single Senator of that group introduced bills this year that, if enacted into law, would have spent tens of billions of dollars unnecessarily.

Now again, most of us believe in the Constitutional rights of the States. But in every session of Congress the radicals persistently try to vest more and more responsibility and authority in the Federal Government. They are the ones who turn to Federal power even where private power can do the job—to Government housing where private housing can meet the need—to Federal domination of agriculture rather than trusting to the initiative and freedom of the farmer—to Federal development of nuclear power where private development will best serve the interests of the United States.

And the result. The result is: the record of the radicals is one of ever higher taxes—of dollars worth fifty cents—of sky-high prices—of an economy harassed into producing fewer jobs, chronic unemployment, labor strife, and fear of the future.

I repeat—if you don't want that kind of government again, work for a Republican victory.

My friends—over the years we Republicans have had our family spats. But look at our opponents.

They have political schizophrenia.

They are hopelessly split—right down the middle.

In Congress they crash headlong into each other on every important domestic issue.

One wing attacks States' rights—the other defends them.

One prates of civil rights—the other fights them.

One stands for big government—the other for decentralization.

One wing is big city—the other rural.

One is spendthrift—the other conservative.

In short, our opposition can offer America only deadlocked government—government that wages war on itself.

Long ago I found out that, to a political radical, a sound program for America is an invitation for demagogic excess.

This year in Congress that happened time and again. One after another, Administration bills were mangled or mushroomed by extremists pursuing economic and political goals at odds with American tradition. We saw this in housing and public works, in agriculture and unemployment benefits—in urban redevelopment and Federal-State-community relations. It happened in every area where these self-styled liberals might have a field day.

We saw it constantly in efforts to spend, unnecessarily, billions more of Federal dollars. And only sturdy Republican resistance in Congress and my vetoes blocked over \$5 billions of this spending. And I remind you—these Federal billions are your money—your own money. Either they come out of your paycheck through higher taxes, or your pocket is picked by inflation.

This campaign, then, gives us a critical choice.

Either we choose left-wing government or sensible, forward-looking government—spendthrift government or responsible government—overpowering Federal government or government kept close to home—frustrated, stymied government or efficient government able to keep its promises to America.

If you are for trustworthy, progressive government—then it is clear you should talk Republican, work Republican—and, on November 4, vote Republican.

Republican accomplishments these past six years fully justify your doing so.

First, take our pledge to strive for a just peace.

This effort Americans have instinctively wanted to keep non-partisan. I shall continue doing my best to keep it so. And I am glad—even proud—to say that responsible leaders of both parties have fully supported the purpose of preserving a just peace.

As to this effort, let's look at the record.

It shows that during six years of serious international stress America has remained at peace and, God willing, is going to stay at peace.

Today—from Lebanon to Quemoy—those in the world who would do us harm know that America will not be bullied.

They know that America will not countenance territorial expansion by force.

They know that America will not desert her friends.

And America is allergic to appeasement. There will be no appeasing of Communist aggression while I am President.

The record shows that for six years no new victim has fallen to Communist imperialism.

Our young men have not gone to war.

Tirelessness in the search for peace—a search anchored firmly in principle—this we promised.

In this, we have kept faith with America.

We promised a strong national defense.

No matter what the political merchants of fear and defeat would have you believe, we have kept that promise.

The striking power of our Strategic Air Command is beyond imagination. There is no comparable military instrument on the face of the earth.

SAC is ready for any possible emergency. And it is a mighty deterrent to war—a servant in the cause of peace.

On hundreds of airfields, thousands of our tactical aircraft are dispersed.

Our distant warning systems feature the best equipment industry has been able to produce.

On Navy carriers are hundreds of medium-range and tactical aircraft. As always, the United States Marines are ready.

The unmatched competence of our atomic submarines is known to all. Our Army is modernized, mobile, prepared to repel any aggression.

And under a new law—incidentally, one for which I fought for twelve long years—the Defense Department has now been reorganized to suit modern conditions. The rewards will be more efficiency—more strength.

Next, a word on long-range ballistic missiles.

Fast-talking critics of this huge program have apparently failed to check the record.

Here are some incontestable facts.

For eight years after World War II, there was inadequate emphasis on the development of long-range ballistic missiles. In fact, in no single year was more than a million dollars actually spent for this purpose until this Administration took office.

Now one of my earliest acts at that time was to start an exhaustive scientific study of missiles. This study made our need crystal-clear—and all long-range ballistic missile research and development programs were given the nation's highest priority as to talent and money. Hundreds of millions go into the program annually.

As a result, today the so-called missile gap is being rapidly filled. I assure you that the progress we have made on every type of missile and rocket should awaken the pride of every American citizen.

And to this great power of our own, we must add the resources of allies who, with us, belong to an extensive system of collective security. That system greatly increases the power of every member.

Clearly, we have fulfilled our promise to keep America's defenses strong—for the nation's safety—and for the cause of peace.

Next. A healthy, free economy was another of our Republican promises.

Again, the record;

During the past six years there has been more improvement in the level of living—more investment in America's future—a prosperity more widely-shared—than in any comparable period in our history.

And we have done this in the post Korean war period, a kind of period historically characterized by depression.

Of course, in a free society economic dips will occasionally occur.

Just over a year ago our economy experienced such a downturn.

At that time of economic challenge, what did sound Republican government do?

Without resorting to costly, dislocating Federal programs, we led the way to victory over this recession and are making it one of the shortest in history.

Meanwhile, the extremists ran true to form.

Massive public works, heavy-handed Federal spending—these, they said, were America's salvation from complete collapse—a collapse which they unceasingly forecast.

During that period they trafficked in defeatism and fear of the future. They argued distrust of America's economy. Their remedy was the usual one—take over in Washington, D. C., and spoon-feed the economy with Federal dollars.

Fortunately, common sense prevailed—sane government refused to be stampeded.

Instead of using a mailed fist on the economy, your government applied a helpful, reassuring hand.

Today, with that help, and because of our faith in the American system, the economy is still sound.

Every economic indicator proves it.

Last month, as hundreds of thousands went back to work, unemployment dropped 600,000.

Factory workers' pay has never been as high.

Personal income is the highest ever.

Home building is booming. More housing units were started last month than in any September in the past eight years.

Steel output—new construction—employment—everywhere there is growing economic strength.

Ladies and gentlemen, things are good, and getting better every day.

All of us know, unfortunately, that some of us who are seeking jobs are still unemployed. I know my concern over their well-being is shared by all Americans.

But destruction of the economic machinery that provides jobs for 64 million other workers will not help anyone. Keeping that machinery efficient and hard at work is our best assurance of providing jobs.

Today America is generating a peacetime prosperity that will be unmatched.

We are living up to our economic pledge—a pledge that will always be part of Republican purposes and platforms.

And now—a word about agriculture—always a key part of our economy. I am glad to say it is prospering, too.

Now, that pleases farmers, and it pleases me. But a lot of demagogues are sorely disappointed. Their hoped-for issue evaporated.

All over America farm prices are higher today than when rigid price supports were last fully in effect.

Net farm income is up 20 percent over last year.

Per capita farm income is the highest ever. So is gross farm income.

Here in California farm receipts are running \$50 million over a year ago.

And we promised farm people a self-reliant, free agriculture, with emphasis on research. We promised new markets—and these past two years we exported over 8½ billion dollars worth of farm products—a record amount. We pledged sensible price supports. We promised help for the long-neglected, lowest income farm people. We promised to stop bureaucratic badgering of farmers.

These promises, too, we have kept.

My friends, it would be most enlightening if I could finish this discussion of Republican accomplishments in these past six years.

But just quickly—

- stultifying controls removed from our economy—six years ago;
- the Defense Department reorganized;
- super highways crisscrossing America;
- satellites, long-range ballistic missiles, a new outer space agency;
- a new agency for civil aviation;
- the St. Lawrence Seaway;
- statehood for Alaska;
- the largest tax cut of all time;
- a new Cabinet Department for Health, Education, and Welfare;
- social security insurance expanded;
- unemployment insurance expanded;
- small business encouraged;
- Federal positions cut by a quarter of a million;

—bright prosperity ahead;
—an America mighty in arms—courageously standing for principle—
an America spiritually and economically strong;
—an America at peace.

Fellow Citizens—Fellow Workers—whether Republicans, Independents, or Democrats—this record justifies support for Republican candidates from coast to coast.

Certainly that goes for California.

The stakes are such that we should eagerly devote our time, our effort, our money to this cause.

One of our most effective leaders in this great fight is the distinguished Vice President, and your fellow Californian, Dick Nixon. He is giving to us a shining example of dedication to the cause of good government.

So we need—all of us—to support Bill Knowland—Goodwin Knight—Pat Hillings—and indeed your whole Republican slate of State candidates.

We need to re-elect California's Republican Congressmen and add some more.

For America, we need a Republican Congress.

Those—my friends—are my very special requests to each of you. I make them for our party, for our country, and for all those who in years to come deserve to enjoy the blessings we have had in free America.

Thank you—Good night. God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p. m. over an 11-Western State network. His opening words referred to Charles Jones, chairman of the political rally, Goodwin

J. Knight, Governor of California, and William F. Knowland, U. S. Senator from California.

293 ¶ Televised Panel Discussion With a Group of Republican Women, San Francisco, California.

October 21, 1958

Q. Mr. President, I am a rancher. Proposition 18, the so-called right-to-work measure, is one of the major issues in our California campaign, and your name has been used quite frequently in regards to this proposition. How do you stand on it, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, here I think I ought to try to straighten out the

record completely, because I am naturally speaking of this from the national viewpoint rather than the State.

Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act gives to each State the right to determine how they want to have labor unions organized; that is, whether they are union shop or open.

Now I have always supported 14B because I believe in the right of each State to determine for itself what it wants to do. The State determines what its form of government is. As long as it is republican, for example, it can have a unilateral legislature or a bicameral, if they want. In the same way, I think they have the perfect right to decide what they want to do. So I have taken no stand, as far as California is concerned. I merely say section 14B should remain in the law.

Q. Mr. President, I am a citizen by choice—I like to call myself. I have been driven out of my native Hungary by the communists, and I am thrilled to raise my three children in this country. I have a deep concern about our government, that it should be a good government, and about the true beliefs of our candidates. Could you tell me, sir, what a woman could do to make sure that our government is run by responsible, truly responsible people?

THE PRESIDENT. You have asked a question that of course expresses the philosophy that I think every good citizen should observe. We cannot be as close to prominent candidates as their families are, or their close friends, and you can't know that much about them. But you do know about their records.

Normally, anyone that's a candidate for high office has quite a public service record behind him. You know what his beliefs are. You know something, even, about his private life, because we have very inquiring photographers and newspaper people in this country, and they observe these things and begin to give you a picture. And then finally you hear people talking. You know whether they are sincere.

I believe one of the great benefits that has come to us from the television—when anyone goes before that television camera—I really believe the normal observer has pretty clear, in his or her mind: is that individual sincere?

And I think you can't ask for much more in a candidate than that he is reasonably intelligent, has a good character and is sincere in his hope of serving our people.

Q. Mr. President, many people feel that we are taking a great risk in helping Nationalist China defend Quemoy and Matsu. Why are we so concerned about the defense of these two little islands?

THE PRESIDENT. I should say, first of all, we ought to get our understanding of this clear as to the facts. The Formosa Resolution that was passed in 1955 requires the President to assist for the defense of Formosa; but other areas—like outlying areas, Quemoy and Matsu, and so on—he must decide whether or not any attack upon them is merely a part of an attack on Formosa. And he has no authority or no responsibility for defending the islands as such.

Now we should be perfectly clear in our minds: we are not concerned about two little bits of real estate in the world. Of course we are not.

But I know of only one way for freedom to defend itself against the inroads or the threats of communist dictatorship, and that way is to stand by principle.

Now we have stated and I have heard the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister of Britain state, and others from the free world, this particular, specific principle: we will not permit communist territorial expansion by force.

And the day we desert that principle, where do you go next? We say we are not concerned in these two islands, and why should we be concerned in Formosa, why should we be concerned about the Philippines or any place else? When you stand on principle, you have got a definite place to stand. And I think we should be firm and strong, standing on that principle. But I add this: the United States should and always does extend a hand of friendship gladly, as long as it will be received sincerely by the individual nations that they are meeting.

So any possibility of reaching that kind of a meeting of minds with the communists would certainly bring about negotiation, conciliation that would settle this problem in some way—I don't know exactly what the solution would be, but you can settle it.

I merely repeat, then: we stand on principle, but seeking always for a peaceful solution.

Q. Mr. President, I know the Republican Party has always been a real friend to my people. But the Democrats are saying and are charging the Administration with expense of business for the little man [*sic*]. Now could you please comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, sometimes a charge seems so farfetched to the individual being charged that he is almost speechless in trying to answer. But I will.

First of all, the biggest complaints I have heard from business have been from what is called big business. Many firms have said that our Attorney General's office—Department of Justice—is just too eager in pushing anti-trust laws.

Personally, I think he is doing exactly what the law requires, because that is what he is supposed to do, and I think it is his duty. But nevertheless, we have had many complaints. And one of the reasons that has been given to me for the lack of money that has come into the Republican exchequers at all levels—city, State, Federal—is that we have been too harsh on big business.

Let's take the other side of the picture. Under this Administration, the Small Business Administration was set up on a permanent basis. We have put a good deal of legislation before the Congress in the way of favorable taxes and all sorts of programs that will help the small business man in such things as—if he gets some second-hand equipment, he can write it off just as fast as second-hand equipment as the big business can with new equipment, that sort of thing.

So I think that the charge that small business has been deserted, or abandoned, or ignored by the administration, is just completely without foundation. And because the man making the charge realizes of course that there are more small businesses than there are big businesses, so it is easy to make charges—it ought to sound popular to them, I guess. It's just not true.

Q. Mr. President, I am a housewife and an ex-school teacher. What about the missile program? The Democrats say that the administration has really fumbled the ball. Won't you tell us what you think about it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am a soldier, and I am on sound ground now. [*Laughter*]

After the war—1945—was over, there was a good deal of interest in missiles in our government, but there was no interest in long-range ballistic missiles. The ballistic missile is defined, of course, as one that goes by its own power, and not with wings, whereas an aerodynamic one is one that has wings and also runs maybe with a rocket engine or even the conventional engine.

Now this program was completely ignored during the prior administra-

tion. Indeed, in those years, there was never more than one million dollars spent in any single year in research and development of long-range ballistic missiles. We did do work in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—something on short-range missiles; that is, the defensive type against anti-aircraft, air-to-air, that kind of thing. For the Army the short one was called the “Corporal,” the “Sergeant,” the “Redstone,” and so on. But the whole problem of the intermediate and long-range ballistic missile was completely ignored.

Now when I became President, I got a group of scientists together and I asked them to look into this problem, because like many of the rest of us, the technical things of this kind, technical possibilities, I would not know about; although I had experienced in World War II—the thing that excited my curiosity—the results of the V2 German rockets which for a couple of hundred miles would come in and were a very terrible thing that we had to suffer. So I did have this interest in the thing.

The scientists went into this very thoroughly, what they believed to be the activities of the Soviets, our capabilities, technical and every other kind. Finally in early 1955 they told me “We are behind and we have got to get busy.” I urgently recommended this. On the very day that they gave me that recommendation, I put those programs on the first priority, so far as talent, time, and expenditures were involved in the Defense Department. And from that moment on, we have been spending hundreds of millions annually, and not as I say, below a million before that time. The result is, we are rapidly filling the gap that existed; and in some ways, I think that our scientists have already achieved what we would call even more than equality, particularly in types and kinds, even if not in numbers.

I believe that the United States, if it can be proud of anything, it is the record of our scientists in these last three and a half years in this field.

Q. Mr. President, both my husband and I are nisei. We are second-generation Americans. Some say that while maintaining peace, we are sacrificing principle and losing face. What is your feeling on this matter?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say this: in six years, I cannot recall a single international problem that has been approached on any basis except that of principle. I see no profit to take each of these problems, whether it be Korea, Viet Nam, Iran, Trieste, Austria, Quemoy, any of them, and try to do it on the basis of expediency. Because no matter how you solved the problem then, you would have a new problem, you

would have a new set of principles, you would have a new set of criteria that you would have to apply to the new problem.

So I believe that the basic problems of peace, our refusal ever to use force in the settlement of international problems, our insistence that we must not abandon weak countries to the threat of force and to the use of force, our readiness to bring not only our support to the United Nations, but to bring the problems of the international world to the United Nations—all of these things are agreed upon by all Americans on a non-partisan basis. These are the basic principles that are employed when you have to attack one of these problems, no matter where it occurs or when it occurs.

So I think the charge that we are abandoning principle in favor of expediency has no foundation in fact whatsoever. Indeed, at times, when you stand for principle, you are not going to be very popular, because someone has a particular solution to a little problem; but in the long run it is the only way he can do it.

Q. I would like to know, Mr. President, what the Republicans have done to provide relief—tax relief to individual families?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the first thing is—a very simple answer—the largest tax reduction ever accorded the United States in one law was in 1954, I believe it was, when we took seven and a half billion dollars off the tax take from American citizens. And that went clear across the board. It applied to small families, to small businesses, and to some extent to the bigger ones.

But remember, we had all sorts of war-time taxes, trying to pay for the conflict as we went along as well as we could—and I think that was right—but every bit of those taxes is reflected in the pocketbooks of the small family. For this reason: suppose you reduced the tax on a corporation, don't you get something a little cheaper? Your tax whether directly or indirectly comes right down to the consumer in the United States. When you come down to it, all taxes are paid by all citizens that use the things that our economy produces.

Q. There is so much talk about the need for reforms in labor legislation, why hasn't the Administration been able to do more about it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the first thing I am going to do is send you two bills. I submitted to Congress one in 1955 and the other in 1956. We have a man I consider to be the greatest Secretary of Labor that the United States has ever had. He is human, he is interested in people,

he is sensible, he stands on logic and reason and right. Now he and I have worked hours over bills that we believe would do something to protect the men and women that with their hands and their minds produce the wealth of this country. We believe that all this business of improper control, of corrupt practices on the part of leaders, can be eliminated, but we must have the bills to do it. And I would be delighted to send you some of them, to read the details of what we tried to do. I expect to do it.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to know whether the recession is really over and what are we going to do to avoid having another such recession?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, again we have to be rather clear—things are never black and white in human affairs. If you are having a boom, as we had here for some years, there is always something going down a little bit. When things are going down, there's always something that stands out pretty well, and successful. As a matter of fact, in this last year, you will recall—you, Madam, as a rancher will remember—that while we were talking about a recession starting over a year ago, farm income is over twenty percent above last year's.

Now I believe that in a free economy you are always going to have a cycle that has its corrective measures, sometimes in pushing up and sometimes in going down. I believe, first of all, the Federal government has in the effort to produce a stability in the economy—rather than a tremendous rise, then a boom and bust—it has a great responsibility to try to stabilize the value of your dollar and stabilize activities, even as it goes progressively higher. I do not believe the Federal government should try to control our industries and our economy. For example, when I came into the Presidency, there was a whole series of wartime controls still over the economy. The first thing we did was to get those removed. And I believe the economy has been advantaged by that.

Now I say the function of the Federal government is to lead, to show, to present the facts, to give a helping hand when a helping hand is needed, but not taking these crazy things of plunging our children into billions and billions of dollars of debt on the theory that we are going to stop a slight recession now, when indeed the very projects that are proposed will not get started until after the recession is over. And I don't mind telling you, there was one single Senator proposed bills himself in this last session that would have saddled you, and your children, with 35 billion dollars of expense—most of it debt.

Now, that's the kind of thing that I think must not be done. I think the Federal government should lead, help, provide the research, statistics, show what is happening—but let's not try to domineer.

Q. Mr. President, I am a business woman; I sell automobiles. Frequently in my contact with business men and women they charge that we are losing the support of our allies. Now that is not true, is it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, not at all. Now, when you have a specific problem that comes up, let's remember we are free countries. Let's take Suez. We are free countries, and we develop public opinion in our country, and frequently the attitude of government will be exactly as that of our public opinion; that is, it is a very powerful thing. If I take a decision that the mass of people do not approve of, that is a weak position. But with respect to the Suez situation—when there was no fighting—we said that we ought to try to negotiate that out, and we did not believe that there was any sense or virtue in any country starting a military operation to settle the Suez problem.

Now in this case, therefore, Britain which didn't want to do this, and France which didn't want to do this, and Israel, we disagreed. But I assure you, those people today, as far as I can see, are just as good allies as we have ever had before in our lives. Every single one of these individuals—heads of government—are my personal friends. I know that they believe that I am sincere, and therefore I think that friendship does not mean that I always have to agree with everybody else just because they have a notion. But if we both have respect for each other, that we have sincerity in our hearts, I don't believe there's any loss of friendship. And as a matter of fact, I am quite sure of this, when I see the number of people—heads of state, heads of government, that like to come to our country, come over here and visit, I know they are not doing it in hate of us.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to know what you think of the possibility of preserving the peace in the Near East?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, whenever you have an international problem, I want to point out that you never have a cleancut quarrel between, let's say, you and me—there are always third parties involved. Now we have had a great respect and a very great record of friendly association with the Arab peoples for many, many years. The Arab people have been very upset about the development of Israel. I don't know whether it's so much because of the present development of Israel,

but they see Israel as a very dominant little nation, very progressive, and they see its borders expanding and more people coming in, so that when we start to talk about any problem with the Arabs, whether it be boundaries, help of any kind, mutual association in development of the countries, or their oil, or anything else, always comes in this question of their complete—you might say—distrust for Israel, and their enmity to Israel.

Now it has been our effort to ameliorate that, and I think we have done something toward it. So I think that an exciting influence towards war out there has been somewhat ameliorated. And our own position, again based on principle, of refusing to countenance the destruction of little Lebanon merely because it was weak, and taking measures to do it, I think that has done something to promote stability, at least for the time, in the Mid-East.

Now I am not going to be a prophet, but I do believe that the prospects look better than they have for a long time, for some kind of stable solution in that area.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to ask why the cost of living keeps going up?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, it isn't only a fact, but it is a serious fact. Now I want to say something on the consequences first. It is not merely that you are going into your pocketbook to get more for a loaf of bread, but as this occurs, you are cheapening your money—inflation.

You are counting, let us say, on living some day on a pension, or the insurance policy you have taken out. Now if you put dollars in today, let's say it's worth a hundred cents, when you many years later begin to live on that money and it's only a forty or fifty or a sixty-cent dollar—this is a very serious thing. And you must remember, our economy has become one that in its mass is living and expecting to live out its old age on some kind of pension plan or insurance plan.

Therefore, the keeping of this dollar on a stable basis is just about as serious a thing as I can think of. Now the first thing we have got—

Announcer: Mr. President, excuse me for interrupting. We have sixty seconds time to spare—

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. I would like to try to answer this, because it is so important. One thing that goes right into your family budget is an unbalanced Federal budget, because it cheapens dollars. And that Federal budget means this: we are spending, some-

where, too much money. We ought to be getting it down, and I would like the help of every woman in this whole darn United States in helping us get those Federal expenditures down; because in that way those expenditures will be less, and one of the inciting causes of inflation would be removed as we get back again on a balanced budget.

NOTE: This program, sponsored by the National Republican Committee, was televised from the Civic Auditorium at 11:30 a. m.

294 ¶ Remarks at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California. *October 21, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Americans, and Fellow Republican Workers:

I have had many things occur to my mind as possibly worthy of your attention, and it had been my hope to visit with you for awhile about them. And I shall do so. But I am going to skip around in the notes that I prepared, because I feel the warmth of this meeting and your welcome justifies a more "homey" talk than I possibly intended to give.

Now, before I talk about one or two things that I think are of great importance to Californians as such, I want to talk for a moment about a subject that is constantly in the hearts of all Americans.

It is that of peace.

Now I can imagine no American who doesn't understand that the over-riding problem of our day is peace. The question of whether or not we are to have peace determines the size of our taxes, it influences the plans we make for the future, it brings us happiness or disappointment. It is one of those things that is always with us, and I should like to deal with this matter for a moment only, on the question of principle; knowing well that I am talking to Americans, people of courage, of vision, of stamina, and who are not to be stampeded by hysteria or fear, no matter who peddles that kind of product.

Now the pursuit of peace and the basic principles on which it stands is not subject to any kind of partisan debate or partisan discussion. It is supported by the political leaders of both parties, and we must always remember that.

Of those principles, the first one that I would mention would be: America is committed to avoidance of force as an instrument of national policy. We do not believe in using our great strength, our almost un-

imagined military strength, to coerce others. On the contrary, we keep it so that we have a position from which we can negotiate for peace and to avoid the disaster of aggression against us.

So, respecting freedom—the rights of the individual—we have a mission, then, to do one other thing: to refuse to countenance communist territorial expansion by force. We stand on that as a principle of all our action in the field of supporting our friends in the world, whether they be big or little.

Because, my friends, if communists may be allowed to take a piece of territory, no matter how insignificant, by their own volition and without protest, and without supporting that little area by the strength of the free world, then we have merely created one more stepping-stone for them to go one more further step ahead. And as that occurs, the perimeter of the free world will constantly shrink until there will be an impossible position presented to all of us.

Therefore we must stand on principle, and not on a line on the map.

Peace requires, as I see it, rising standards of living throughout the world. This means that when we give economic, military, technical aid to others, we are not doing this as a matter of altruism, we recognize that freedom is indivisible. If we are ready to sacrifice the freedom and independence of another nation, we have by that much endangered our own. So these collective systems of security that we develop are themselves steps toward peace, to preserve the strength we need, and all of them negotiated under the aegis of the United Nations Charter.

So above all, in the realm of the spirit and of the mind and of the emotions, the United States tries with other free nations to develop that spiritual strength which recognizes the dignity and the freedom of men, and supported in the world exactly as we support it here in the United States. And only thus may we be safe.

I again say, these things are not partisan. These are the things that all of us can believe. Possibly we can, in the operation of a foreign policy, see here and there something we believe to be in error. But we do know that we believe in these things—these principles, all of us, with our whole hearts, and therefore doing so we cannot go very far wrong, because only thus will we be firm and safe.

Now I am going to become partisan.

And the very first thing I want to do, I want to give a personal salute to our hard-working, dynamic Vice President, your fellow Californian,

Dick Nixon. He is one of our effective leaders in this fight to produce a solid Republican representation in the State government, and to give us a Republican Congress.

So primarily I am here to speak on behalf of Bill Knowland, Goodwin Knight, Pat Hillings—your entire slate of Republican State candidates; and Bill Mailliard, Arthur Younger, Charlie Gubser, and John Allen, along with all their Republican colleagues already in the Congress.

I feel that you know that these men have proved their quality and their integrity. Their record of public service speaks for itself. Therefore, I hope you will send them to Washington and to Sacramento.

Now they, like you, are involved in some mighty important decisions ahead. I want to talk to you about the need to insure that California continues to be run by Californians; that is, that its proper decisions are made in California and not by some far off bureaucracy in Washington.

May I point out, my friends, these things don't affect merely candidates for office, rich men, or someone who is involved deeply with the government. These things we are talking about involve every single one of us—your budget, influenced by the Federal care with the Federal budget; your dollar, whether it will stay sound and you can use it in the future on the same basis that you can use it now; your family decisions; your job; your prosperity, are all bound up in the question as to whether or not you can establish and maintain in this State and in Washington sane, sound government that has its complete concern for the human as such, but is completely conservative when it comes to that person's money and finances, and the nation's money and finances.

So what we are trying to do is keep government close to home. Your State is one of the richest of all. You have been blessed a hundred times with a bountiful agriculture, vast industry, commerce with other States and with the world. You farm both the land and the sea. Your forests and fields, your cities and farms, your seaports and factories, you rank first in more things than I thought any other State possibly could. But because of this remarkable growth, your problems are bigger and more complex than those of almost any other State. So to an extraordinary degree, they are the kind of problems that involve you in direct and continuous relationships with the Federal government.

Here on the Coast you have a tremendous number of defense installations. Your thousands of miles of coastline is a frontier not only for the State but for the United States in a time of missiles, submarines and

airplanes. Thousands of miles of Federal-State highways lie within your borders. You lead all other States in value of farm products sold. Your cities exploding with a booming population are expanding far above the normal growth rate of the rest of the country. So this brings extensive Federal participation in a dozen different fields, such as highway financing, the Hill-Burton hospital program, air safety, public housing, veterans' affairs, and on and on and on.

Now as you continue to grow, there will be an insistent demand for more and more services. Some of these are the proper concern of government, others are properly the concern of private citizens.

Moreover, and this question deeply concerns every thinking citizen, it matters a great deal to you that the fulfillment of this rising demand for additional services be kept right here at home, as closely as it may be. So I want to emphasize this point because of its profound meaning to each of us today, and also to the future of this Republic.

First, Republicanism is progressive, forward-looking, eager and determined to meet the requirements of our times, a philosophy that is responsive government, government sensitive to human need.

But equally important, Republicanism rejects political pabulum.

We Republicans are flatly opposed to patronizing government, domineering government, government that panders to greed rather than to need.

I think we should hold firmly to this distinction. It, in a nutshell, reflects our common fight against radicalism in America.

So you want to keep control of California's affairs right here. And I want you to do the same. You do not want a far-off centralized bureaucracy dominating your local affairs.

Yet the trend is unmistakable. We see it on all sides:

—in agriculture, where for years Federal influence and direction have been extreme;

—in community redevelopment programs, where the Federal part tends always to grow;

—in water pollution programs, where the Federal participation has been ballooned;

—in road building, where pressures are persistent to raise the Federal share;

—in welfare expenditures, where the Federal portion tends always to grow;

—in power generation, where the Federal tendency is to exclude private effort.

We see the same trend manifested in never-ending, new proposals that would interject the Washington bureaucracy into community, city and State activities which at least to date have escaped the Federal hand.

Your Republican Party has always opposed this kind of centralized control. But our efforts to restrain over-expansion of Federal powers and activities is too soon forgotten.

The story of our efforts to stop further encroachments upon the proper functions of State and local governments does not get in the headlines.

A wise veto may not look very spectacular. It does not command much attention. Yet rejection of an irresponsible bill can equally advance the interest of every citizen.

And this we must tell the voters.

And this is one reason that we want to elect men like Goodwin Knight, Bill Knowland, Pat Hillings and your other fine Republicans.

Now for a minute more, the next subject I should like to discuss is that of providing the kind of legislation that will enable workers to free themselves of certain corrupt labor bosses who have betrayed their trust. We need to elect Republicans so we can move ahead in this area. Past efforts have been blocked by partisan maneuvers. Disclosures in the labor and management field have brought to light great abuses of trust and power. And these things were brought to light, I remind you, by a Senate Committee.

This is a grave danger to all Americans. Where leadership has been faithless in the fiscal management of union affairs, these conditions must be fumigated. Corruption must be stopped.

I believe the American people, especially union members, not only want it stopped, they demand it be stopped. And I have submitted recommendations to the Congress in this area. Incidentally, these recommendations were sidetracked in favor of an insipid and wholly unsatisfactory substitute. This, Republicans reject.

But in 1955 and again in 1956, I told Congress that special, specific action was needed to cure these evils. I recommended protection for the funds and beneficiaries of employee health, welfare and pension plans.

This year, I gave Congress a special legislative program that would have provided certain specific protections for our working people, busi-

ness, and the public. Like my earlier recommendations, this program, too, was scuttled. Now we must act.

I have been disappointed that no more progress has been made, but that disappointment in no way dampens my resolve to secure this legislation to protect the American men and women who with their minds and hands create so much of the wealth of this nation.

So next January, I shall recommend that Congress pass legislation to safeguard union funds, and assure fair and honest procedures in our unions.

These proposals are not "special interests" legislation. They are "all interests" legislation. The people of the United States deserve representatives who will pass such legislation.

This nation needs men in Washington and in Sacramento with intellectual honesty and political courage and experience to face up to these issues. We must no longer delay such vital legislation. We should no longer have to spend our time thwarting unwise encroachments against the States.

Because of the importance to you of these subjects, I know that we need Bill Knowland in Sacramento and Goodwin Knight in Washington.

I want to ask you, if you believe with me that understanding the intricacies of the Federal government's relationship with States, with communities, with cities and with the individual and the family—and the family pocketbook, if you understand those things with me, then I would request that you join yourselves in one solid body to bring others to think the same; to defend sane, moderate, right, sound government—progressive government against radicalism, against spendthrift government, the kind that needlessly tacks on the backs of your children and your grandchildren debts that shouldn't have ever been incurred by us.

So I feel very sincerely that you owe it to yourselves as Republicans—we owe it to independents, to like-minded Democrats, and everybody that agrees in these basic things, to get together and get for ourselves this kind of government.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:50 p. m. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Robert H. Steele,

Chairman, San Francisco County Republican Committee.

295 ¶ Radio and Newsreel Panel Discussion
Sponsored by the National Republican Committee
in Chicago. *October 22, 1958*

Q. May I ask this question? Do you think we are going to have another war?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not a prophet, of course. This world is a tense one, and we must always realize that a spark, or carelessness, or miscalculation could set off something we wouldn't want.

I will say this: I believe that as long as America lives by its principles, the principles it has always followed—as long as it reminds itself of its own traditions, stays firm and strong, and always ready to conciliate, that is the very best chance of remaining at peace.

Q. Quemoy is on everyone's mind, Mr. President. Could you give us something on that, please?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, at this moment, we all think of Quemoy and its significance to the effort that is being made certainly by the whole free world to keep the peace.

The big thing we must remember is this: Quemoy and Matsu, as bits of territory, are absolutely inconsequential. What they do mean to us is that they are a symbol of a principle. The free world is committed to the resisting of communist territorial expansion by force.

As long ago as 1947 our President—then President—announced the so-called Truman Doctrine in the area of Turkey and Greece. Ever since that moment that has been one of the guiding elements of American international relationships, to try to settle every international question by negotiation, to support the United Nations, but ourselves to stand on that principle that we cannot countenance that thing. And I believe that all of our allies, our principal allies, have announced themselves in the same way.

So Quemoy itself, I repeat, is inconsequential—that is not the problem. It is this: are the communists to be allowed to carry out their announced intentions? Not anything about Quemoy, but taking Quemoy on the way to taking Formosa. That's the problem. And I think we must stand on that principle.

Q. Mr. President, at this time I am wondering if the fears of some of

our people are justified. Is Russia better prepared for war than we are?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you are asking a very broad question, for this reason. There are all sorts of preparation for war, if you are thinking of war or trying to prevent war. For example, a strong economy is one of the finest things we can have in this world to help prevent war or to win one if it occurs.

Twice we have been the arsenal of democracy. The strength of our economy has been one of the determining factors. Now if we are talking more specifically of the materiel, the munitions and implements and machinery of war, I should say never before has the United States been as strong as it now is. It has the best equipment and weapons that our scientists can devise, and the deterrent strength of our strategic forces and our fleet arm is really very great and is respected throughout the world.

In numbers of foot soldiers, of course, the Russians are way ahead of us, but they have always been that, and they have got the men. We don't believe in that. We believe in having adequate, efficient and modernized forces that will prevent war and make it too costly to wage.

On the over-all, I would say America is the strongest military power there is in the world.

Q. Mr. President, I am interested in knowing how your grandchildren are. I know you are a proud grandfather.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you are asking a question now that I can speak the rest of the half-hour on. But they are in splendid condition and all except the youngest one going to school, and I think she is just waiting to do it. Doing fine and healthy and, I am happy to say, they are the joy of our lives.

Q. Mr. President, I want to know, can we expect the Republican Party to continue its efforts in behalf of civil rights, and what can we do, as citizens, to help?

THE PRESIDENT. Well of course, the Republican Party has always included in its platform the extension or, you might say, the universality of civil rights; that everyone has the same Constitutional rights—economic and political—in this country that anyone else does, regardless of race or religion, and so on.

Now, this can be policy. It is not, as we all know, attained in a minute. It is a very difficult thing. There is a law on the books now, as you know, for equality on voting, and there is also the decision of the Supreme Court about integration of schools.

But these are features of law that can be brought into effect only as the whole population, in its heart and in its intelligence, understands that this principle of equality is important to the United States and must be sustained.

So that while I do not believe for one second that these ideals are going to be achieved in a moment, or even in a year, I do say this: the Republican Party will always work for this ideal.

Q. Mr. President, we have noticed in the last few months that the Democrats have been talking a lot about a recession. They almost seem to hope that the country will go to the dogs, so it seems. As Republicans, can we assure them that business is good and getting better?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the answer to the last one is "Yes"—a big emphatic "Yes." I just this morning had a telegram from Washington, which I expect to read at the Rally tonight; it gives some very encouraging figures. For example, in this third quarter of this year, the gross national product is ten billion dollars up. And our people, now looking ahead, believe that the economy is on such a steady and rapid rise that it is not too much now to look for a five-hundred-billion-dollar gross national product in this country within a very reasonable time.

Now, with that kind of prospect before us, that may disappoint some of the demagogues, but I believe, by and large, that all Americans want to see prosperity, and it is certainly coming again.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to know, do you believe the policies of the Republican Party will help to create more jobs?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh yes indeed. For this reason: we have pinned our faith on the system of free enterprise that has made this country great. We believe in the private initiative of the individual, and we believe that the aggregate of the economic decisions made by 175 million people—free people—day by day, finally generate the demands, the capacity produced, that create more jobs than any other system can possibly do.

Therefore, the only other system would be some kind of controlled economy where they would be directed, and maybe you could give people jobs, but they wouldn't be getting the kind of pay they get now. Let's remember there are 64 million people working—let's don't, as I see it, demolish the policies and the system that has given that kind of employment; even though all of us can be concerned, must be concerned, about those people who want to work but who are still without a job. But

there is no other system, in my opinion, that can do as well as this one has, and we intend to stick right on that line.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to ask what the Administration is doing to remove Federal competition with small business?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not certain that I can answer that question in specific fashion because certainly we don't intend to be competing with small business. By and large, one of the great preoccupations of this Administration over the past few years has been to find ways to give, let us say, a bigger portion of Federal procurement to small businesses, and to give them some advantage in the tax structure, so that they can accumulate the capital so that they may grow into bigger businesses.

We have established on a permanent basis the Small Business Administration, so that all in all one of the preoccupations has been to help small business. And I will say this: if the Federal government is now competing with them, I'll see to it that, as far as I can, they will get out of that competition.

Q. Mr. President, I am interested in what goes on in the farming communities, and I would like to know if you think our farm program is better?

THE PRESIDENT. Our farm program is better, there's no question about that. Let's say at the outset, problems still exist in agriculture, but we have done this: we have tried to free farmers from excessive Federal control. We have tried to emphasize research, the development of markets all over the world, so that their products can be used better.

For example, we exported in the last two years, eight billion, seven hundred million dollars of farm products. This is not only a record, but it means this: this is helping us not only as a farm community to sell these products in the foreign markets, but it means that it is an instrument in helping us maintain the peace. We feed the hungry, we are getting them better standards of living than they otherwise would have had, and we believe that a billion and a half people have been helped by this system.

So, with the emphasis on research, for new markets, for new and better uses, for better diets here at home, and with a greater freedom, and with flexible rather than rigid supports that will build up these depressing surpluses, I would say this: the farm programs of today are far better than a few years back. But as I say, we must still do better than that.

Q. At the birthday breakfast that you had recently, I believe, Mr. President, you suggested that the Federal budget should balance with the household budget. Can you tell me what chance we have of doing that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I said this, that when the housewife is balancing her budget, it is a very great important thing for her to show her concern for the Federal budget. If we continue to spend more than we get, in spite of high taxes, we do several things. One is to create a deficit that must be filled by more borrowings. The borrowings, finally, cheapen your dollar more and more, or make living costs go up. And therefore, you put more and more money into your pocketbook to buy less and less at the corner grocery.

So the unbalanced Federal budget is only one of the inciting factors in inflation, but it is an important one. Therefore, if you want to balance your budget, one of the things you watch is that Federal budget, and the biggest way to do that is not to try to take more taxes from the people, but to try to get expenditures down. And that should be a doctrine, and should be a prayer and a determination of all Republicans, as I see it—indeed of all Americans.

Q. Mr. President, I am interested in the school system. We read that Russia has a decidedly better scientific education to offer their children in the schools. My question is this: can we not offer our children in America an equally good education in schools, and can we do it without Federal aid to education?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, I agree with some of the things you have heard, because of this reason: the Russians dictate what will be the education of their children. You say they are “offering” education. They are directing education, which is a vast difference, because they are being trained—you might say atmospherized in the habit of regimentation.

We are being treated as a free people, and we believe that the maturing of our children under a free system is far better than the other kind.

Now in their early years, as a matter of fact right on through their secondary schools, there is no question they are emphasizing more the difficult subjects—mathematics, science and languages—than are we. But our gifted students, as they choose these subjects and the heavier courses—there is no question about the progress they have made. Because after all, we have in our country a very wonderful and strong group of scientists—physicists, chemists and all the rest.

So, whether or not we can do this without Federal aid, we have, as you know, given some inducements to get more scientific subjects taught in our secondary and college levels. And I think that with the loans that have been authorized by the United States, by the scholarships, by the help in establishing the facilities for this kind of training, we believe we are going to go faster in that kind of education.

And I believe this: we probably will develop a little tougher schedules for our children through secondary schools and in college, indeed.

So I think that all in all, while they have had the particular purpose of making themselves strong militarily, and you might say industrially, we have always remembered that freedom is first of all the big value we are defending. I think that therefore, with these aids, and there may be others, but not getting into the business of Federal direction of education or making our schools dependent upon the Federal government, we can start doing a job that will be the equal of that of any other country in the world.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to ask you, as the grandmother of three grandsons whom I find it difficult to keep up with in this space age, perhaps you would give me a little information on this trip to the Moon that even I will take before I die?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll tell you frankly: I'm not one of those that has volunteered for it. [*Laughter*] And I think we should remember this: when we stop to think of the amazing progress our scientists have made in the exploration of space just in the last three years, it is not out of the realm of reason at all to believe that some human will go out into space some day and return to the earth and tell about it.

Now there are tremendous difficulties to be overcome. But you know, the recent high altitude test, this rocket that went out to something like 80 thousand miles from the earth, shows that the propulsive machinery is there. There was much learned from it. So I think that what we have done in three years in this field is almost certain promise that a great many of us here will live to see things that today just look like Buck Rogers in the funny papers. That, I am sure of.

Q. I think there is one question on the minds of all of us, Mr. President: how important is the election of a Republican Congress, and what can we do to help in the election of Republican candidates for all public offices?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am going to make the most eloquent speech

I know tonight about that. But I will tell you this: let's remember that a political contest is not perfection against complete evil. We are talking, as Republicans, of sound, sane, progressive government, in keeping, as we see it, with the American system, the American Constitution, American tradition.

We reject spendthrift government that pretends to help people while it robs the pocketbook and creates inflation. We reject centralization of power in the Federal government, believing that government should stay close to you and to every citizen. We reject everything that we believe is put forward as a panacea for the moment for any difficulty we have, and completely forgetting that we have got a world not only to live in but to leave to our children and grandchildren where they may enjoy the same kind of rights that we have enjoyed in our lives.

So I think that the dominant wing of the other party, which is influenced by all of these rather extremist, or we call them radical, views as to spending and centralization and political control of the economy—those are what we reject. And we should be very much on the job.

Now as for doing: I believe, first of all, we should believe. And we should talk. And we should work. And we should give. Because, to my mind, in the long run, the only way we are going to have the kind of government that we want is just to do that. Each one of us. Not just someone who is the president of the club, but someone who is the newest recruit, and getting out right down the block, and getting into every apartment, every house, and saying, "These are the simple issues. Do you want that kind of government for your child or your grandchild, or don't you?" Now that's what I think we must do.

NOTE: The panel discussion was held in the Mayfair Room, Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, at 11:30 a. m.

296 ¶ Radio and Television Address Delivered at the "Fight-to-Win" Dinner Rally in the Stockyards Arena, Chicago, Illinois. *October 22, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Governor Stratton, Senator Dirksen, Republican Precinct workers, Fellow Americans:

First of all, my deep gratitude for the warmth of your welcome. May I say that if there be anywhere in the United States any Republican

pessimism, I could wish that that community could send a representative to the Republican party organization of Illinois.

I am delighted to be back in America's heartland.

Here in Chicago, six years ago, I embarked, with all of you, upon a crusade for sound, efficient, progressive, trustworthy government here at home, and peace with justice in the world. That crusade I believe now, as I did then, is profoundly important to every one of us, to our country, to nations everywhere.

How far we have advanced in these six years:

- the Korean War ended;
- Communist military ambitions frustrated;
- the mightiest defensive force forged in all history, just reorganized for still greater efficiency and power;
- 260,000 fewer Federal positions in a government striving earnestly to return to the States responsibilities wrongly pre-empted by the Federal government.

In a long list of material achievements and governmental accomplishments, consider for just a moment these four, each in its own field:

- runaway inflation checked;
- the St. Lawrence Seaway, so significant to this great inland empire;
- new nationwide super highways;
- a new Cabinet Department for Health, Education, and Welfare.

Now, on the eve of election, we review and reaffirm that kind of purpose and accomplishment.

As to that, my message tonight can be summed up in one sentence—let's all get hard to work to keep this sound and rewarding progress, this kind of good government, this sensible and progressive stewardship in America.

Now this means getting enthusiastically into politics.

It means wholeheartedly supporting sound government in America.

And well you should.

For from coast to coast things are up and going up.

And are getting better every day.

This autumn we are reaching new peaks in living and producing.

I have just today received a telegram expressing the conclusions of the Government's most authoritative economic spokesman. He is the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

I read his telegram:

“Official estimates have just been released showing that gross national product reached \$440 billion in the third quarter of this year. This is an increase of more than \$10 billion in the last three months. A \$500 billion economy is clearly in sight.

“Personal income is at an all-time high and is continuing to rise.

“We can confidently expect further increases in jobs and in incomes as our economy expands.

“Best of all, the cost of living has been held virtually constant in recent months, so that these increases in personal income mean more real buying power, not just higher prices.

“We should be able to keep the consumer price level stable over the next year.”

That is the end of his telegram.

And isn't that great news—for every single family in America?

Clear it is that the recession is now rapidly running out. Many other facts offer additional proof.

Last month unemployment dropped by 600,000.

Housing is booming.

Labor's share of the national income is now 71 percent, 6 percent higher than in 1952.

Last month the average weekly earnings of production workers hit a record of over \$85.

More important, family purchasing power is up 7 percent.

Agricultural exports totaled over \$8.5 billion in the two years ending last June—the highest ever.

Gross farm income, per capita income of farm people, land values, farm ownership—all these are up or stand at record highs.

Now, in weighing these encouraging advances, it is important to realize that they are firmly anchored in a fiscal policy that is sane, sensible, and trustworthy. That policy is but the reflection of an abiding Republican faith—faith in the vitality of our free economy, and faith in its strength. That policy and that faith concern each one of us directly and personally.

Here is an example.

All of us know that, in a free economy, periodically the business cycle will temporarily turn down. This happened in our country a year ago. What then did those of little faith do?

At once they rushed to the wailing wall. Frantically merchandising doubt and fear, they forecast disaster with every decimal decline in the nation's economic indices. To meet their own forecasts, they cried out for massive public works and an avalanche of Federal spending.

What a myth!

The most deceptive notion taught by self-styled liberals is that when the economy starts to slow up, only a vast outpouring of your tax dollars will pump us out of trouble. That just means trying to live on new debts. It means diluting the dollar to fool the public into believing the economy is booming. It is cheating your children. This is a counterfeit logic. No sound-thinking American can possibly accept that philosophy.

We did not accept it, the radicals in Congress notwithstanding. Early this year we launched an orderly program to promote confidence and to help renew economic growth. These measures were not massive and heavy-handed. They did not founder the economy. Huge programs would have only enfeebled the economy.

Instead, the Administration last winter gave the private citizen and private enterprise a helping hand, not a Federal wheelchair. In this, we kept faith with America. In this we again demonstrated our belief in the incentive system under which this nation has flourished beyond all others on the earth.

At some future time the business cycle may again show signs of slowing up. Should that occur, let us pray and hope that steadiness of faith and action, rather than hysterical fear, will be our government's guide.

Already the nation has repudiated those who panicked, those who prophesied that only huge Federal spending would save us from ruin.

Already we are climbing to new levels of national income whose upper limits are not yet measurable.

Fellow Americans, Republican faith in the regenerative powers of our economy has been well placed.

Now in the years ahead our economic growth must be real productive gains not measured in the puffed up statistics of inflation.

Unlike certain economists influential in the opposition party, thoughtful Americans know that inflation is neither necessary nor desirable for sound economic growth. Unbridled inflation leads only to the dismal cycle of boom or bust. It robs us of our savings. It shrinks our pensions and insurance policies by paying back dollars worth less than when they were earned.

By now the farmer, the wage-earner, the businessman have all discovered the tragic effect of inflation. It is this: a pocketbook, though bulging more and more, buying ever less at the corner store. That is why all of us—regardless of party—must be hardheaded in our fight against inflation.

That's why Government must itself set an example to the nation. Government must keep its spending down.

And that, too, is Republicanism.

You and I know the irresistible impulse of the political radical. It is to squander money—your money. The result, another spurt of inflation.

In the last Congress the spendthrifts authorized the spending of billions more than sound government management required. Only aggressive Republican action stopped the authorization of still more billions.

Fellow citizens, every governmental economy is a block against inflation, inflation that picks the pockets of everyone, inflation that deals most harshly with the aged and with the poor.

I cannot too strongly emphasize that if we are to keep our economy vigorous and healthy, we must never cease our fight against reckless spending—and its offspring, inflation.

And now—national peace and safety.

The winning of a just, lasting peace is the overriding goal of all Americans. Peace is not partisan. Nor is our military strength which helps to keep the peace.

Now Americans know that power is the only language that Communist aggressors understand. Better than ever before, Americans understand the need for strength, and the grave issues involved in keeping the peace.

To deter aggression:

—the massive strength of our Strategic Air Command is alert and ready;

—powerful tactical air units are based both overseas and at home;

—our air warning and control systems are marvels of electronic engineering;

—never before has our Navy been so powerful, alert, and efficient;

—our Marine Corps is always ready;

—newly reorganized and modernized, our Army is prepared to meet any aggression;

Territorially the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu are inconsequential. But the principle they represent is great indeed.

If we should quail before any Communist threat, if we allow Communist territorial expansion by force, our problems will certainly multiply, and not diminish.

If America did not know this before Korea, unquestionably it does now.

But, would-be aggressors are on notice that we are always ready to negotiate in good faith, and never ready to appease.

All of us realize, of course, that preventing war is but one phase of winning the peace. Another phase, likewise important, is to help stabilize free governments, and to promote the growth of sound economies, in nations throughout the free world.

For her own sake, America will never cease striving to assure that the concept of world freedom shall become a practical reality. This is why we have so earnestly advanced programs of mutual aid and the expansion of peaceful world trade. These programs are indispensable to world peace.

That is the realism of idealism.

Fellow Americans, in international affairs, strength, firmness, adherence to principle, cooperation with our friends, and a willingness to seek peaceable solutions at all times have rewarded us in the past.

There is no other formula to follow if we are to hold our self-respect, strengthen our friendships with others, and truly advance toward a just peace.

All of us fervently and devoutly pray for the day that we can transform H-bombs into power plants.

Meanwhile, much remains to be done.

For the good of all Americans—regardless of race, color, creed, section, or party—these are the broad goals toward which Republicans will tirelessly work:

As to international affairs:

- above all, to strive always for a just and lasting peace;
- second, firmly to support the United Nations Charter;
- third, to strengthen our partnership with the nations of the free world;
- fourth, to maintain our military might until peace has been secured;

—fifth, in all dealings with the world, to be true to American principles and traditions.

And as to the domestic economy:

—first, to preserve and advance our system of free enterprise; and to promote equality of opportunity for all citizens—every one of them;

—second, never to deviate from the principle of fiscal responsibility;

—third, to continue to apply efficiency and economy in government;

—fourth, to undertake needed tax reforms;

—fifth, to further the independence and prosperity of our agriculture;

—sixth, to encourage ever higher levels of technology and education;

—seventh, to urge labor and management leaders to join the government in its purpose of curbing inflation;

—eighth, to help our working men and women to drive racketeers and hoodlums out of American labor.

Such are the goals before us, as Americans, as Republicans, as citizens devoted to good government.

Such aims—sound, sensible, progressive—have ever characterized the Republican purpose and faith.

Some may allege: these goals are equally the aims of both great political parties, that the parties will equally strive toward these national goals.

My answer is this: beyond question both parties strive loyally for a peaceful world and for strength in the nation's defense. Those areas of government policy are all-American. We should keep them that way.

But, on matters domestic and non-military, our political parties part company. Here the differences are so basic to American political life that they have surely engaged the attention of our citizens.

Now what are some of those differences?

For example:

Republicans practice efficiency and thrift. The dominant wing of the other party most assuredly does not.

Republicans favor less Federal intrusion into America's city and community life. The radicals stand exactly for the opposite.

Republicanism is not sectional, not divided on social and fiscal grounds.

Yet the opposition is so bitterly split as in fact to constitute two distinct parties, masquerading under one name. By virtue of its built-in antagonisms, the opposition is incapable of offering America anything except deadlocked government.

So, my friends, come November 4, our political choice is significant indeed.

Our national goals I have already stated. These, I believe, reflect the will of the great majority of Americans.

Therefore, for a government that will surely adhere to those goals:

—for dependable government;

—for government sensitively responsive to human need but prudent in the use of your money;

—for government eager to save, not raise, Federal costs;

—for government determined to reduce, not increase, Federal tampering with incentive and responsible private enterprise;

—for such government, for such a country, the choice of Republicans, Independents, and like-minded Democrats will surely be the Republican Party.

Thank you—good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p. m. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Stanley H. Guyer, Chairman, Illinois Republican State Central Committee.

297 ¶ Remarks to the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois. *October 22, 1958*

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:

This evening I have been doing a bit of politicking, but your Chairman was kind enough to invite me in for a moment as I went back to my hotel, with the idea that he knew I would want to say to you a word of thanks and appreciation for the work you do in preserving human values and human life in this country.

I can't imagine any more important work, any more challenging work, and I would truly like to be sufficiently eloquent to express the feelings of the American people to those who give of their time, their effort and their substance to help our great country to be stronger and safer—who belong, in short, to the National Safety Council.

So, with this word of thanks for the warmth of your greeting, and for the work you are doing, I shall now say good night and be on my way.

Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Conrad Hilton Hotel at 9:40 p. m. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Walter F. Carey, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Council.

298 ¶ Statement by the President on the Cost of Living. *October 24, 1958*

I WAS GRATIFIED to learn from yesterday's report on consumer prices that the cost of living, virtually stable since last May, has continued unchanged. It shows that for the second successive month the retail cost of food to the American housewife is down. To be sure, some retail prices have gone up in recent months, but others are lower than they have been in a year or more.

This means that the recent gains in weekly earnings of American workers represent real increases in buying power, not just offsets against higher prices. These earnings have increased more than 5 percent since February. Their actual buying power is higher than it has been for well over a year and is 15 percent above what it was in 1952.

Most important to all Americans, it confirms the fact that recovery is possible without inflation. We must preserve this stability in the value of the dollar without recourse to stifling controls.

299 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce. *October 24, 1958*

[Released October 24, 1958. Dated October 23, 1958]

Dear Sinny:

I am indeed sorry that your departure from the Cabinet and the Department of Commerce is now so imminent, but I appreciate that you have already put off this unhappy event for quite some time, much to my benefit and the Administration's. I accept your resignation as of November tenth with keen regret that it will interrupt the warm and close association we have had.

It is, of course, very gratifying to me, as it must be to you, that during your six years as Secretary of Commerce, the American economy has expanded broadly and generated for our citizens more jobs, higher incomes, and greater abundance. Now that economic growth is once again under way with industrial production recovering rapidly and with per-

sonal income at new peaks, we can look forward to continued improvements in the well-being of the American people.

You should have a very real and lasting satisfaction from your participation in this expansion of our economy and its job opportunities as also from the specific new programs you have initiated and the others you have strengthened. You ought to take particular pride in recalling the vast Highway Program undertaken in 1954—the greatest in the history of our country, the highly successful Reciprocal Trade legislation enacted just this year, last year's stimulating Conference on Research and Distribution for the Benefit of Small Business, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the expanded shipbuilding program now under way. Progress in all of these fields, providing millions of jobs either directly or indirectly, is heartening evidence of the dynamic nature of our economy. I should mention also the significant contributions by the Department under your leadership to greater safety on the highways and airways of the Nation. You have well earned the thanks and the appreciation of Americans everywhere as they participate in and enjoy the benefits of these many services.

As you depart from Government service, you take with you my deep gratitude for your long and unstinting devotion to duty and my very best wishes for your future health and happiness. Certainly I shall not hesitate, should a need develop, to grasp your generous offer of future assistance.

With warm personal regard,
As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Weeks became Secretary of letter, dated October 22, was released Commerce on January 21, 1953. His with the President's reply.

300 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning Suspension of Nuclear Weapons Tests.

October 25, 1958

ON AUGUST 22, 1958, the United States declared its willingness, in order to facilitate negotiations for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and establishment of an international control system, to withhold testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from

the beginning of these negotiations on October 31. The sole condition for this voluntary one-year suspension is that the Soviet Union should not itself conduct tests during this period.

The United Kingdom has similarly declared its willingness to suspend tests. It thus lies with the Soviet Union to decide whether on October 31st all countries which have tested nuclear weapons will have voluntarily suspended testing.

The United States regrets that the Soviet Union has not accepted the offer of the United States and the United Kingdom, although we still hope that it will do so.

301 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Cardinal Mooney. *October 25, 1958*

THE UNITED STATES and the world has lost an outstanding servant of God in the passing of Edward Cardinal Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit.

Cardinal Mooney was always a tremendous force for good. His influence was not confined to his church alone. It extended to all who believed in the spiritual worth of the individual and in the brotherhood of man.

He was my warm personal friend and I, like many others in our nation, shall miss him very much.

302 ¶ Remarks at a Republican Rally at the Kanawha County Airport, Charleston, W. Va. *October 27, 1958*

Governor Underwood, Senator Revercomb, Senator Hoblitzell, Congressmen Neal and Moore, Mr. O'Dair Duff, candidate for Congress, and the rest of the candidates here assembled—My Fellow Americans:

For the past two or three weeks, I have been traveling about the country to urge upon the American people the need for good, sound, and progressive government. I have done this by pointing out the record of the last six years of government, showing the programs that have been

proposed, those that have been adopted, what we need to do now, and why I believe Republicans best can give you, and America, this kind of government.

Now, my friends, the overpowering question, the most important problem of our time is peace. I think we should be careful to keep it out—the principles of peace—out of partisan debate.

All Americans, as Americans, want peace. Their aspiration is to live at peace with their fellows, with themselves, and have the full opportunity to develop their lives, their families, their society, according to the desires of the great majority.

Now, the leaders of the Congress from both parties have constantly supported the Administration in its attempt to follow faithfully these principles. But I think we do have the right to look back with some satisfaction on the six-year record of the operations of these principles so as to maintain the peace in the world.

Now we stand on these principles, and I think all Americans do: that we will not use force to gain our ends in the world. That we will support the United Nations, and that we will remain strong for our own security and to have a proper position from which to negotiate for peace.

We have no selfish ambitions of any kind. We want no one else's territory. We do not seek domination over them of any kind—economic, political, or otherwise.

Now these are the principles which I believe no one, no American, would contest. But as we go back over those six years, I think we do have a right to congratulate ourselves that since the summer of 1953 there has not been a hostile shot fired by Americans—that many trouble spots have been so treated that the irritations, the anxieties that they cause have been much ameliorated or eliminated. These spots are Korea, Viet Nam, Iran, Trieste, Austria—others of this kind, where great, difficult problems have had to be solved in the application of the principles of which I speak.

Just this morning I had some news that I think all of you would like to hear: the Chinese communists announced this morning that they have completely evacuated North Korea with their forces.

This seemingly ends this particular episode, this particular difficulty between the Chinese communists and ourselves in North Korea. And I say “seemingly,” because we must be alert, we must be wary, and we must be sure that by their deeds we will give our confidence to people

whose word has no longer been such as to inspire our confidence.

Now, incidentally, I read this morning a certain motto of yours which says "Mountaineers are always free men." The reason that this comes to my mind is because of one particular thing in this matter of peace that we always tend to overlook.

We are not concerned merely with protecting territory, our people abroad, even our homes; we are concerned in defending a way of life. This, my friends, we must do, by strength, a conciliatory spirit, and understanding, and with the cooperation of our friends in the world. It means that we must also defend that way of life always at home.

Which brings me to a word or two about our economy. Now you have heard all the statistics about the very remarkable six years we have just experienced—the great increase in the earning power of labor, the increase in the purchasing power of the average family, gross income—every kind of index shows that this has been a remarkable six years. We realize that of course in a free economy there are ups and sometimes downs, and we had one starting a little more than a year ago. We moved rapidly to give a helping hand, leadership to bringing this free economy back to its normal state of health and strength.

There has been a tremendous increase in our later advances and I am quite sure that all of you know what the statistics in the situation are. I think that you will find them satisfying.

But I do want, as I speak about this economy, to indicate that I know there are spots of weakness still to be dealt with. Some of these, unfortunately, are within your own State. And I want to talk for a moment about two things we have been doing and we are doing to help here.

The first deals with the interstate highway system. There are more than 40,000 miles of highway to be constructed in this country, criss-crossing almost every State. After the first allocation of mileage to West Virginia, there were presentations made by Senator Revercomb, and by your then Chairman, Senator Hoblitzell, as to the greater need of West Virginia, and that allotment of highway was more than doubled. It is now something on the order of 395 miles.

And the point is: this is not a dream. It is not a visionary project for your consideration. Work is going on right now, and it will go on more rapidly and more effectively, as each month passes, until the job has been completed.

Now another problem that I should like to speak about in this program is that dealing with small business. Small business has been discussed by every kind of political leader for a long time, and everybody seems to feel a perfectly natural sympathy for the small business man when he is in difficulty, and he gives him a lot of sympathy, but it seems often little else.

Now the purpose of this Administration has been to do something—and has done it.

Finally, getting certain bills through the last Congress that will have very great significance for the small business man. I vetoed one small business bill, and for very good reasons, first it would do nothing for anybody until 1959, and secondly it was just not a good bill in its detailed provisions. But under the authorization we now have, there is more money coming into areas such as this than could possibly have come under any other bill. And that rate of support and help in the form of loans, and in other ways, is increasing, and to the very great benefit of small business.

Taxes and tax concessions and other kinds of concessions have been established so that small business can have better access to financing and to getting a better share of government contracts, to make certain that it is in a better competitive position with larger businesses.

Now I want to go back, then, to the results of these two things that I am talking about in our economy—the roads, and small business. For the small-business man, it gets, as I said, for him a better competitive position, better financing, a better certainty that he can plan his future to become a bigger and more prosperous business man himself.

Good roads will save lives. They will be of great economic value, and route 77, I believe it is, will finally give a continuous route all the way from Ohio to Miami, to the great benefit of West Virginia.

These thoughts I give to you as some of the things we have been trying to do our best in the economy and for the benefit of yourselves—this State. I should like to point out this, on a more definitely partisan basis, that Republicans have tried to do these things under sound, sane, and progressive policies. We do not believe that you can buy peace. We do not believe you can purchase prosperity. We have seen in the more radical wing of the opposition party plans proposed only last spring for expenditures that would have saddled you, your children, and your grand-

children, with billions of dollars of debts that were unnecessary, and would have been for no useful purpose, either now or in the future.

This type of philosophy, this spending for spending's sake, has been completely repudiated by America. We do not want more debts. We do not want more interest rates. We do not want diluted the value of our dollar and to make our basket of groceries cost more and more dollars.

We want sound, stable government that is progressive to meet human needs but is not silly in destroying the economy that has led us and brought us to the position that we now enjoy and occupy.

Now, as you know, my friends, this brief stop that I have been able to make here is on the way to Pittsburgh where I am to make a more formal speech this evening. But I have tried merely by coming here to assure you that my fight, my struggle—the Republican struggle—for this kind of government of which I speak, will never cease.

I happen to have grandchildren of my own. I have no other personal objective to serve as I struggle for these things of which I speak. You know that the Constitution itself eliminates me from further political consideration after the next election, even if I had any ambitions in that direction, which I assure you I do not. So I merely want to say that in this fight I am thinking of the future, and I believe that what sound, progressive Republicanism means is that we have got sense enough to look in the future to preserve what is good, and to repudiate with our whole strength, with our whole souls, these phony doctrines that would merely put the private citizen in a wheelchair furnished him by the Federal government.

I am here in the conviction that you can keep this kind of government—sound, sane government, progressive government, forward-looking government, human government—by electing your entire slate of Republican candidates. I believe America is on the march, and is marching well—strongly. I think all of us should keep helping it to do exactly that.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:22 p. m.

303 ¶ Radio and Television Address Delivered at a Rally in the Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. *October 27, 1958*

Senator Martin, my fellow Americans:

It is indeed good to be back in the state where my wife and I have the first home we could ever call our own. After a half-century in the service of America, all over the world, we think this is a wonderful place to live.

By happy coincidence I speak tonight of Republicanism on the hundredth birthday of a great Republican—Theodore Roosevelt.

Every American salutes this gifted leader, so great in action, so strong in heart, so unshakably confident of America's ability to surmount any crisis and meet any test of spirit.

His Square Deal was in truth an American Deal, not to be confused with later, inferior imitations.

To the faint-hearted, to the pessimists, to these latter-day Dealers who wander among us, I commend his stirring example.

He realized that because of the growing complexities of our economic and social order, the Federal government tends, sometimes inescapably, to exert increasing influence over our lives and over our localities. Our task is to be alert to this tendency and watch that it never goes beyond the bounds of necessity. We must place around it the limits defined by American principle—the kind of principle in which Republicans believe.

Now every election gives America a new testing of faith, of courage, of spirit. Considering this—considering also the differing character of our two great political parties—I believe deeply that Americans should enthusiastically vote Republican on November fourth.

Here in Pennsylvania this means we should elect the entire State and Congressional Republican team, headed by Arthur McGonigle for Governor and Hugh Scott for United States Senator.

We have many good reasons to do so.

First consider the spectacular gains achieved for America since 1952.

These are the finest six years of progress in our country's history!

Since 1952, personal income is up 30 percent, production of goods and services up 90 billions, weekly factory wages up 25 percent, family buying

power up 15 percent, social security strengthened, unemployment insurance broadened, 40 thousand miles of intercontinental super-highways under construction, savings at the highest level ever, our armed forces stronger than ever before, and America, tireless in the cause of a just peace, today, after six years of international tension, still at peace.

That is real progress.

That progress deserves all-out support.

Of course, the building of such a record is not all smooth sailing. In our free economy, productivity and prosperity never long push upward at an even rate. Our over-all advance of the past six years has been remarkable; yet an economic readjustment began just over a year ago.

That experience has provided political and governmental lessons for the future that should never be forgotten.

Immediately, the Administration put forward a strong, sensible, constructive program. But events swiftly showed a critical and basic difference between the Republican approach and the visionary schemes advanced by the political opposition.

The Republican formula was steadiness, confidence, strength.

The formula of the radical wing of the opposition was fearful prophecy, and a raid on the taxpayer's dollar.

To illustrate: one of the opposition—a United States Senator—said last winter that the recession was “rapidly growing into a full-fledged depression.” Another went on television in his eagerness to frighten America. He said that in just a few months “we had come from a hair-curling inflation to a depression.” Another one charged that the recession was “planned, premeditated, and predesigned (by) this Administration.”

Apparently they sought to reassure America by predicting disaster.

At the same time spokesmen of the same persuasion were proving how easy it is to spend somebody else's money. They demanded enormous new Federal public works programs, to be paid for, of course, by the long-suffering taxpayer. They ignored one small detail—before anyone could possibly be put to work on those huge projects the recession would long be over. And, whether necessary or not those projects would keep on costing hundreds of millions a year for many years into the future.

But the spenders did not stop there.

They cried out for fat Federal handouts.

One of them introduced a bill in Congress to qualify almost everybody in the United States for a thousand-dollar Federal loan. All that each had to do was ask for it.

Now the Congressman who conjured up that recession cure said it would cost you, the taxpayer, only ten billions dollars, to begin with.

But even he was a rookie in the spendthrift league.

A Senator was far more liberal. Singlehandedly he introduced bills in Congress that authorized spending not just 10 but 23 billion dollars.

Now, even in these times, 23 billion dollars is a lot of money. Someone told me that, in one dollar bills, laid end-to-end, these 23 billions would make four round trips to the moon. Those dollar bills that would go to the moon are yours, not someone else's.

Yet some have wondered why I have labelled such absurd statements and schemes, and their authors, irresponsible and radical. Well, what would you call them? Personally, I think my choice of words has been very conservative.

This spending would saddle the future with greater debts, heavier interest payments, higher prices, and encourage spiraling inflation. As for inflation, we know that it blows up your costs, while it shrinks your savings, gobbles up your pensions, eats up your insurance policies.

That is why thoughtful citizens everywhere fight wasteful government spending.

These last few years our defense costs have had to go up principally because we had to work so hard to eliminate the long-range ballistic missile gap. Now that gap was created by neglect of these critical weapons for eight years immediately following World War II. But even as we had to provide additional dollars for America's safety, self-styled liberals have demanded that we spend more and still more for dozens of unnecessary purposes, at the same time they demanded a tax cut.

Now, just how gullible do these spenders think Americans really are?

This frenzy to spend your tax dollar was a far cry from the sensible Republican programs last winter.

First, repudiating prophecies of disaster, we acted to strengthen, not impair, national confidence.

We moved soundly, quickly, to meet human needs.

We bolstered unemployment insurance.

In cooperation with the independent Federal Reserve Board, we made needed credit available.

We sped up construction projects that were needed, already authorized, and already under way. Thus we could build solidly for the future as we promptly created more jobs.

We moved forward the awarding of defense contracts. From last January to July, they amounted to half a billion dollars here in Pennsylvania alone.

These sensible programs, this Republican approach, worked! Today, nationwide, things are good and are rapidly getting better.

Here in Pittsburgh, in just six months, steel production has gone up 44 percent. Meanwhile, construction employment has gone up by 11,000.

In only one month, from August to September, unemployment went down 6,000 in Pittsburgh, 10,000 in Philadelphia, 1,200 in Reading.

And across America unemployment fell by 600,000 in that same month.

Last month, housing starts across the nation were the highest in three years.

Industrial production has gone up five straight months in a row.

Orders for manufactured goods are up.

And here I repeat an all-important fact: we have achieved this economic resurgence without flogging the economy into inflation!

Since May, living costs have been virtually stable.

This is very significant. It means that these new gains in weekly earnings are giving our workers a real increase in buying power, not just more shrinking dollars that buy less and less at the store.

Now, not for a moment would I presume to say that all our economic difficulties are eliminated, either now or for all time to come.

So long as there is anyone unemployed, who is able and willing to work, especially those with families to support and bills coming due, our problems are not fully solved.

But jobs are not provided by harebrained spending schemes that undermine the economy and thus jeopardize jobs of 64,000,000 Americans already employed. Rather, jobs are best provided by sensible, progressive programs which generate and hold confidence, and encourage steady growth all across the land.

A good example is our help to small businessmen. It is working. The number of small businesses is higher today than ever before.

This year I sent Congress more measures to aid small business than any other President in any year in all our history. We made the Small Business Administration a permanent organization. We opened new methods of easing the financial problems of these small concerns.

We made it easier for small businesses to work with the government. We assured them of full opportunity for a larger share of government contracts. We made tax changes directly helpful to thousands of small firms.

These measures clearly show solid Republican determination to foster and strengthen small enterprises throughout America.

This is constructive help, not domination.

It is the sensible, the Republican, way.

Now just as staunchly, just as productively, we have stood with our 64 million American workers.

First, this fact: labor's share of the national income is now 71 percent. This, my friends, is 6 percent more of the national income for the American worker than he ever got under the Democrats.

Clearly, sensible Republican policies have brought the workingman more dollars than all the boondoggles ever conceived by spenders.

I believe that management and labor must work together to keep down inflationary pressures.

I believe that the Congress and the Executive must work together to hold down Federal spending.

That is the way to produce more and more purchasing power, more and more real prosperity for everyone in America.

Republican government believes in not interfering with labor-management negotiations except when national emergency so demands.

That policy, too, has worked.

Last year man-days lost by strikes were lower than in any year since World War II. That means, once again, more dollars in the pocket of the American worker.

No less important is the right of every citizen to demand of labor leaders unimpeachable honesty and integrity. Yet from recent Senate hearings we have shocking evidence that the healthy relationship between the union member and his elected officials has on repeated occasions been corrupted by hoodlums and racketeers.

I stand wholeheartedly with our working men and women, and I stand with responsible labor and business leaders, in a firm determination to drive hoodlums out of Labor.

Repeatedly I have urged Congress to pass legislation that will stop these evil activities and protect the rank-and-file. But it has been consistently blocked by the political opposition controlling the Congress.

Republicans want and work for this vital reform.

Now the programs I have mentioned have this common thread: Republicanism represents all interests—no special interests. It represents all occupational groups—no special group.

Now how different from the political opposition.

That opposition is two parties at war, within one party. And never the twain shall meet—except at election time. It promises you feuding, futile, deadlocked government.

The Republican Party is indeed a sharp contrast to this. It continues to stand, nationwide, for all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or geography.

It continues to be for all workers, for all farmers, for all businessmen, and all Americans everywhere.

Now this means that:

—to advance every American, with special favors to none;

—to defend and advance free enterprise, which creates jobs for all of us;

—to carry forward efforts for labor-management cooperation in resisting inflation;

—to make certain of honesty, thrift and efficiency in all that government does;

—clearly, my friends, we should vote Republican.

Fellow citizens, with such unified, efficient, progressive government, the promise of American life has no limit.

Tonight, on the 100th anniversary of his birthday, my mind goes back again to Theodore Roosevelt. Clearly he saw, unceasingly he preached, the importance of moral and spiritual values in our nation and throughout the world. He believed in the good sense, the gallantry, the decency, the essential goodness of America.

He understood, as we understand so clearly today, that negotiations for a just peace can be advanced only from a position of unassailable national strength.

By his great heart, his firmness, his faith, he enriched Republican beliefs, traditions and convictions that have come down to us from the days of Lincoln. Our greatest tribute to him is to strive to follow the path he helped to blaze.

We Republicans, and those of other parties or of no party at all, recognize in him a man devoted to people but not to class, a man who sought the friendship of all nations but would not purchase it with loss of our nation's self-respect, one who preached that America cannot buy prosperity and cannot buy peace—that, my friends, was Theodore Roosevelt.

That, too, is Republican faith today, a faith worthy of America, a faith, proved by accomplishment, that is worthy of every citizen's support.

And now I have just a moment, I think, to bring to you a piece of news that you may not have heard: this morning, the Chinese communists announced that they have taken the last of their troops out of North Korea.

I thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke over an 18- referred to Edward Martin, U. S. Senator
State network. In his opening words he from Pennsylvania.

304 ¶ Message to His Holiness Pope John XXIII. *October 28, 1958*

Your Holiness:

It is with great pleasure that I have learned of your election as Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. I join with other Americans in extending my congratulations on your elevation to this high office. My best wishes for the success of your endeavors are, I am certain, shared by men of good will everywhere.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

305 ¶ Remarks to Republican Campaign
Workers, New York City. October 28, 1958

Mr. Chairman, and all of our Republican candidates and fellow workers in the Republican Party—and all our friends here:

This is an inspiring occasion. I wish that I had the words to do justice to it.

There was a song some years ago that made a great impression on me, and it has a title that has been rather a motto for me ever since I got into politics. And it was this: I believe.

Now the only thing that joins us together here today is not because we think that we have a very handsome chairman or a very good-looking candidate, or anything else. It is: we believe something. And you believe that the people you have selected for your candidates will try to further those things in which you do believe.

There is no political party, as I understand it, unless it is joined together by certain common convictions that are important to this country. If a political party is less than that, it is nothing in the world but a cabal to seize power. You have to have something in your heart and in your mind that inspires you to work for what you believe with respect to this country. That is exactly what you are doing. It is what I am trying to do.

I have been across the country, into little towns, even to one as little as the one in which I was raised, about the size of this city block. But those people as well as those in Chicago and Los Angeles and Denver and Cedar Rapids, and all of those I have talked to today, understand that your belief and your conviction and your efforts are producing an effect.

Only a short few weeks ago, I saw newspapers reporting apathy, particularly on the part of Republicans. I wonder if there is anyone who happens to be writing today would like to write a story on apathy after seeing the demonstration that we have just seen here for your candidates—people on the platform, which after all is your way of saying, we believe that you are doing what you think is right for America, that you are struggling to preserve and advance the principles that brought us from a little colony at Plymouth Rock to 175 million that peoples a whole continent.

Those are the things we believe in, and there is no need for me to try to explain or analyze or expand upon them today. Each one of you feels them in your heart, as you understand them and comprehend them with your intellect.

I believe in recent times there are people who seeking political power have too far forgotten some of these basic principles: thrift, economy, efficiency, and a progressive and humanitarian attitude in government.

I quoted, last evening in a talk, Theodore Roosevelt, and he said something I have never before found in his writings, where he said "America cannot buy peace, it cannot buy prosperity. But we can all work for it and achieve it."

And so, as I meet with this group—and frankly, I think I have had no meeting across the United States during this campaign except with Republican workers—I have exactly the conviction that I am one of you. Frankly, it would be fun to be sitting right in the middle of this audience, saying to myself, "Now just how can I help best? Have I done quite enough?"

Because we do not want to see any attempt to purchase peace or to purchase prosperity. We work for those things. What our kind of government gives you is opportunity, protects you in disaster, encourages you and always puts out a helping hand—but never wants to put you in a wheelchair.

Now this is certainly a short-cut in an attempt to explain something of the difference between these two great political parties, and of course when I am talking in this campaign let's remember this: the opposition party as we well know is divided into two great wings. Most of the contests in one wing are long completed; they were completed in the Southern primaries, weeks and months ago. What we are fighting against is the dominant wing of the party, and it is that party which I believe does not, in its practice, in its teachings, hold to these straightforward, honest, sound and sane principles which have made America great.

I sometimes lose sight of my terminal facilities when I start talking to such a group as this, because I so much want to let you see the depth of my sincerity. I believe that we must work for America, and not only for today, hoping that someone will give you a more favorable tariff or do something else that you think would be nice for the moment—working for America in terms of looking down the lane to your children,

your grandchildren, and with their right to have the same kind of opportunity that you have enjoyed, not only since you were a child—in fact, and I hope it isn't bragging, I think if you will look back only to 1952 and count your blessings, you will stop counting all of those points where you have found reason to quarrel with the Administration and the Republican Party during these past six years.

I thoroughly realize that government, since it is composed of humans, is bound to make errors. Our hope is, when there are errors, that they are only of the head and never of the heart.

But however they are made, my hope is that you approve of the general trend, the general philosophy and the general record, whether it be in employment or in savings, or in the preservation of peace, or whatever is closest to you, I hope you do approve of that, even if you do, once in a while, have to tell your wife or your husband how silly we have been on some particular point. And indeed, it would be difficult, I don't believe that anyone here could truthfully say they haven't found something to object to. Because if we were completely in agreement, this would mean we were completely made in the same mold and then it would no longer be prosperity.

But if we do join hands, regardless of religion and race and geography and any other divisive type of influence, if we join hands to try to push forward in the atmosphere, in the kind of teachings that we have learned in our homes, in our schools and in our experience, then, in my mind, the United States will not only always be the United States, but it will be one that will be recognizable by your descendants on into the dim future.

So that's the reason that I say: for goodness sake elect your State ticket. Please send Mr. Keating to the Senate to help me out.

By the way, let me digress for just a moment. I have heard that in the city here he is not so well known as you think he should be. Why don't you go around and ring bells and show his picture?

I will tell you one thing: he is known well in Washington. He is a very able legislator. He is not only that, he is a respected Member of the House who is listened to whenever he takes the Floor to make a speech. And he has demonstrated his humanitarianism by being the co-author of a bill on immigration, hoping to join families, that was long needed and for which he worked and succeeded in helping to get passed.

I should not fail to mention that Nelson Rockefeller worked with me down in Washington for some years, until he got tired of me and the way

I was driving him all the time, and he finally came back here to take a rest, or something. But I will tell you: he worked—and effectively. And I am delighted that he is making such a campaign, which all New Yorkers tell me today is truly a successful one.

So I conclude on the first thought I advanced: we believe. And if we believe enough, we can do.

Thank you a lot.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Palm Terrace Room at the Roosevelt Hotel at 3:02 p. m. His opening words “Mr.

Chairman” referred to L. Judson Morhouse, Chairman of the New York Republican State Central Committee.

306 ¶ Remarks to the Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon 1958 Committee, New York City. *October 28, 1958*

Mr. Chairman—and my folks, because, you know, you’re my boys and girls:

Probably no one except those of this group and of other groups like it, in 1951 and 1952, had so much to do in persuading me that there was a political role left for me that I should undertake as have groups just like you.

And indeed, there has been nothing so wonderful for me in these past six years in that, first, you approved of what we tried to do in the first four, and re-affirmed your decision; but throughout that time have always been ready to lend a helping hand.

And when Citizens offer to give me an opportunity to help in what I believe to be good government, by saying again they will finance a national hookup, whatever the time, whatever the place, if it’s humanly possible, I’ll be there.

This may not be such good news for some of my staff whom I drive crazy until we get ready the text that I want to use, but I think they, like yourselves, will be patient until this job can be done and will be cheering as usual, because that is your nature.

You are people that without too much veneration for a name, and the name of a political party, have drawn together because you want one reward, and one only: the best government you can get. And since governments are made up of humans, you try to select the kind of people

that you believe will urge and fight for and work for in official position that kind of government, the kind of government in which you believe.

Now you therefore, as I see it, find it not necessary to say that you are always going to be a Republican or a Democrat, or what-have-you, but as long as you are always for good government and you can find in a party the kind of people that you believe would best serve your interests—not selfish interests, not the individual interests of the moment, but America's interests and therefore yours, then of course you can affiliate yourself at any time you choose with that party.

And needless to say, I am very proud that since 1952 you have affiliated yourselves with the Republicans.

Now I feel a kinship to this crowd, for another reason: until 1952, early 1952, when I was past 61 years old, I certainly had no political name other than citizen. I was exactly what the rest of you are. I never admitted I was a Republican, and certainly I never admitted I was a Democrat. And so I felt exactly as you did—and do: who are the people, where is the group, that will advance those ideals of equality of opportunity, the ideals of human dignity, the kind of freedoms and liberties in which we believe? Where are they?

Now I hold at this time, at least in these years, they are very largely, or at least enough of them, in our party that it deserves our kind of support, and the support of this group. I believe you need it in Albany, and consequently I am delighted that you, within your State, organized Citizens for Rockefeller. I believe we should have a Senator in the United States Senate who equals your Senior Senator now in experience and understanding of national problems—a man who, like you, is dedicated to decency and honesty, thrift and economy in government. And Ken Keating has made that kind of reputation. He is respected in the halls of Congress and throughout the Executive Department. And I could not think of a better addition to the United States Senate that we could have, if you people succeed in sending him down there.

I think I should have told you, as I mentioned Nelson, that he also worked with me for a number of years in Washington in a number of tasks, and I think you must know his record: he performed brilliantly.

So I think that your confidence that you are electing a splendid Governor can be just as great as that you are sending down to Washington a good, fine new Senator.

I just came from another meeting—I do a lot of politiciking today,

in spite of what you said—but this was a special thing about Ken Keating. Several people, and I suppose they are self-appointed experts, but they say that Ken's face is not well enough known in the city here to assure him of the kind of majority he ought to have when he goes down there so that he speaks with authority and they can't say he was a fifteen-man landslide. We need every vote we can get, and we need them in the city. And I asked over in the Republican headquarters, that every one of you as a worker should carry around a picture of this man, if they don't know his face. Show it to them, say "Here he is; here's our boy."

I don't know how much money there is around here, but maybe we can get some money to get him on the television once in a while. Showing him will help, because his record is good enough. And they just told me, as I rode down Madison Avenue—the advertising experts, maybe they can help us out—I don't know, but we have just got to do it.

Now although I am just talking to you as citizens and talking about good government in terms of the individuals you believe have faith and can do the things that you believe good government should be doing, I would not want to let you into any doubt as to my belief that the Republican Party today, its vast majority, its ninety-nine-and-four-tenths percent majority, is trying to give you the kind of government you want. They believe in sane programs, instead of hysterical programs. They are not trying to buy your vote by taxes, they are not trying to buy freedom, they are not trying to buy peace. They are trying to work for these things, like anyone else has to do.

Every citizen today must take, each of us, take to his or her head and heart, these problems, and what is it that we want and need. And I believe that each of us cannot afford to talk about or think about these problems, and study these problems in too narrow or selfish a basis. Sometimes you might like it, where government would do something, whether it be city or county—they may give you a special parking place or something else, whatever it is, that is not the kind of thing we are talking about.

We are talking about that direction and influence that a government can exercise in order that there is an atmosphere of freedom where the human is respected, where when there is difficulty in emergency or disaster that he is helped. But we do not give him a pair of crutches every time he has a nail in his foot or any other thing that slows up his walk for the moment.

We help, but we do not dominate. And for goodness sake, let's don't try to subsidize.

This is the kind of government, this is the kind of sane policy and feeling and principle that is applied in the foreign field: to be friendly but to be strong, to be ready to conciliate but never to appease.

Those are the kinds of things that we must consider, each for himself, as we determine who are these men that we want in government.

Now ladies and gentlemen, it would be a lot more fun, you know, just to make a list of the things that all your political opponents are doing badly and we are doing so well. That is a very fine thing to do, as you are going up and down the streets getting votes. But the thing that holds us together, that makes us work as a team, that makes you want to see your partner and your associate just as successful as you are, is this belief: that through good government I will get that which is best for me, each of us, for our family, for our friends, for our community, our locality. And we don't get it when we put our whole attention just on the local scene.

Now, goodness knows why I got off on this kind of statement of my beliefs and convictions, but as you know, like some of the other people who are now retiring voluntarily, within two years I retire whether it's voluntary or not. So I am interested, therefore, and I think you can understand that my interest is: for America. There can be nothing else.

And when I see a group like this, I have the greatest confidence that America is going to remain in the same broad pattern that we have known, that it is going down the great, broad highway of progress, peaceful existence—as far as it can possibly do anything to maintain that peace, but in any event, in honor, in decency, and in pride of this great nation. And that is what I think Citizens believe and are doing.

This has been a tremendous honor you have done me, to allow me to come here before you for these moments, and to let you know something of what is on my heart and mind.

Goodbye and good luck.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Commodore Hotel at 3:48 p. m. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Lloyd

MacMahon, Chairman, National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon 1958 Committee.

307 ¶ Remarks at the First Football Hall of Fame Dinner, New York City. *October 28, 1958*

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. LaRoche, my old chief, General MacArthur—and my Friends:

It is really unforgiveable for an old soldier to be surprised. This he tries to do to someone else, but he is likely to encounter defeat if he is himself careless. Long ago I accepted this wonderful invitation, but only a few minutes ago did I realize that I, an obscure football player of a good many years ago, was to get this gold medal. I thank you all.

Most of you know that I have been out politicking. So, one of the few things I have not been accused of in recent weeks is understatement. But I am guilty of exactly that when I say I am honored and gratified by your invitation to join this distinguished company this evening.

Now I did not bring with me a formal address. But long since I have learned that, only by reducing to writing such thoughts as I want to communicate to any audience, can I be sure of applying any effective curb to the garrulous tendency that sometimes afflicts me as an old soldier.

Indeed, so bare did I feel was my cupboard of good subjects for an after-dinner talk, that I am prompted to tell one story, not about football, but about a very great football player and coach when he was a very small boy. The hero—or villain—was Bo McMillan.

Bo grew up in a small Texas town, where he had the reputation of being the best behaved boy in the whole village. One Sunday morning the town constable, walking down the street, saw Bo standing in front of the village jewelry store, and strangely he had a very large brick in his hand. He stood there at least ten minutes, and suddenly he threw that brick right through the plate glass window.

Stunned, the constable asked Bo how a model boy could ever do such a thing.

"Well sir," said Bo, "you see I'm a Catholic—and today I'm on my way to confession. And my trouble is, sir, I was just a mite short of material!"

Short as I am, I do want to give sincere congratulations to each of your honored guests on having been selected for the Silver Anniversary Awards. And likewise, I render my salute to the players and coaches who this year join the all-time greats in Football's Hall of Fame.

Now beyond that, it does seem to me that I might be able to suggest a few ideas on the value of football and other sports in exciting and developing the spirit of competition, so important to our country.

Wherever human liberty is respected, competition is the animator of progress. In football, in business, in politics, in the trades, professions and the arts, the normal urge to excel provides one of the most hopeful assurances that our kind of society will continue to advance and to prosper. Morale—the will to win, the fighting heart—are the honored hallmarks of the football coach and player. Likewise, they are characteristic of the enterprising executive, the successful troop leader, the established artist and the dedicated teacher and scientist.

This morale—this will, this heart—we need not only as in athletic teams as individuals, but collectively. And we need it in business organizations; indeed, in the nation.

For there is another kind of competition which America must meet—ponderous, persistent, deadly. It is clever and powerful, and it is out to win, by whatever means and at whatever cost. It plays no rules save its own.

My friends, that is the competition we are up against today, and we know that the contest is likely to be long and tough. But our team is made up of every individual in America. And we need to make each one of them the best player that can be put on the field.

This requires fitness—fitness in its deepest and broadest sense. We know that fitness is far more than a healthy body. It is more than an alert, disciplined mind. Fitness is the sum of all values which enable a man to act effectively in his nation's behalf in this great contest in which we are engaged. In this meaning, fitness is the individual's maximum development for the nation's good.

Within our trust is a whole generation of Americans who soon will be making this country's decisions, and will be generating as well as guiding its great power. Their success will be largely determined by the opportunities we give them to prepare themselves for the test. Thus youth fitness, in all its dimensions, is the proper concern of every single American. To this task the inspirational football coach is as dedicated as the most respected professor. And the whole field of sports contributes mightily toward that objective. So, also, do other movements keyed to the service of youth: Boy Scouts, the 4-H and FFA Clubs, the YM and YWCA's, Youth Centers and church-sponsored youth groups.

These things build morale, an indispensable ingredient of success in any human organization. And in the nation it is vital. Morale comprehends many things, most of them intangibles, spiritual in nature. In a free people the very basis of morale is a clear understanding of the deathless truth for which our nation stands—that man's dignity and liberty are the cornerstones of our political, economic and social structure. This is the concept for the defense of which our forefathers were ever ready to give their all.

This kind of development cannot be brought about by acts of Congress or policy statements by public officials. Our young cannot be made fit by governmental edict. The nature of the objective is such that it can be attained only by the voluntary action of private individuals. Men and women, boys and girls, working together in their homes, churches, schools and civic organizations will accomplish what no amount of government planning, ordering and spending can ever do.

The power generated by a democracy is the aggregate of all decisions and all actions by the sum total of its citizens. Nothing constructive ever emerges from government, from business, or from anywhere else, until a person, by himself or with others, puts his head, his hand and his heart to a clear objective of his own choosing.

It is what you and I think, what you and I believe, what you and I are ready to work for, to sacrifice for. It is what you and I are ready to do for others as well as for ourselves. This is what determines the level of America's greatness.

And this leads me to express one hope, in which I trust you will find no partisan impulse or motive. Certainly I intend none. It is that every American will make himself a competitor in good citizenship, and so doing will vote his convictions on November fourth.

Before this audience, I should especially like to make an appeal to every athlete, active or retired, that he will not visit a golf club, a shooting field, a fishing stream, or take part in any recreational activity of any kind on that day until after he has voted.

Again let me express my deep appreciation of the great courtesy and honor you have accorded me, my thanks to you for a very fine evening, my congratulations to our honored guests, and my very best wishes for another wonderful football year!

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The dinner, sponsored by the National Football Foundation and the Football Hall of Fame, was held at the Hotel Astor. The President's opening words referred to George Murphy, toastmaster, and Chester J. LaRoche, President of the Football Hall of Fame.

The gold medal to which the President

referred was the first to be presented annually by the Football Hall of Fame to a person dedicated to propagating the concept of amateur football. The medal was presented to the President "in recognition of a lifetime devotion to American college football."

308 ¶ Television Address Delivered in the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Maryland.

October 31, 1958

Governor McKeldin, Senator Beall, Senator Butler, Congressman Devereux—all Republican Candidates—Fellow Americans:

I am grateful for your welcome. It is good to have partners and friends, especially when there's a battle to wage.

Now we are in a battle. We are in the last days of a political campaign that will, among other things, determine the complexion of the Congress for the next two years.

This campaign is a continuation of the efforts that we undertook six years ago in the cause of good government.

I pledged then that if elected, Republicanism would bring sane, progressive, and honest government to America.

We have done exactly that.

But our work is not complete.

And that is why I'm here tonight.

I want to talk to you here and to other thoughtful citizens across the country about good government, and how to keep it.

Now in my conviction, here in Maryland, this means re-electing your able Senator, Glenn Beall, who has steadfastly supported this Administration; it means electing your courageous soldier statesman Jim Devereux; it means re-electing Congressmen Ted Miller and DeWitt Hyde; and electing Fife Symington. Indeed, my friends, it means electing a Republican team here and across the nation.

Now I have been urging the election of Republicans, because of my

deep belief that America needs the honest, efficient and progressive kind of government that for six years has given us:

- a sound, expanding economy
- a national defense, modern and strong
- and above all, a nation at peace and steadily striving to bring a just and lasting peace to the world.

And I believe if we are to continue this kind of sound, forward-looking Government, the best way is through the Republican Party.

I am convinced that it is the only political instrument that can give us sensible, united, and progressive leadership in America.

And here are some of my reasons. First, the Administration's record.

Do you remember back six years? Just recall these important circumstances of those times.

Our troops were fighting in Korea.

Our economy was shackled with odious price controls.

During the prior Administration, the cost of living had gone up 50 percent.

Now with respect to these three things, we can now happily say: "Since 1953 Americans have fought nowhere in the world.

"We promptly eliminated the stifling Federal controls over our economy.

"And we fought to a practical standstill the rapid dilution of our dollar and have since held the rise in living costs to an average of less than one and a half percent a year."

Continuing with the record:

In the 1952 campaign we sought an economy based on peace-time prosperity, not war-inspired. Today personal income is at an all-time high, wages are higher and their purchasing power greater, housing is booming—and all in peace-time.

Here is a telegram just received from the Secretary of Commerce. In part, he says: "I have just received the most recent figures on new construction activity. They make it clear that October sets an all-time high and that the construction industry will reach the \$50 billion mark in 1958."

Now in 1952, we promised to do something about giving every American citizen an equal right to register and vote his convictions in elections.

Now for many years this subject had been talked about—nothing was done!

Today a law to that effect is on the statute books, the first major piece of civil rights legislation in 82 years. We are steadily moving toward the goal of equality of opportunity for all in our country.

We have reorganized and modernized our Defense establishment. Our defenses are the most powerful in history.

We are busily engaged in the construction of a gigantic road system which will build more than forty thousand miles of superhighways.

We gave the American people the largest tax-cut in history.

We created a new Department of Health, Education and Welfare and a new space agency. A new Air Safety Agency will be born tomorrow, November first.

Small business has been encouraged and helped.

More than 250,000 excess positions have been eliminated from the Federal payroll, an annual saving of \$1 billion to the taxpayer.

Social security and unemployment insurance have been expanded.

These are but a few of the achievements of the past six years—of a Republican Administration.

Now these facts are impressive. Even our opponents cannot challenge them. Their only claim is that they could have done better.

Well now, could we not politely ask them, why they did not do so, when they had twenty years in which to try?

Now of course, none of us will forget that we had a downturn in the economy a year ago.

Such pauses in economic progress are inevitable in the operation of a free economy. But when they happen, the job before all of us, particularly the government, is to make certain that their effect is minimized both as to intensity and duration.

Now what did the political free spenders, of whom we seem to have so many in one wing of the opposition, have to offer on this downturn?

First they tried to frighten all of us, even including themselves.

One Senator of this radical persuasion said last winter that the recession was “rapidly growing into a full-fledged depression.”

But he didn’t frighten a government that kept its eyes glued on the good of all Americans.

But one “gloomdoggler”—another Senator—actually said that the recession was, and I am quoting exactly, “planned, premeditated and predesigned (by) this Administration.”

My friends, to such a statement here is my personal reply: no true Republican ever has been, and never will be, guilty of the crime of pre-planning, premeditating or predesigning misery for Americans.

Apparently these men of little faith thought that the Administration would panic. It did not.

We instituted practical, sensible recovery programs. Previously in this campaign I have detailed what these helpful programs were and how rapidly and effectively they worked. They were designed to give a timely assist to those in need and to give a helpful hand to the economy until recovery could take hold.

The extremists, on the other hand, wanted to indulge in wholesale reckless Federal spending.

Their extravagant expenditure programs would have ended in more debt, higher prices and an undermined economy. Happily much of this effort was blocked both by sturdy Republican opposition in Congress and by my vetoes.

Today every economic indicator proves that our Republican faith in the economy was right.

Just a few minutes before coming to Baltimore this evening, I received some information you will want to hear.

I have just learned that in the month of October unemployment went down another three hundred thousand.

This means that, in just the last three months, unemployment has dropped by one and a half million people.

That’s the kind of progress I’ve been talking about.

That’s Republican progress—not just talk, not leaf-raking schemes, not Federal handouts. Just sensible leadership.

All across America things are good—and better every day.

Now of course the free spenders hoped to make a popular political issue out of last winter’s recession. All America now knows how miserably they failed!

Then, the opposition thought they had another issue, the farm issue. But here, too, they ran into a bit of a problem.

The trouble was that the farm economy has prospered and that standards of living on America's farms are at an all-time high, in spite of the expected seasonal drop in prices announced today. The faces of farmers look happier than they have in years.

So, my friends, once more the opposition fell flat on its face.

And then the opposition thought it had a Sputnik issue. Again they tried the tactics of fright. They said that our missile programs lagged woefully behind the Soviets.

One opposition Senator spoke mournfully about the chances of "our isolation, submission or destruction."

But again the political charge broke up on a fortress of facts. The American people were not to be fooled.

This is what happened. For eight years between the end of World War II and the start of this Republican Administration not more than one million dollars was spent in any one year on the long-range ballistic missile program.

When this Administration was first inaugurated, we found that, in this crucial area of ballistic missiles, practically nothing had been done.

So one of my first acts was, naturally, to start an exhaustive study by some of the country's leading scientists. Some months later this study was completed, and on the basis of scientific recommendations we gave missile research and development the nation's highest priority.

Thus, more than two years before the word "Sputnik" was ever mentioned, the Defense Department was already applying maximum effort in talent, in time and in money to missile programs.

Today, not merely one million but hundreds of millions go into missile programs annually.

Today America—and all the world—knows that in less than four years we are rapidly closing the missile gap that we inherited. And Sputniks have been matched by Explorers, Vanguard, and Pioneers.

In another important area, Civil Rights, the opposition party found itself with no issue at all.

In this area, the Democrats have been too busy battling each other to have any time left for the rest of the nation.

Here I refer specifically to the sharp and publicized disagreement

over civil rights between the Chairman of their own National Committee and the Chairman of their Senate Campaign Committee.

Now in sharp contrast to this stalemate stands the constructive and reasonable Republican progress in providing equality of opportunity to all citizens.

Actually, what does the opposition party really offer you?

The answer: both sides of every issue.

The Democrats are split down the middle. Their gyrations to overcome the hopelessness of their position reminds me of an old verse that goes like this:

“To promise, pause, prepare, postpone;
And end by letting things alone.”

It is no wonder, then, I say, for progressive and effective government we need Republican control of both the Congressional and Executive Branches of our government. This need is underlined by the evidence that in the opposition Party the spending wing is seeking desperately to dominate the American political scene.

But Republicans will continue to stage a persistent and aggressive fight against reckless spending and inflation.

Never forget—inflation hurts everybody. It strikes most cruelly at the aged, the retired, and the white collar workers.

Labor, business and government must all work in harness to curb the wage-price spiral and oppose useless governmental spending, both of which create inflation. And inflation, we never forget, eats away our savings and shrinks the values of our pensions and insurance policies.

In this fight Republicans will never rest.

Beyond this many things remain to be done.

America is prosperous; the economic record of the past six years is unparalleled. The recent recession is rapidly fading into history. But so long as men and women who are willing to work, especially those with families to support, as long as they remain unemployed, we must never cease striving to eliminate the causes.

We must deal with this problem in every practical way.

We know that every man re-employed helps to build the general prosperity.

Since a worker out of a job is hurt, not helped by further diluting the dollar, which jeopardizes the employment of 64,000,000 other workers in the United States, we must oppose inflation and all of its causes all the time.

Looking ahead, we will continue to seek equality of opportunity for all citizens, irrespective of race, color, creed, or geography.

We will continue to practice efficiency, economy, and integrity in government.

We will:

—push reasonable legislation to redevelop economically impaired areas;

—undertake needed tax reforms;

—stand for sound fiscal management;

—help our working men and women drive racketeers and hoodlums out of the American labor movement.

In this we must have and we welcome, the help of labor and business leaders, the rank and file of unions, and civic minded citizens everywhere. I shall press for legislation to make this possible.

And, finally, with all other Americans, we will continue to strive to bring a just and lasting peace to the world.

Now, with the election just four days off, a final thought.

Remember, each election results in a kind of self-portrait of America.

We want a portrait that will reflect the hopes and aspirations of all thoughtful Americans for sound, sensible and progressive government—a government ever ready to surmount crisis and to meet any test of spirit.

My friends, if this is what you want—and I believe that Republicans, Independents and like-minded Democrats do—then, do not blur the result.

Within each Congressional district, of course, some issues will tend to be of greater local concern than others. This is inevitable in America, where diversity is one of our sources of strength.

But I emphasize that the conflict of local interests must not be allowed to blunt the force of vigorous and sound leadership, at all levels of government, in both the Executive and Legislative Branches.

Let us remember that the Republican Party is a national Party, not a sectional, not a class, not a special interest Party but an all-interest Party.

You help keep it that way by making certain:

—first, that you, yourself, vote on November 4th;

—and next, by devoting your time, your efforts, your self, both before and after the election, in winning support for this cause.

And now to the women of America I make a special appeal. In most places, voting day is still a working day. This means that normally women will have on that day a greater opportunity than men to carry on activities that will bring maximum support to their candidates. Relying on the proven dedication of American women to good government, I look to them confidently for their vigorous help at the polls.

The goals before us are:

—full security for our nation;

—good government for America;

—prosperity and opportunity for all our people;

—and, a just peace in the world.

The Republican program is the ceaseless and tireless pursuit of these objectives.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:00 p. m.

309 ¶ Message to Prime Minister Toure Extending Formal Recognition to the Republic of Guinea. *November 2, 1958*

[Released November 2, 1958. Dated November 1, 1958]

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

With reference to the messages which you kindly sent me on October second and October thirteenth, it gives me great pleasure to renew my sincere good wishes for the future of Guinea which were conveyed to you through our Consul General in Dakar and to extend to your Government the formal recognition of the Government of the United States.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Prime Minister Sekou Toure's messages of October 2 and October 13 are published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 39, p. 966).

310 ¶ The President's News Conference of *November 5, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

Good morning. Any questions?

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press International: Yes, sir. [*Laughter*]

Mr. President, during the past campaign, you told the public repeatedly that the Democrats were leftwing extremists; you pictured them as apostles of wholesale reckless spending, phony doctrines, committed to demagogic excess.

Now, against that background, sir, what do you think caused the Democratic landslide, and particularly how do you propose, as you promised to do during the campaign, as head of this administration, to fight these Democrats who now are in commanding control of the House and Senate?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all I must remind you, you did not read my talks accurately.

I continued to talk about the spender-wing of the Democratic Party. I was very careful. I am sure you will never find any place in my whole campaign when I talked about the Democratic Party as a whole, and in terms of accusation of any kind. The most I ever said about the Democratic Party was "split down the middle."

Now, I did talk about the spender-wing, and apparently that didn't make any great impression, for obviously we didn't get enough Republican votes. But I would like to say a word about the importance of that spending to everyone in this room; and, since you are representative, I'll say, to all of the 175 million people.

Next year we are going to have to refund \$50 billion of bonds of more than 1-year length. We have, during that same time, to roll over something in the order of \$23 billion worth of short-term notes, I think four times—certainly three—I forget whether it is three or four. Finally, we've got to find more than \$12 billion of new money; and, next fall, because of the seasonal way in which our income comes into the Treasury, we will have to make temporary borrowings of a considerable amount of money.

Now this, to my mind, is a very serious thing because I am convinced that the two principal spurs to inflation are, one, the continuous wage-

price spiral, and the other is unnecessary Federal spending, particularly Federal deficits of the size that we had to face up to this year.

We have got to stop spending if we are going to keep further dilution of the dollar from taking place.

And I have this one conviction: all of you know the extent to which I am dedicated to the whole theory of liberty and freedom and of free enterprise, and I believe that we cannot have these concepts applied completely in our country unless we do stop this money spending. So I did inveigh against that money spending and the people—as a matter of fact, I gave quotes, so I think that I was taking them out of sort of historical record—I still do it. I believe that that kind of spending must stop or the United States is in the most serious trouble that we can think of.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, I'd like to go back to Mr. Smith's question, but quote what you said in Los Angeles. After saying that the Democratic Party was dominated by political radicals, you said, "Either we choose leftwing government or sensible government, spendthrift government or responsible government."

THE PRESIDENT. I said the dominant wing of the Democratic Party.

Q. Mr. Folliard: Yes. Mr. President, do you think that the people yesterday chose leftwing government rather than sensible government?

THE PRESIDENT. I think at least this: I don't know whether they did this thing deliberately. I know this, that they obviously voted for people that I would class among the spenders, and that is what I say is going to be the real trouble. And I promise this: for the next 2 years, the Lord sparing me, I am going to fight this as hard as I know how. And if we don't, I just say that—well, in the long run, everybody else that is responsible has got to fight it.

The conservative Democrats, the newspapers, every kind of person that has got the brains to see what is happening to this country with our loose handling of our fiscal affairs has got to fight it.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, *Chicago Tribune*: Mr. President, what factors do you think caused the Republican defeat and the Democratic victory?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know, of course, what trends might have occurred that you really can unearth; but I'll tell you this: I agree with what the Vice President said last night and with the Chairman of the Republican Party. The Republicans are prone to campaign very hard

President and, therefore, everything that the Vice President does here is because of cooperation between the two of us, and because he has complied with my requests.

Now, in doing so, he has been a party to every principal governmental committee or organization that we have and, therefore, is not only kept informed of what is going on, but is in very splendid position to contribute his thinking. But I don't see how his role in the executive branch could be greater.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, the Soviet Government seems intent on forcing out of the country its most famous author. What do you think of the Pasternak case; and, specifically, would Mr. Pasternak be welcome in the United States?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hadn't got to the last part of your question in my own thinking. This is a case that has not been analyzed within our own governmental circles. I have read about it carefully. I am shocked that even the Soviets would do this kind of thing, to take an author who has been so honored by the Nobel Prize group and then apparently condemn him because some of the things he said didn't coincide with their doctrine.

It's a sort of sad thing, I believe, when we find a brain and a creative mind of that kind finally told, in effect, "You will either write what we say or you won't write." That's what it is. It is a terrible thing—I put it this way: I'm not going to go into the details of the immigration laws because there might be something I don't know about them, but if he came in, I'd like to see and talk to him.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, do you foresee any change in the administration's farm policy as a result of the elections?

THE PRESIDENT. Foreign policy?

Q. Mr. Scheibel: No, farm.

THE PRESIDENT. Farm policy. No. On the contrary, I think we will struggle right square along the lines we've laid out today.

Q. Thomas N. Schroth, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, could you tell us what you think your role in the 1960 elections will be? Are you going to insist on a strong voice in naming the Presidential candidates on the Republican ticket? Do you think you will campaign?

THE PRESIDENT. My role for the next 2 years is to do exactly my very best to carry on the responsibilities and duties of the Presidency. I am

not even thinking about that election at this time, and certainly I would be the last person to try to name any particular candidate.

Q. Milton Friedman, Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Mr. President, a number of religious organizations, Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic, have urged you to call a national White House conference to rally public opinion against racial and religious bigotry, and I wanted to know if you could tell us how you feel about that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say two things: first, I think that for the past 6 years no one in this room has ever heard me argue for anything except readiness to obey the laws, and to educate ourselves, each of us, to reach the kind of understanding that does permit equality of opportunity among all citizens.

I have White House conferences suggested to me at least once a week. Now, I'm not so certain that White House conferences are the way to rally opinion of this kind. I believe that opinion does not have to be rallied always by some spectacular conference of that kind.

Q. Holmes Alexander, McNaught Syndicate: Mr. President, there has also been an election in Cuba and a rebellion that is continuing to go on, and a good many Americans have been captured and some have been killed. Could you give us the American policy towards the Cuban rebellion at this time?

THE PRESIDENT. There is very little to state except what our traditional policy is: to keep out of anything so far as it is humanly possible in such a thing as that; except when our own citizens are involved, and then to take the proper steps to protect them.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: On another aspect of the election, what do you think was the primary reason that so many Democrats were elected? Was it local issues or was it perhaps disenchantment with the administration nationally?

THE PRESIDENT. Disenchantment with what?

Q. Mr. Scherer: With the administration.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, so far as I know, I have never varied in my basic convictions as to the functions of the Federal Government in our country and in my beliefs as to what is the great, broad, middle-of-the-road that the United States should be following.

I have preached this as loudly as I could for 6 years.

Now, after 4 years of that kind of teaching, the United States did give me, after all, a majority of I think well over nine million votes.

Here, only 2 years later, there is a complete reversal; and yet I do not see where there is anything that these people consciously want the administration to do differently. And, if I am wrong, I'd like to know what it is; but I am trying to keep the fiscal soundness of this country and to try to keep the economy on a good level keel and to work for peace.

Now, if they want me to do anything else, I don't know exactly what it is.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, during the campaign, some few Republicans used the words "appeasement" and "appeasers" in criticizing the Democrats. They implied that if the Democrats won there might be a change in the Government policy of resolutely opposing Communist expansion. Now that the Democrats have gained substantially in both the Senate and the House, do you foresee any change in that policy and any change in our basic lines of foreign policy?

THE PRESIDENT. No. So far as I know, I don't know of any way in which I would change the general lines of our foreign policy.

We do have new problems come up every day; and, therefore, you will always have some new solution or some new angle to a solution of that particular problem. But you never vary from your basic principles and, frankly, I do not know of any Democrat in a responsible position that would want to vary from that basic belief and practice. I think the criticism, which you have repeated and which I did not happen to read, must have been against some particular person, what some particular individual said, because certainly I don't believe anyone would say that the Democratic Party as such were appeasers.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, in using the term "radical wing of the Democratic Party," that is the northern and western wing, I believe both you and the Vice President and the Chairman of the National Committee used that, whose idea was that? Who originated that tactic for the campaign?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't the slightest idea. But I certainly didn't in collaboration with anybody else. There was no concerted thing. I use the term frequently, because I believe people that are arguing for spending of Federal money that is not in sight, and damaging our monetary system, as they apparently want to do, can deserve exactly that name. That is a radical group.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. Presi-

dent, I would like to take a crack at the question about Mr. Rockefeller from a slightly different tack.

One of the things that you have most consistently emphasized is the need for young, vigorous leadership in the Republican Party. For a long time leading politicians, notably those in your party, have considered Mr. Nixon as the front runner for the Republican nomination for President in 1960. Now comes along another new Republican face in the person of Mr. Rockefeller as a possible challenger. As things stand now, do you consider Mr. Rockefeller a little bit too much on the radical or the spending side, or would you look with equal favor on either man as the standard bearer in 1960?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, obviously that is a question I wouldn't even dream of trying to answer at this time. There is going to be a practical test of exactly what every man in office is going to do, what he believes.

This is what I have said: I would like to see a whole stable of Republicans of, let's say, comparatively youthful years, of vigor, of progressive attitudes, but who, above all things, do believe in our free enterprise and are going to try to preserve it. Now, that's what I want.

Q. John R. Gibson, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, you have spoken very vigorously this morning about holding down Federal spending. Could you say some of the specific areas where you and your subordinates hope that this can be accomplished to the greatest extent?

THE PRESIDENT. Every single one except where existing law forces us to spend the money, and if we think that there are cases where we can get that law amended, I think we would go into that too. But I saw of no reason why we should spare any place, because I think every place we are spending too much money.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, my question is related to spending, also.

You have mentioned possible economy in defense. You have mentioned dedication to free enterprise. Would you cut in foreign aid, foreign spending, or would you cut domestically in what Democrats call the social spending—housing, schools?

THE PRESIDENT. I would say this: everything we do in the foreign field has as its basic purpose our own national security, our own national prosperity.

Now, here is what happens: you must take a matter of judgment.

You are not doing these things in the foreign field as a matter just of altruism and charity. You are trying to keep an atmosphere in the world in which we can live, in which we can hope at least finally to get down some of our armament costs, and where we can prosper.

Now, whether it is in the foreign trade or whether it is in technical assistance or these development loans, if you have to do those, if that is your best way to do it, then you ought to spend the money. But you shouldn't spend money unnecessarily anywhere, is my opinion.

Q. Pat Munroe, Chicago American: Mr. President, former President Truman, writing in the current issue of Look magazine, presents a chart showing that you have increased the size of your White House staff by 50 percent. He says that the staff is getting in each other's way and is insulating you. And I wondered if your belt-tightening might not start there, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have heard criticisms of all kinds—there was one came up a couple of weeks before—and I give them the same attention. I try to do my best.

Q. Don Oberdorfer, Charlotte Observer: Mr. President, in spite of the Democratic trend throughout the country, and in spite of the tensions over Little Rock, the Republicans in the South have managed to keep the beachhead which was established several years ago when you first came into office. How do you explain the fact that the Republican Congressmen have done substantially better in the South this year than other Republicans in other parts of the country?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, I believe there are a great many people in the South, almost by tradition, almost by habit, that do think a bit more earnestly about some of the things I have discussed than, for example, a man who would put in appropriation bills last year that, of themselves and without duplication, amounted to \$23 billion.

Now, to my mind that is the kind of thing that does get some sentiment anywhere there are people that will stop and think them over, and apparently they did in that place.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, going north from the South, sir, Vermont elected a Congressman at Large for the first time in some hundred-odd years. I wonder if you could give us any explanation for this phenomenon, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No explanation. I can just say I am disappointed.

Q. Robert C. Pierpoint, CBS News: Mr. President, some people pro-

fess to see in our foreign policy a weakening of our close ties with Nationalist China and a move towards recognition of two Chinas existing side by side. I would like to hear your viewpoint on that.

THE PRESIDENT. And a move to what?

Q. Mr. Pierpoint: Toward recognition of the two Chinas existing side by side.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have cautioned often that problems, and sometimes they are factors, the principal factors, gradually change.

For example, in the latest communiqué signed by, or at least issued by, the Generalissimo and Foster Dulles, there was a statement that Nationalist China was intending to use political—or I believe the word “peaceful” is there—at least political means in their attempt to win back the mainland instead of military affairs.

Well, now, you see there is something always changing in this problem. As far as I am concerned, our position has not changed as long as Red China continues to do some of the things which we cannot possibly stomach, one of them being that after 2 years ago promising to give back all our prisoners, and people that we think are illegally held, they still will do nothing about it. And there are a good many other accusations of the same kind.

Q. Warren W. Unna, Washington Post: On this same subject, about 2 months ago one of our planes went down in Soviet Armenia. The Russians have returned 6 bodies—11 are still unaccounted for. What are we doing to clear up this picture?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, all you can do with a government such as the Soviets. You protest, you request more information. So far it has been not forthcoming.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader: Sir, I wonder if you feel, in looking back over this election, if you had been more liberal, or more conservative, or more decisive in your actions somewhere along the line, if you could have avoided the defeats for your party?

THE PRESIDENT. This is what I think—I tell you once more: for 6 solid years I have preached exactly what I preached in this campaign.

You will remember in 1952 I was talking about unnecessary spending, believing that the national debt of our country had gotten to the point where it is going to be too hard to carry. When we are paying \$8 billion for interest, when only 40 years ago our entire national budget

was one and three-quarters billions, we have got a problem that falls on our economy of such kind, such an intensity, that all of us have got to wake up to this thing.

As a matter of fact, if we can get this whole country just awakened to this particular danger and ready to do their part about it—no President, no senator, no Congress or, as a matter of fact, all of us together, can do this all at once; every citizen has got to help—if we can do that, then this defeat in the long term of history will be completely forgotten and unimportant, because what we need is understanding.

Certainly I have never tried to kid anybody or to put anything in talk or speech in which I didn't believe. I believe we have got a terrific problem and we have all got to help solve it.

Q. Walter T. Ridder, Ridder Publications: Mr. President, in view of the heavily opposition nature of Congress, do you believe it would strengthen your hand if there existed the possibility that you could run again?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, there would really be no possibility, even if there were not a constitutional thing, because any man—I remarked a while ago if the Lord spares me that long—more than 70 should not be in this office. Now, that I am certain of.

Q. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Reporter Magazine: Mr. President, in view of the fact that guided missiles will be coming into an operational phase in the near future, do you have any real hope that you can reduce or even maintain the level of Government spending in the next 2 years?

THE PRESIDENT. This is what I believe: when guided missiles prove their efficiency, then certainly there must be some other kind of weapon that they are displacing. And if that is not true, then I will tell you we better go into a garrison state, because there is no other way to meet the expenses.

Now that, I believe, is true: that they must not merely supplement older methods; they will have to displace. As a matter of fact, this is another thing we have been trying to say—if we are going to defend ourselves by what we called the "New Look" in 1953, we have got to do some good, hard thinking on the thing, and not just pile one weapon and one system of weapons on another, and so in the long run break ourselves.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, does the sort of thing that happened yesterday, the widespread Democratic

victories, discourage you in your earlier views for molding the Republican Party along lines of what you called "Modern Republicanism"?

THE PRESIDENT. First of all, I have defined "Modern Republicanism" a number of times: the Republican Party that is ready to meet modern problems in accordance with the basic principles or traditional principles of the Party.

Now, I don't believe that anyone who has such strong convictions as I do about certain things can afford to be discouraged. I had a very tough counterattack once in Kasserine, and another in "The Bulge." Well, if you'd got discouraged and saw in those things nothing but defeat and pessimism and didn't have the strength, really, to look upon them as opportunities of some kind, then, indeed, you would be rather futile. So I don't for one minute expect to be discouraged by them.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Scripps-Howard: Sir, among the losers have been several Republicans who had opposed many of your foreign aid programs and some of your other programs overseas, including Senator Bricker and Senator Malone. Do you think it will be easier or harder now to get congressional support for your programs overseas?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't predict on that basis. As a matter of fact, as I recall, except for the single thing of the Bricker amendment, I think he and I were normally pretty much in the same camp. Certainly our conversations and discussions and conferences were all on the friendliest basis, and that is my impression although I am not going to look up the voting record.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Sir, we are about to sit down once again with the Russians in Geneva to discuss how to prevent a sneak attack upon one another. Is there anything new in this, sir, that might give us hope there might be some success coming from there?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this morning—somewhere along about noon, I think, I have the committee up—Mr. Foster, General Weyland, and Dr. Kistiakowsky. They are coming up and we are going to have a conference before they start. That is just starting on November 10th.

Q. Clark R. Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register: Mr. President, you have mentioned the spending in the Defense Department here as one of the important issues, and the General Accounting Office, which is the watchdog on frauds and extravagance in the various agencies, has been barred from reports over in the Air Force and the Defense Department generally, and on this they claim that they have authority from

you to withhold reports any time it is "inexpedient to do so." I wonder if you have given that authority and if you feel that the GAO should have a full rein to go in and investigate all indications of fraud and extravagance.

THE PRESIDENT. You are obviously talking about some special thing that I would have to study before I could give an answer.

I have stated this time and again: I believe that every investigating committee of the Congress, every auditing office like the GAO, should always have an opportunity to see official records if the security of our country is not involved.

Q. Mr. Mollenhoff: Well, they claim this, Mr. President, under Executive privilege.

THE PRESIDENT. No, that's all I have to say—I told you that is all I had to say for the moment.

Q. Martin Agronsky, NBC News: Mr. President, you said you phoned Mr. Rockefeller this morning.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I didn't phone him, I telegraphed him.

Q. Mr. Agronsky: You telegraphed. Did you telegraph any other Republicans, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I got several—some of them are still in draft form, but I am sending several.

Q. Mr. Agronsky: Could you tell us who they are, sir?

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and forty-fourth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 9:57 to 10:31 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 5, 1958. In attendance: 195.

311 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning the Continued Testing of Nuclear Weapons by the Soviet Union. *November 7, 1958*

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION has announced that the Soviet Union is continuing the testing of nuclear weapons. This continued testing by the Soviet Union has occurred despite the fact that negotiations for the suspension of testing of nuclear weapons have since October 31 been under way at Geneva.

On August 22, 1958, I announced that, "in order to facilitate the detailed negotiations, the United States is prepared, unless testing is resumed by the Soviet Union, to withhold further testing on its part of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations."

In conformity with this declaration the United States suspended on October 31, 1958, its testing of nuclear weapons, although the series then under way had not been completed. The United Kingdom also has suspended testing. The Soviet Union, which had been testing intensively at its Arctic proving ground from the latter part of September to the end of October, has, however, continued to test at another location.

The Soviet Union is continuing its nuclear testing in the face of a resolution voted by the United Nations General Assembly urging the parties in the Geneva negotiations not to undertake further testing of nuclear weapons while these negotiations are in progress.

This action by the Soviet Union relieves the United States from any obligation under its offer to suspend nuclear weapons tests. However, we shall continue suspension of such tests for the time being, and we understand that the United Kingdom will do likewise. We hope that the Soviet Union will also do so.

If there is not shortly a corresponding renunciation by the Soviet Union, the United States will be obliged to reconsider its position.

The United States will, of course, persevere in the negotiations at Geneva to reach sound agreement for controlled suspension of nuclear testing.

312 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to the Delegates to the Tenth Colombo Plan Meeting, Seattle, Washington. *November 10, 1958*

Mr. Chairman, Governor Rosellini, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a high privilege to extend a warm welcome to the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, as it conducts its first meeting in the United States. I may say that the meaning I would like to put into words of welcome is far more intense than I can express in the words themselves.

We truly hope that this meeting will be not only productive but will be for each of you here in this country a new and exciting experience.

In eight years, your organization has grown from seven to eighteen member nations, representing more than a third of the world's population. As an informal and advisory group, it has helped these countries to work together in promoting the growth of south and southeast Asia. The Committee has contributed greatly to the efforts of free men to achieve economic progress.

The results are seen in new roads and power facilities; in more factories and increased farm production; in better lives for seven hundred million people in free Asia.

The United States recognizes the Colombo Plan Association as a major instrument for the economic advancement of this region. It expects to take increasing advantage of your cooperative activities in shaping its own financing of development programs in south and southeast Asia.

II.

Much has been accomplished—even more remains to be done in our common struggle against human want and human suffering throughout the less developed areas.

In vast stretches of the earth, men awoke today in hunger. They will spend the day in unceasing toil. And as the sun goes down they will still know hunger.

They will see suffering in the eyes of their children.

Many despair that their labor will ever decently shelter their families or protect them against disease.

So long as this is so, peace and freedom will be in danger throughout our world. For wherever free men lose hope of progress, liberty will be weakened and the seeds of conflict will be sown.

But in working together to create that hope of progress, we raise barriers against tyranny and the war which tyranny breeds.

Oceans and great distances do not divide the human family in the sight of our Divine Creator. We are all His children. He teaches us to cherish and sustain one another.

And in joining hands against human suffering, we fulfill His teachings, which are shared by all our religions and all our peoples.

We respond to our common conviction that man is not a mere particle

of matter, that he has a spiritual origin and destiny which bind him to his fellow men.

It is this concept of the brotherhood of man which inspires us in the great struggle on which we are launched.

III.

Our task is a great one. It will take many years to fulfill. Yet if we undertake it boldly, with wisdom and determination, we can and will succeed.

What are the steps that we should take?

First, we must keep in mind our goal.

That goal is to enable free nations to achieve a momentum of economic progress which will make it possible for them to go forward in self-reliant growth.

Next, we must determine the means by which we are to achieve that goal.

To this end, Secretary of State Dulles suggested at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on September 18th that all countries of good will should chart anew their long-term courses of action to promote the growth of less developed areas.

If both the less developed and the more developed countries move vigorously to carry out this proposal, their action could pave the way for the nineteen sixties to become a decade of unprecedented progress toward our common goal.

IV.

The United States stands ready to play its full part in this great peaceful crusade to achieve continuing growth in freedom.

I should like to dwell briefly on the measures that the United States is prepared to take to this end, subject of course to appropriate action by the United States Congress.

Taken together, I believe that these measures constitute a comprehensive program for assisting economic development—one in which not only the United States but many other free countries might participate.

The United States will press these measures energetically, consistent with the maintenance of a sound domestic economy. Our country's outlays must never outrun the levels justified by the continuing growth of our economic strength, if this nation is to sustain the long-term effort that

is required. Fortunately, the United States economy is forging ahead, as it emerges from a brief period of readjustment. Its expanding resources should permit a vigorous prosecution of the program for progress I wish to outline today.

That program is addressed to the five major requirements for economic growth:

One: for expanded international trade.

Two: for technical skills.

Three: for private investment.

Four: for normal bankable loans.

Five: for financing to cover other sound projects which will afford the borrower flexibility regarding terms of repayment.

V.

First, then, as to expanded trade.

The larger part of the capital goods required for economic development must, of course, be financed through international trade. I believe that great benefits should be realized by all, if all our countries cooperate in assuring the expansion of trade and in relaxing the restrictions which have hindered its flow.

For many of the less developed countries, export trade is concentrated in a few primary commodities. To maintain a healthy world demand for these commodities, we must have a high and expanding level of economic activity throughout the free world. Where special difficulties may arise with respect to particular primary commodities, the United States is prepared to join in a discussion of such problems to see whether or not a solution can promptly be found.

VI.

The second major requirement is for technical skills.

These skills are the bedrock of economic development. Unless they are more widely shared in the free world, no amount of capital flow will bring about the desired growth. Indeed, without competent management, supplemented by satisfactory levels of skills in the professions and in the trades, the most efficiently constructed factory would represent nothing but a wasteful and useless expenditure.

Now what should be done to create this sharing of competence?

National programs of technical assistance should be carried forward.

The United States will press its own program, through our International Cooperation Administration, even more vigorously than in the past. I hope that other countries will act in the same spirit.

The work of the United Nations is of great importance in this field. The United States will continue to participate in the expanded technical assistance program of that organization. We have pledged a contribution to its new Special Projects Fund.

Regional discussion of these technical assistance programs can be very helpful. An outstanding example is the work of the Colombo Plan Association itself.

VII.

A third major requirement is for private investment.

Americans are particularly conscious of the importance of private investment for two reasons.

The continuing growth of their own country is due largely to private efforts and to private initiative. Our citizens have confidence in free enterprise as a means of achieving economic growth because we have seen it work. We know what it can do.

Secondly, the resources of American private capital are far larger than the amounts which our government can possibly provide. Most of the productive talent and resources of our society are in private hands. Our strength lies in the diversity of private individuals, organizations, and interests, and in the quality of their technical skills, their imagination, and their initiative. If this country is to be of greatest help to less developed countries, therefore, its private resources will need to be drawn upon to the greatest extent possible.

The United States government is studying how best to help bring this about. I am confident that we will discover methods of enhancing the constructive role of private investment in promoting the growth of less developed areas.

It would seem desirable that the less developed nations will also explore the full potentialities of private initiative. To create a favorable climate for outside investment, one of the things most needed is assurance to prospective private investors that their capital will be respected and allowed to work productively. Thus these countries will not only encourage the flow of needed capital and technical skills, but will provide an added and helpful stimulus to the development of their own business enterprises.

VIII.

The fourth requirement is for public loans on normal bankable terms.

These loans are usually made for projects, like the building of a new road system, which are not attractive to direct private investment. These loans are made to borrowers who will be able to repay in foreign exchange and on banking terms.

Such loans are now being extended by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The recent meeting of the Bank's Board of Governors in New Delhi decided that the Executive Directors would promptly consider an increase in the Bank's capital subscriptions. Without requiring the Bank's members to make new payment, such an increase would enable the Bank to obtain greater funds in the private market. The United States believes that this should be done.

At New Delhi it was also agreed to consider the advisability of an increase in the quotas of the International Monetary Fund. The Fund has greatly helped the development of many countries through timely assistance in meeting their balance-of-payments difficulties and by providing valuable advice on fiscal and monetary policies. The United States believes that such an increase is important if the International Monetary Fund is to continue to carry out its vital role in furthering the economic growth of the free world.

The United States extends bankable loans for development also through the United States Export-Import Bank. Its operations and those of the International Bank complement and reinforce each other.

The Export-Import Bank has made an outstanding contribution to economic development. Other countries' lending agencies can also play an increasingly effective part in providing bankable loans for sound development projects and programs.

IX.

I now turn to the fifth vital requirement: for development financing which will afford the borrower flexibility regarding terms of repayment.

Many sound projects, which are essential to development, cannot qualify for bankable loans. If these projects are not carried out, economic growth will not go forward at the rate that is required.

It was to help finance such projects on a businesslike basis that the United States Congress last year established the Development Loan Fund.

The Fund is authorized to make loans which can be repaid in the

currency of the borrowing country, not only in dollars.

It is intended to provide a basis for increasingly effective long-term programs to hasten growth in less developed areas.

It enables these countries to utilize better their own resources for such programs.

It works closely with our Export-Import Bank and with the International Bank, to stimulate an increased flow of bankable loans for such programs.

It furnishes increased loans for private projects and assists the growth of private enterprise in the less developed regions.

The Colombo Plan countries have already received more than half of the Development Loan Fund's loans.

Your response to this new instrument of development policy has underscored the importance of its operations.

Colombo Plan Nations have requested further loans for key projects which exceed the available resources of the Fund.

Additions to the fund are needed if the Development Loan Fund is to carry forward these operations effectively.

I hope that the Congress will from time to time provide adequate resources for the Development Loan Fund. This will enable the Fund to continue to serve as an effective instrument of United States policy in meeting the vital needs which exist for development financing with flexible repayment terms.

If other more developed countries should also act vigorously to meet these growing needs, progress would be hastened.

The United States would welcome the contributions of other countries to this end. The possibility of creating an International Development Association for this purpose, as an affiliate of the International Bank, was discussed at my suggestion by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson at the New Delhi meeting. These discussions were encouraging. Possibly an International Development Association can be brought into being as one way of effectively mobilizing financial resources contributed by the free world as a whole.

x.

This then is the five-part program for progress which I hope will be carried out by the United States and other countries: to expand international trade; to provide technical assistance; to encourage private investment and initiative; to support bankable lending; and to furnish

financing on flexible terms of repayment for other sound projects.

The measures to expand trade, and to provide increased technical assistance and bankable loans, are already charted or underway. The vital measures to provide both greater private investment and expanded development financing on flexible terms remain to be carried out. It is these two important types of measures that will require special and increasing emphasis by all our countries in the period of stocktaking and planning that lies ahead.

If this is done and if sound measures of self-help are also charted by the less developed countries, this period of review could prove to be a turning point in the development efforts of free men.

It is fitting that we should dedicate ourselves to that task in this great city of Seattle.

The men and women who settled this region were moved by the same belief in freedom that brings us together here today.

They came here to build a new future in liberty for themselves and their posterity. They knew that only in liberty could the moral values which all men cherish be enriched. They knew that liberty would only be secure if they were able to repel the tyranny of hunger, as well as the tyranny of authority.

In pledging to work together to this end, we reaffirm our faith in freedom.

In cherishing freedom, we reaffirm our faith in the worth and dignity with which a Divine Creator endowed each human being.

It is this faith which moves and joins all of us in the undertaking on which we have embarked.

In this faith, we are prepared to labor diligently.

In this faith, I believe that we will succeed.

My friends, again I assure you the sense of distinction and honor I have in the invitation to meet with you, and again I say warm welcome to the United States during your stay here.

Thank you very much.

Gentlemen, I could not possibly leave this room without attempting to express some small measure of my appreciation of the understanding these spokesmen have exhibited toward the purposes of the American people and its government.

I am truly grateful and complimented by the over-generosity of the sentiments you have expressed toward me personally.

And I would like, as my last word, to ask each of you to convey to your heads of state and to those heads of government who cannot be here today, my personal and official felicitations and warm greetings, and to express to those heads of state and heads of government the great hope of the American people that each of the peoples that you represent will continue to march ahead in the level of its standards of living—and always in the freedom and the dignity of men who are truly free.

Thank you very much, and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Hotel Olympic. His opening words referred to Jay G. Larson, Chairman of the Consultative Committee, and Albert D. Rosellini, Governor of Washington.

313 ¶ Letter to Secretary Benson in
Acknowledgment of Third Annual Report on the
Rural Development Program.
November 14, 1958

[Released November 14, 1958. Dated November 6, 1958]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your third annual report on the Rural Development Program to assist small and low-income farmers is an impressive record of achievement.

I note with particular interest the continued expansion of the program to new areas of need, and its growing impact on private and government activities in rural areas throughout the Nation.

As you clearly indicate in the state-by-state summary accompanying this report, the Rural Development Program has resulted in more opportunities through the introduction of new farm crops, expanded and more efficient farm marketing, off-farm jobs in newly established or enlarged rural industries, and vocational guidance and training.

Notable in the program has been the imaginative, vigorous leadership provided by state and local leaders in the participating states. Farm, business, civic, educational and church leaders, assisted by government agencies, are contributing their time, skills and resources to this vital work.

The Rural Development Program is providing a framework for strengthening the Nation's agriculture on a long-term basis. It can help thousands of rural communities all across the land meet the challenge of the future.

Such a program deserves the awareness and support of all Americans.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The "Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the Rural Development Program," dated September 1958, was made available by the De-

partment of Agriculture in a 51-page pamphlet.

Secretary Benson's letter of transmittal was released with the President's reply.

314 ¶ Letter to the President of the United States in 1972-1976 Occasioned by the Death of Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr. November 18, 1958

To the President of the United States in 1972-1976:

The recent untimely death of a fine young American—Captain Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr., United States Air Force—brought a real sense of loss to our Nation. In recognition of his many exemplary deeds as a pioneer in advanced aeronautic research, I am making a request which seeks to express, in a small measure, the gratitude of the Nation.

I request that you consider the merits of his young son for appointment as a cadet in the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado. His rich inheritance stems from a father whose superb technical skill and selfless dedication to country were demonstrated in outstanding fashion in his perilous duties as an experimental flight test pilot.

Because of the debt of the Nation to a fine American, I ask that you consider giving this opportunity for his son to follow his father's chosen profession through enrollment in the Air Force Academy.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Capt. Kincheloe was killed on July 26, 1958, when his F-104 crashed near Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

The original of this letter is in custody

of the National Archives for delivery at the appropriate time. The President presented a duplicate original to Mrs. Kincheloe on November 18.

315 ¶ Message Read at the Dinner of the
National Urban League in New York City.
November 18, 1958

AS AMERICANS we believe that all men are created equal. Our national existence began with this belief and it is the foundation of our democracy. We must continue to build on this foundation, so that each citizen is free to enjoy the fruits of his own individual effort apart from those which may accrue to his fellow citizens and community. We must continue to make this right of individual effort more fully and widely shared. We must continue to strengthen and enlarge the opportunities of our people to develop and utilize their God-given talents for their own sakes and for the common good.

I shall continue to work with all the skill, patience and influence which I can command to advance these time-honored principles of American equality and justice.

On this day, it is a privilege to send my personal congratulations to you and to every citizen across the land who is helping to ensure for our Nation and for the world the sacred traditions of justice, freedom, and equal opportunity for all men.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President's message was read by the Secretary of Labor at the dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The National Urban League is a vol-

untary educational service agency established in 1910 for the purpose of improving the economic status of the Negro population.

316 ¶ Letter to William H. Draper, Jr.,
Regarding Study of the United States Military
Assistance Program. *November 24, 1958*

Dear Bill:

I am extremely gratified by your agreement to serve as chairman of the committee I have appointed to study the United States Military Assistance Program. I request that your committee undertake a completely

independent, objective, and non-partisan analysis of the military assistance aspects of our Mutual Security Program. It is appropriate, after some eight years of mutual defense effort, to evaluate the results to date, and to recommend the most suitable means whereby the free world's defenses may be insured. The study should, of course, take account of the many highly significant technological, economic and political developments since the origin of the present Military Assistance Program.

What is needed from your committee is a forthright evaluation of the extent to which future military assistance can, by strengthening our friends and allies, advance U. S. national security and foreign policy interests. In developing this study, I hope that your committee will focus on the basic purposes to be served by a Military Assistance Program and the standards and methods which can best be used in determining its levels and character.

In making this appraisal it will be necessary for your committee to consider the impact of our military assistance programs on those related portions and objectives of the mutual security effort which are directed primarily at the economic betterment and growth of the free world.

I am especially interested in your committee's critical appraisal, after considering all relevant aspects of U. S. international security programs, of the relative emphasis which should be given to military and economic programs, particularly in the less developed areas. The impact of present and anticipated weapons developments and the possibilities of stimulating such developments through cooperative activities with our allies should of course be a part of your consideration.

It would be advantageous if your committee could furnish me with some preliminary conclusions which can be taken into account in presenting the Mutual Security Program to the Congress at its next session. I am sure that this would be most helpful to me and to the Congress. However, I desire that your study and final recommendations be the product of a thoroughgoing analysis which I realize might well take longer.

The Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of ICA are prepared to afford your committee the full cooperation of their departments and any facilities or other assistance which you may require.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Draper's previous services with the Government included, among others, the position of U. S. Special Representative in Europe to coordinate the Mutual Security Program for Europe and

to represent the United States at the North Atlantic Treaty Council, February 1951 to May 1953.

This letter was released at Augusta, Ga.

317 ¶ Letter to President Lopez Mateos of Mexico. December 1, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

I send you warmest greetings and felicitations upon your accession to the high office of the Presidency of the United Mexican States.

Our two countries share an extensive border. They present to the world a proud example of how frontiers can be used as gateways to promote the peaceful interchange of persons, culture and goods essential to our mutual welfare.

I am sure that the cordiality and warm regard which have been long evident between the Chiefs of State of the United Mexican States and the United States of America will long endure, as will the sincere affection which is manifest between our two peoples.

In transmitting to you my expressions of high esteem, I also assure you of my best wishes for your personal health and well-being, as well as happiness and success in your high office.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This letter was released at Augusta, Ga. It was presented to His Excellency Senor Don Adolfo Lopez Mateos by Secretary of State Dulles.

318 ¶ The President's News Conference of December 10, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

Good morning, everybody.

It has been some time since we have had a press conference. I thought that for a minute or two I would make sort of a summary of the circumstances and events that have brought about a division of Berlin, and some of the events that have given us and, in our opinion, given the

West not only the right but the duty of preserving the peaceful and free existence of that part of Berlin for which we were first made responsible.

These agreements go clear back to the European Advisory Commission's work in 1944, which met in London; and their work was finally approved at Yalta by the political leaders of Germany [Russia], Britain, and America.

That agreement made not only certain dispositions, although somewhat vague, about Berlin, but the division of Germany into geographical areas that each would control.

Later, in July and August I think it was, in Potsdam, there was again the Russians, the—I believe I said Germans before, I meant Russians, sorry—the Russians, the British, and the Americans meeting, and there was more specific detail agreed upon as to how Berlin should be divided and governed.

As you know, as the years went on, we finally have recognized West Germany as a nation in itself, but we have always stood for the principle of the peaceful reuniting of this people of 70,000,000, whose division we think is detrimental to the peace of the world.

At Geneva, in 1955, all of us agreed that we would follow the program of reuniting Germany by free elections. Now, that agreement on the part of the Russians was quickly repudiated. But nevertheless we have stood always for that basis.

We have refused to take any part or even talk about a program that did not contemplate peaceful methods for the reuniting of Germany, and we have always insisted, and so have West Germany, Britain, and France, that this must be by means of free elections.

But, in the meantime, and until that situation is finally composed by some agreement of all the powers, including, of course, Germany, we feel we have responsibility and the duty that is even more than our rights in maintaining the freedom of the western part of Berlin. I say "we"—we now have four countries agreed on it. At that time there were three—France, Britain, and the United States.

So, what I should like to make clear, there is no attempt on the part of the United States in this position to be arbitrary in the sense of trying to irritate or anger anybody else.

We do say that we stand firm on the rights and the responsibilities that we have undertaken, and that we cannot possibly fail to carry out those responsibilities, because if we did, we would be retreating and abandon-

ing people that have a right to expect the kind of cooperation that we have promised them.

So I want to make clear that we are not doing anything for ourselves. We are doing it for a free people that have a right to this kind of cooperation, promised them in the pledged word of a number of governments.

That was the case I wanted to bring up to date.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, since you met yesterday with Senator Humphrey, there have been some reports that Khrushchev told the Senator that the Russians have an 8700-mile ballistic missile. Can you say whether the Senator gave you such a report and, if so, how do you evaluate it in relation to the firing of our own Atlas more than 6300 miles a few days ago?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, following my usual practice, I would not repeat the details of any conversation with anyone who had come to my office for a personal or confidential mission.

Now, I do know, and have seen these reports; as a matter of fact, I saw it in a headline this morning—an 8500-mile missile. I would know no reason whatsoever why this could not be done. We know that they have a very fine technique, and we know also they have exploded bombs of over a megaton in size.

We have done the same. We have also successfully tested an ICBM of sufficient range; and, therefore, I would know no reason to attempt to refute any statement that you have seen in the paper of this kind.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press International: Mr. President, somewhat in connection with that report, we hear from time to time of rather startling advances that have been made by the Russians, sometimes not officially. A recent report had to do with the Russians test-flying a nuclear-powered plane.

First, I would like to ask you, do we have any reason to believe such a report and, second, how you feel generally about these unofficial reports of rather extensive Russian accomplishments?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there is absolutely no intelligence, no reliable evidence of any kind that indicates that the Soviets have flown a nuclear-powered airplane. I think—to show why I discount it—even if there were some piece of evidence somewhere along the line, there has been the experience of our own technicians. I think our own scientists believe that if you merely wanted to get an airframe off the ground with a unit of nuclear power, you could possibly do it. But in the present state of the

art and of science, there is no usefulness that anyone could possibly see for such a plane. Therefore, our own research efforts have been developed toward the production of a model or an airplane that will have satisfactory performance characteristics either for some peaceful or a military purpose; but we do not abandon the basic research on the power plant and its, you might say, transmission, which is the basis of the whole thing. We just merely say that there is no use of going into a field where the whole purpose would be to get a plane a few hundred feet off the ground.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times: Sir, the Democratic Advisory Council met here last weekend, and presented a program of a blueprint for a good deal of spending legislation which you have opposed, and also asked for new legislation from Congress to reopen the schools that are closed in Virginia and Arkansas. Do you favor new legislation to bring about the enforcement of integration or any of these other proposals?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, in the first part of your question I do note this: I have seen a lot of recommendations, I would like to see all of the programs for new taxes that are going to get the money to do it. I think that a lot of us would be startled, to say nothing about stronger sentiments, when we really had to think of digging up that kind of taxes.

Now, with respect to any new laws which you are talking about in the whole field of civil rights, I simply will say this: this is something that is studied all the time. Just exactly what will come about of these things, I don't know, but there is one thing that I believe should be done, and that is continuing the Civil Rights Commission which, because of a slow start, has not had the two years that Congress intended it to have. I should like to have it continued because its work, I think, is becoming now more factual and real than was possible before.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, can you tell us how it happened that Berlin was put 110 miles inside of the Russian zone instead of at the focus of the four zones?

THE PRESIDENT. Madam, I can tell you every single detail of it. And I will tell you, frankly, I have told this story so often that I feel I must be just repeating it, for a long time. But this is the story.

I mentioned the Advisory Committee. They set up in their great wisdom a division of Germany among three powers. France was not then mentioned because the Soviets didn't think they should be.

Now, that division was made by political decision and, frankly, I—because Berlin had been so destroyed—when I saw what the politicians decided to do—and I don't mind saying that I urged a line that was further east; specifically I wanted to include Thuringia because I said we would get that far before the other fellow did, and I thought we should have it.

Now, when we got into this decision though—it was made by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and the Generalissimo [Stalin] themselves—that was confirmed at Yalta, from that moment onward the problem became how would you control it.

My own solution was one that probably was a little bit naive, and it was certainly rejected in a hurry, which was to build a cantonment type of capital at the juncture of the British, American, and Russian sectors. Then we would have no problem. But Berlin meant to all the political figures, and I think probably they were a little smarter than I was in this case, Berlin has meant the capital of the German Empire and, later, Germany, so long that it probably would have been an impossible solution.

What I am getting at is that then, at Potsdam, they did consider all of the means of ingress, so far as I know. I never read all of the Potsdam papers, but I assume it was done there.

Now this means, I might remark this to you, that shortly after hostilities ceased, and in view of this prior political decision which was made in January or maybe the first of February, I had to retreat with the American forces in the center something over 125 miles. So it was just simply a political decision, that's all there was to it.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, former President Truman made a talk down at the Press Club the other day, and he said something like this: that there was nothing personal between you and him, but then he added—[*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. I was laughing only about your words "but he added."

Q. Mr. Folliard: —"I gave him hell when he didn't knock Jenner off the platform for calling General Marshall a traitor. He's been mad at me ever since. I don't give a damn."

Mr. President, is that good history? Have you been mad at Mr. Truman, as he put it, and was the Jenner business the—

THE PRESIDENT. You people have had a pretty good chance to cross-examine me for the last 6 years, and I think that most of you have found

that I have had a little bit too much sense to waste my time getting mad at anybody.

Secondly, I have, ever since I have known him—in the war, after the war, and throughout the political campaign of '52—made known publicly my admiration and my respect for General Marshall. In fact, he is one of the men I have met that I put in the class I call great.

Immediately after my inauguration, and as soon as the Inauguration [Coronation] of the Queen was to take place, I asked him to head the delegation that was going as personal representative of the President to that Inauguration [Coronation]. And I am quite sure of this: I know that I felt, and I am quite sure he felt, that that was as great a personal honor as I could offer an individual in this country.

So, to say that I have ever stood still while any man, in my presence, was reviling General Marshall is not true.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: Could you tell us something about Secretary Dulles' condition and whether, in the event he is unable to go to Paris for next week's NATO meeting, you plan to send someone else from here?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I went down to see the doctors and the Secretary, I think it was yesterday afternoon. We had a talk, and then I had further reports this morning that they expect him to be able to go.

He has had this temporary condition where both his symptoms and the clinical records seem to show steady improvement. Certainly on Monday he was quite sure he was going. So I haven't gone beyond that point.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, *Chicago Tribune*: Mr. President, do you expect that current studies being made on foreign or mutual aid are likely to lead to increase in purely economic aid to needy areas? And, secondly, do you foresee any time when large-scale aid by this Government might be ended abroad?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't attempt to guess what this committee will find.

So far as it was humanly possible, I tried to make it one that I thought would cover the spectrum of thinking about this matter; also, I certainly tried to make it bipartisan so that there would be no charge of any, let's say, personal bias or party bias in the thing.

Now, just exactly what their decisions will be, I can't say.

But I do say this: if we are going to get that unity among the nations

of the free world that really should give us confidence and strength, we cannot abandon or ignore their legitimate aspirations for a better life than they have been experiencing, in many cases, for hundreds of years.

The only point I want to make, Mr. Burd, is this: this is not just Christian charity or Red Cross help. This is, so far as I can see—and I know there are millions who agree with me—this is also in the best interests of the United States of America.

If we cannot help to produce a peaceful and stronger union among ourselves, then I say our situation in the world gets more serious rather than better, and this in spite of the fact that I know just as well as anybody else that, first of all, it is politically disagreeable and unpopular to ask for this mutual security money.

But I also am quite certain that thoughtful people who will study it will find out it is a better way to spend our money than to be spending too much on sterile mechanisms that we sometimes just call defense things.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Sir, you have read in the press comments since election day, particularly, that you have taken a rather sudden turn in a more conservative direction than from your earlier years. Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know how to comment on this because I am not aware of any change whatsoever.

Not long ago, someone brought a speech to me that I made on September 3, 1949, just a year or so after I had written a letter that I thought would keep me out of politics forever—showing you how fallible I am. [*Laughter*]

In that speech I outlined as seriously as I could, and I believe as intelligently as I could today, my basic philosophy about the function of Government with respect to the individual, to the locality and the State.

I believe that that kind of philosophy has always guided me.

Now, I must say that in the buffeting of politics, you might say in the events of political life in this city where you have to get a piece of what you want, where compromise is the order of the day because that is what legislation is, I have had to accept a number of things that I would never have ordered had I been free myself to follow my own beliefs and convictions. But, so far as the philosophy is concerned, I think I have never had one single change.

Q. Mary Philomene Von Herberg, Anchorage (Alaska) Daily News:

I wondered again if you and Mrs. Eisenhower wouldn't like to go up to Alaska? [*Laughter*] I mean, after all, you are responsible for making them a State, and you are the first President in 46 years to do such a thing.

THE PRESIDENT. When is it going to be there? [*Laughter*]

Don't tell me it's going to be the winter time when they go——

Q. Miss Von Herberg: I think that is really up to you.

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't know. I thought—you are talking about a possibility of going to their inauguration or something of that kind, I mean.

Q. Miss Von Herberg: Well, they certify, as I understand it——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Miss Von Herberg: Now, they are going to certify the election results about December——

THE PRESIDENT. Frankly, I would like to think about it, but I don't think I would like it in the winter time.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Senator Humphrey also reported that he had what he called some suggestions from Premier Khrushchev on the Berlin situation which he was going to pass on to you. Without going into details on what they were, could you tell us whether you found them promising or new in any way in helping to ease the tensions over Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT. You, of course, are getting very close to the limit I put upon myself in the kind of conversations I report or the things that I would comment about in a confidential conversation.

But I would say this: I didn't see anything particularly new that way. I am not certain what the Senator has put in the public realm and, therefore, I don't want to say any more than that.

Q. Robert C. Pierpoint, CBS News: Mr. President, how do you feel about the refusal of public officials in Alabama to cooperate with the investigation of the Civil Rights Commission?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't feel very well about it.

This is what I feel: this Commission in its formulation was supported by people from different sections. Certainly I took every possible pains I could to get one that would represent every shade of opinion in this field, and even to give it a geographical base that I thought would appeal to the commonsense and the general opinion of the country.

For example, Governor Battle, and Mr. Storey (who was President

of the American Bar Association), and Mr. Carlton were all from the South, and so we had that kind of a commission. One reason for their slowness in getting started was the difficulty I had in getting exactly the kind of people that I wanted within the time it took.

Now, that kind of a commission goes down and, under the authority of the Congress which has given them the power of subpoena, is defied; and they have had to ask the Justice Department to come in, to place this case before a Federal court.

I think this is a rather sad sort of thing, because all the way around we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land, laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper.

I am not trying to get into the basic question. I am talking about the procedures, and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprehensible, because it means, as I see it, showing the American public, and any member of it, at his or their pleasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people.

Now, I am talking about unquestionably some of my good friends. Most of you people know I lived a great bit of my time in the South; and, of course, this applies, and I have no doubt it would apply, in certain sections of the North. But the fact is, what I am pleading for and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country is respect for law.

And I would say one other thing about this Commission: this is to look into the facts, to find the facts, about interference with the rights of free men to vote.

This, you remember, was part of the so-called Civil Rights Bill of—1956 was it, 1956—and during the course of that time I had a number of my respected Southern friends talk the matter over with me. None of them, of course, was particularly happy to see a civil rights bill projected, but every single one of them that I can recall said: “The right to vote does belong to any citizen that can qualify for the voting privilege, and all of us should stand for that.”

Now, I think they would rather have seen this—not had a law, apparently; but they said just exactly that. And I believe that responsible people in every section, if they will look at this, will see the need for complying with the law if we are not going to have a deterioration in the quality of governmental activity and, indeed, possibly the quality of our

own thinking with respect to our Government. That is what we need.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Sir, how do you feel about visits to Khrushchev by Senator Humphrey, Governor Stevenson, Mrs. Roosevelt, and people in public life visiting the head of another state? Do you think there is danger of embarrassing our Government in those visits?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, not in the slightest, because I have many people come to see me. For example, a number of Indians have come to see me, and with every one of them I have had a pleasant conversation.

We normally talk about problems that are involved in their countries or relations with our two.

There is one thing about it: I do make a practice of keeping this kind of thing confidential. But I do this with numbers of countries regularly, often off the record or on the record, and I find it very profitable.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, you referred to your 1955 agreement at Geneva with the Russians on German reunification on the basis of free elections. As I recall, that agreement was tied in with European security, and the subsequent negotiations failed on both issues. Is it, in view of this current situation, the coming NATO meeting—do you have any new prospects of getting at this dual problem, or are we essentially standing on our present position?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Roberts, I have forgotten whether we tied that particular statement of purpose with any other in the same statement, I mean in the same sentence or in the same paragraph. As I recall, that was a specific thing of its own. Another one was, you will recall, increasing the scope of our contacts, and their number.

I think it was four major points, but I think that the matter of reunification by peaceful and nationwide elections stood by itself. If it didn't, I am slightly mistaken; but in any event, I don't know of any change of policy that we would certainly be now ready to propose to the NATO nations.

What I do think is, here is something that has to be constantly studied, explored, to keep up with the changing proposals, free cities, and that sort of thing—I mean free city in an international sense, not the way we are talking about it—that kind of thing.

So we have to keep up, abreast of the situation, but I have no new policy to maintain.

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, *Associated Press*: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and forty-fifth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building

from 10:31 to 11:01 o'clock on Wednesday morning, December 10, 1958. In attendance: 242.

319 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and President Kubitschek of Brazil on the Occasion of Thanksgiving Day. *December 11, 1958*

[Released December 11, 1958. Dated December 10, 1958]

His Excellency

Juscelino Kubitschek De Oliveira

President

Republic of the United States of Brazil

On behalf of the people of my country and myself, I thank you for your kind thoughts on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day, expressed in your telegram of November twenty-seventh. In the tradition of spiritual brotherhood that both of our nations share, I offer in turn my own best wishes to you and to the Brazilian people.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Kubitschek's message of November 27 follows:

Dwight David Eisenhower

President of the United States of America

Brazil and the United States being joined not only by the indissoluble bonds of unshakable political solidarity, but also by the spiritual unity of the Christian traditions, as signatories of the law offi-

cially establishing a Thanksgiving Day in our respective countries, I congratulate Your Excellency and the noble people so worthily represented by you on the occasion of another such anniversary reminding the state of its duty to give public thanks to God, the Supreme Ruler of Nations.

JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKE DE OLIVEIRA

320 ¶ Remarks to the National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. *December 16, 1958*

I ASSURE YOU first of all it is a privilege and a great honor to welcome you here to this convocation—those who have been appointed to this traditional Committee, started fifty years ago by Theodore Roosevelt and which meets every ten years. It has become something that I believe we can now classify as a permanent part of our educational process, at least so far as youth and children are concerned.

Certainly they had a great effect because President Theodore Roosevelt was gravely concerned about infant mortality and children's health. And now I am informed that the percentage for reaching adult life for a child born today is five times better than it was fifty years ago. If a Committee such as this were responsible even for part of that progress, then indeed it is worthwhile. Such a record as that—and it has been repeated in different forms in 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950—is always a continuing challenge to your understanding and your energy. As a matter of fact, your dedication to America's welfare is exactly what your concern about children means.

Before such a group as this I am not going to be bold enough to make any very ponderous statements or any that are by any stretch of the imagination to be interpreted as erudite. But I do like children—I have some grandchildren—and so I think I can talk a little bit before we disperse.

I am concerned about the opportunity that is put before every child from the day of his or her birth until certainly he or she gets through high school. And of course, this starts at the home.

Today there are 22 million working women. Of that 22 million, 7 and a half million are working mothers, and unquestionably a great number of that 7 and a half million are working because they have to help keep the wolf from the door. They work because they have to work. But if there is only a tiny percentage doing this because they prefer a career to an active career of real motherhood and care for the little child, I should think they would have to consider what is the price they are paying in terms of the opportunities that child has been denied. Certainly no one can do quite as much in molding the child's habit of thinking and implanting certain standards as can the mother.

And next, I should put before the school, the Church. There is no one in the United States who needs to be told or reminded that all free civilization rests upon a base of religious faith. You can find this statement repeated in our own founding documents, in the Declaration of Independence. Recognizing that spiritual foundation of our civilization, if we are going to make America better because its children are better trained and better educated, certainly we must start with the very basis on which our whole civilization is founded, and that is a deeply-felt religious faith.

Now, as to the school. One day someone calculated for me the waking hours of a child that are spent in the presence of his teacher during his school years as compared to those hours in his home. It is a figure which gives you a great feeling of respect for the good teacher and the hope that every teacher we have can still be better. And in their dedication, in their devotion to this ideal of a better America through better children is, I think, one of our greatest hopes for the future.

Let's remember that the teacher needs facilities—facilities of every kind that make it possible to make his influence felt as he gives to these children real leadership. I hasten to add that I believe this is very largely, certainly through the high school years, the responsibility of the locality. Our Federal Government is not a highly-centralized form of Government. Certainly this was not in the vision of our founders. The responsibility of education rests upon you, and upon me, as citizens and as active members of our community in the city, district and state. It is only remotely, or at least indirectly, the responsibility of the Federal Government to concern itself with these things. And yet, it is a national need. So we do have to have a national kind of coordination that you people are here to achieve, leadership given by such a body as this, and where necessary and where some kind of emergency or unexpected need demands, then I should think there are many forms of help that can be given when the locality simply cannot meet it.

Now I have only one other idea or belief that some of you might find worthy of a little consideration. I think that we have to put at least one or two more years in our educational system before we say a man has graduated from high school, or at least from his local free system. As I understand it, and as educators explained it to me once, the high school itself came about—and was established by localities, the school districts or city or town—because it was felt that it was the very minimum of

education that every citizen of the United States should have in order to discharge his local responsibilities.

Now, if he wanted to qualify for broader responsibilities in the educational field, getting that qualification through education, then he ought to go to a college, university or undergraduate school, and so on. But the high school ought to give him a good comprehension of the world in which he lives—his relationship to the community, to the rest of the world and certainly to the rest of the United States. And that was to be the limit of his education.

I submit, first of all, life has become too complicated. If that was the standard then, the standard now is too low. Life is too complicated to be satisfied with that kind of education just for local understanding of local responsibilities. Secondly, I think that our youngsters are so much more sophisticated than we were, so much more ready to meet complicated small problems that I really believe we could do well by including what we call junior college, or certainly something near it, so that they can enlarge themselves to the extent of their capability in a good high school system even if they never have the urge or opportunity to go to college.

Talking about the precociousness of these children, my birthday was a couple of months ago. One of my grandchildren came and presented me with a Nike missile made up from the pieces in a box, and I thought maybe that wasn't too smart. The pieces had been glued together, and it really looked like a Nike. But when they began to inform me about the range of it, its usefulness and what it was all about, and what it could do and couldn't do, I realized I was learning some things from out of the mouths of babes which I should have known from my own professional standing over a good many years.

So I say to you this is the business of giving the opportunity for education in the local free area where I really believe we should give a greater opportunity for education—the area right there where the child is close to his parents, to his own Church, all his own neighborhood in which he feels a little familiar—before he tackles these higher realms of education. And as I understand it, that is not today our responsibility.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a very great privilege to welcome you here, and I certainly do thank you from the bottom of my heart for the time and intellectual effort you are giving to make this whole thing a real

possibility of developing the kind of plan that you believe the 1960 meeting must follow, if it is to be successful.

Goodbye and good luck.

NOTE: The President spoke at the White House.

321 ¶ Statement by the President Announcing
the Launching of an Atlas ICBM Earth Satellite.
December 18, 1958

UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, a powerful, high-performance Atlas ICBM vehicle was launched into orbit from the Atlantic Missile Range at Cape Canaveral, Florida, at 6:02 p. m. today. The entire vehicle is in orbit.

This launching constitutes a distinct step forward in space operations. The success opens new opportunities to the United States and all mankind for activities in outer space.

322 ¶ Text of the President's Message Relayed
From the Atlas Satellite. *December 19, 1958*

THIS IS THE PRESIDENT of the United States speaking. Through the marvels of scientific advance my voice is coming to you from a satellite circling in outer space. My message is a simple one. Through this unique means I convey to you and to all mankind America's wish for peace on earth and good will toward men everywhere.

NOTE: This message was first received from the satellite "Score" at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

323 ¶ Letter to the President-Elect of Venezuela.
December 20, 1958

[Released December 20, 1958. Dated December 18, 1958]

Dear Mr. Betancourt:

I am taking advantage of the official visit of Assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann to convey to you my warm greetings and congratulations upon your election to the high office of the Presidency of the Republic of Venezuela.

The elections conducted in your country on December 7 represent an important contribution to free and democratic institutions in this Hemisphere. The common devotion of our peoples to such institutions further strengthens our relations and provides a firm basis for our continuing friendship and cooperation.

I convey to you my best wishes for you and your family, and for your success in the high office which the Venezuelan people have conferred on you.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

His Excellency

Senor Don Romulo Betancourt

President-elect of the Republic of

Venezuela, Caracas.

324 ¶ Statement by the President on the Budget
for Fiscal 1960. *December 22, 1958*

THE BUDGET for fiscal 1960 has now been decided. It will be a balanced budget. Revenues and expenditures will be in the general area of \$77 billion.

The Budget will provide higher expenditures than ever before in time of peace for national defense. Some of our domestic non-defense programs will also continue at record high levels. Other domestic programs will be held at varying levels consistent with the public interest.

As we near Christmas and the New Year I again give my solemn word on behalf of the American people to all the peoples of the world: that the people of the United States and their Government do not want war. They want to work steadfastly to make "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" a reality for all humankind.

The people of the United States do not wish to enslave or control any other nation or any other people. They seek only to enjoy with their fellowmen peace—a peace of honor and justice. They respect the rights of all people to do the same.

The United States is strong, and will remain strong, because that is the only way in today's world that the peace can be protected—but the United States will never use its strength to break the peace.

Though the United States will never retreat in the face of force, or the threat of force, it will always welcome and accept serious and honest proposals to negotiate international differences.

The United States has pledged its national honor to work for peace. For us, this pledge is no less than a sacred obligation. It is freely, but not lightly, given to the nations of the world.

As I press this button and the darkness surrounding the National Christmas Tree is illuminated by light, I hope that this ceremony has greater significance to all Americans and to the world than just the lighting of a tree. I pray that the darkness, which at times has encompassed the world, may be illuminated by the light of understanding and cooperation of all the nations that earnestly seek peace in the year ahead.

To the men, women and children of America and to all peoples throughout the world—A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Good night, and Peace be with you!

NOTE: The President spoke just before lighting the National Community Christmas Tree at the Pageant of Peace Ceremonies on the Ellipse.

326 ¶ Statement by the President Making Public the Science Advisory Committee's Report "Strengthening American Science."

December 28, 1958

MORE THAN a year ago a many-pronged effort was launched to underwrite the strength of American science and technology as one of our essential resources for national security and welfare. At that time I asked my Science Advisory Committee to make a study of ways in which the Federal Government could best serve this objective.

The Committee has recently presented its report on "Strengthening American Science" to the Cabinet. I believe it is of such importance and timeliness that it should be given broad distribution.

One of the specific recommendations of the report calls for the establishment of a new Federal Council for Science and Technology, a body to promote closer cooperation among federal agencies in planning their programs in science and technology. I have approved the establishment of this new Council and have asked that the appropriate Executive Order be prepared for bringing it into existence without delay. It is my hope that this new Council will improve the planning and management of Government research programs and will facilitate the resolution of common problems and promote greater interagency cooperation.

In making public this report, I call particular attention to the conclusion of the Science Advisory Committee that the task of further strengthening United States science is so broad that Government, industry, universities, foundations, and individuals all have essential roles to play. The future growth and strength of American science will depend upon the efforts of all of these parts of our national community if we are to rise to the demands of our times.

NOTE: Mimeographed copies of the Committee's report (22 pages) were released with the President's statement. In addition the White House released a 4-page press statement concerning the report.

Noting that Federal funds currently pay for about half of the scientific research, engineering, and development in the United States, the report surveys the role of the Federal Government in the

light of present problems and opportunities in the field. It includes the following recommendations: (1) establishment of a Federal Council for Science and Technology; (2) a series of steps to improve the administration and management of research in Government laboratories; (3) critical examination of policies and practices covering Government-sponsored research in non-Government institutions;

(4) steps to emphasize the importance of planning to meet the capital needs of science, and (5) reaffirmation of the importance of private support of research together with suggestions to foundations and other private sources of funds.

Earlier, on December 7, the White House announced that the President, acting upon the recommendations of the Science Advisory Committee, directed the

National Science Foundation to take the lead in bringing about effective coordination of the various scientific information activities within the Federal Government. The Committee's recommendations were contained in a report entitled "Improving the Availability of Scientific and Technical Information in the United States," released by the White House the same date.

327 ¶ Letter to Dr. Howard L. Bevis in Acknowledgment of the Final Report of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. *December 31, 1958*

Dear Dr. Bevis:

I received the Final Report of your Committee with pleasure and appreciation and was gratified to note the Committee's many accomplishments in stimulating action on a broad front to meet the Nation's scientific and technological manpower problems.

Our Nation continues to face urgent need to strengthen our scientific and technological resources, and it is of vital importance that we enlist the cooperation of all interested individuals and groups in dealing with the problems before us. The experience of the Committee will certainly be a useful guide in this regard, and you are to be congratulated for your efforts.

To you personally I extend my warm good wishes and ask that you express to the members of the Committee my sincere appreciation for their fine cooperation and effort.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The "Final Report to the President—The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers," dated December 1958, was made available by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in a

49-page pamphlet.

Dr. Bevis' letter of transmittal, dated December 17, was released with the President's reply.

Appendix A—White House Press Releases, 1958

NOTE: Includes releases covering matters with which the President was closely concerned, except announcements of Presidential personnel appointments and approvals of legislation with which there was no accompanying statement.

Releases relating to Proclamations and Executive Orders have not been included. These documents are separately listed in Appendix B.

For list of Press and Radio Conferences, see subject index under "News Conferences."

<i>January</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	Exchange of New Year greetings between the United States and the Soviet Union	16	Memorandum concerning the first of the President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service
6	White House statement: the President's annual Safety Awards to Federal Agencies	16	Letter to the President, American Planning and Civic Association, concerning billboards along highways
7	White House statement concerning new appropriations request for the Defense Department	17	Telegram of commendation to commander and crew of the U. S. S. <i>Nautilus</i>
9	Annual message to the Congress on the State of the Union	20	Annual message presenting the Economic Report to the Congress
10	Memorandum on the 1958 Red Cross Campaign	20	Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.
11	Letter to Eric A. Johnston on the need for public information as to the foreign aspects of national security	20	Remarks at United Republican dinner in Chicago
13	Annual budget message to the Congress—Fiscal Year 1959	21	White House statement: visit of Ambassador Lodge to Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India
13	Letter to Chairman, Civil Service Commission, on the 75th anniversary of the Commission	22	Statement by the Secretary of State on the meeting of ministers of the Baghdad Pact nations to be held in Ankara
13	Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.	22	Letter to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson in response to Congressional requests for the Killian and Gaither Panel reports
14	Message to the Congress transmitting the 11th Annual Report on United States Participation in the United Nations	23	Special message to the Congress on labor-management relations
14	Special message to the Congress recommending the Chantilly site for new Washington airport	25	Statement by the President on the contribution of British and American scientists toward peaceful uses of the atom
14	White House statement outlining the Administration's military and civilian pay adjustment proposals	27	Statement by the President on agreement with the Soviet Union covering cultural, technical, and educational exchanges
14	Statement by the President on the death of Representative August H. Andresen	27	Remarks at ceremony marking the tenth anniversary of the Smith-Mundt Act
16	White House statement concerning committee to consider proposals for an Armed Forces Museum		
16	Special message to the Congress on agriculture		

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January Subject

- 27 Special message to the Congress on education
- 30 Special message to the Congress on the reciprocal trade agreements program
- 31 Excerpts from remarks at Republican National Committee breakfast

February

- 1 Statement by the President announcing the successful launching into orbit of an earth satellite
- 3 White House statement on letter from Premier Bulganin
- 4 Message to the Congress transmitting Seventh Semiannual Report Under Public Law 480, 83d Congress
- 8 White House statement: transfer of air traffic control projects from Air Force to Airways Modernization Board
- 11 White House statement releasing a Report on the Status of Hoover Commission Recommendations
- 11 White House statement concerning program to modernize or replace post office buildings
- 12 Statement by the President on the economic situation
- 15 Letter accepting resignation of Harold E. Stassen, Special Assistant to the President
- 16 White House statement and text of letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency
- 17 Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.
- 18 Memorandum concerning resumption of regular work schedules by Federal agencies
- 19 Special message to the Congress on the Mutual Security Program
- 20 Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on tung nut imports
- 20 White House statement: meeting of the President's Committee on Fund-Raising within the Federal Service
- 20 Telegram to the Governor of New York concerning the economic situation
- 21 Veto of bill for the relief of Alfred Hanzal

February Subject

- 24 White House statement concerning the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister of Afghanistan
- 24 Remarks at the National Food Conference
- 25 Remarks and address at dinner of the National Conference on the Foreign Aspects of National Security
- 25 White House statement concerning nomination of Raymond A. Hare as ambassador to United Arab Republic
- 28 White House statement: appointment of W. Walton Butterworth as United States Representative to European Economic and Atomic Energy Communities

March

- 1 Statement by the President marking the opening of the Red Cross Drive
- 1 White House statement following the President's neurological examination
- 3 Letter to James J. Wadsworth upon his designation to represent the United States in future disarmament negotiations
- 3 Agreement between the President and the Vice President as to procedures in the event of Presidential disability
- 3 Letter accepting resignation of Richard A. Mack, member, Federal Communications Commission
- 4 White House statement concerning quarters allowances for service personnel occupying inadequate quarters
- 5 Message to the Congress transmitting second report on the promotion of peace and stability in the Middle East
- 6 Letter accepting resignation of John A. Perkins, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
- 6 Letter to Harold R. Medina regarding his retirement from active service as a United States Circuit Judge
- 7 White House statement: appointment of members of emergency board in airlines labor dispute
- 7 Letter to Chairmen, Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, concerning imports of stainless steel flatware

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<i>March</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>Subject</i>
8	Letter to the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives concerning measures to aid economic growth	19	Letter to Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, on accelerating construction programs
8	Exchange of letters between the President and Prime Minister Nkrumah on the first anniversary of the independence of Ghana	19	Letter to Secretary Benson on accelerating construction programs of REA
10	White House statement and text of message to the Congress transmitting report on lend-lease operations for 1956	21	Citation accompanying the Sylvanus Thayer Award presented to Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence
11	Message to regional conferences of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety	25	Special message to the Congress on extending unemployment compensation benefits
11	White House statement concerning program for financing low-cost housing	25	Memorandum approving recommendations of Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports
12	Statement by the Secretary of the Treasury on the economic situation	25	Remarks at the President's Conference on Occupational Safety
12	Letter to Chairmen, Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, concerning imports of umbrella frames	26	Statement by the President on the forthcoming nuclear tests to demonstrate reduced fallout
13	Letter from the Secretary of Defense on the procurement and military construction programs for 1958	26	Statement by the President on releasing the Science Advisory Committee's "Introduction to Outer Space"
13	Letter accepting resignation of Percival F. Brundage, Director, Bureau of the Budget	26	White House statement: accelerated Government procurement to stimulate the economy
13	White House statement concerning designation of the Vice President to attend inauguration in Argentina	27	White House statement following approval of projects for launching unmanned space vehicles
13	White House statement concerning forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Macmillan	27	Address to the National Conference on International Trade Policy
16	Letter accepting resignation of William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General	28	Letter accepting resignation of Charles C. Finucane, Under Secretary of the Army
17	Statement by the President: launching of Vanguard test satellite	29	White House statement on forthcoming visit of Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower to Central America
17	Veto of bill for the relief of Cale P. and Julia Fay Haun	31	Veto of the Farm Freeze Bill
17	White House statement: appointment of John A. Stephens as consultant to the Special Assistant to the President, Foreign Economic Policy	31	Radio and television remarks on the veto of the Farm Freeze Bill
17	White House statement concerning forthcoming visit of the President of the Philippines	31	Veto of bill for the relief of Shirley Leeke Kilpatrick
18	Remarks at Sixth Annual Republican Women's National Conference		

April

- 1 Special message to the Congress upon signing act to stimulate residential construction
- 2 White House statement: partial listing of United States proposals rejected or ignored by the Soviet Union
- 2 White House statement on budget amendments for the Department of Defense
- 2 Special message to the Congress relative to space science and exploration

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<i>April</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Subject</i>
3	Special message to the Congress on reorganization of the Defense Establishment	17	Address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the International Press Institute
4	White House statement on administration action to stimulate home building and purchases	18	Cablegram to the President of Chile concerning his decision not to visit Washington
7	Remarks to the Easter egg rollers on the White House lawn	20	Letter from the Secretary of the Interior concerning proposed bridge near the Lincoln Memorial
8	Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on imports of long-staple cotton	22	Letter to the Secretary of Commerce concerning the railroad problem
8	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.	22	Letter to the Senate withdrawing treaties
8	Statement by the President on employment	24	Letter accepting resignation of Maxwell M. Rabb, Secretary to the Cabinet
8	Message to the President of the Philippines on Bataan Day	24	Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1958
9	Remarks to delegates to the General Conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale	24	Special message to the Congress transmitting report under Federal Disaster Act
10	White House statement on report of Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy	25	White House statement listing persons designated to attend inauguration of the President of Argentina
10	White House statement on report of Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy	26	Letter to the minority leaders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives recommending legislation for water resources development projects
11	White House statement on Soviet reply to joint declaration concerning Summit Meeting	28	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.
13	Statement by the President on the need for early action by Congress to extend unemployment compensation benefits	29	Statement by the President: National Radio Month
15	Veto of bill authorizing appropriations for rivers, harbors, and flood control projects	30	Statement by the President on the observance of Law Day
16	Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives transmitting draft bill on defense reorganization	30	Remarks at annual convention of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce
16	Statement by the President upon signing bill concerning importation of automobiles for show purposes		
16	Statement by the President upon signing Federal Highway Act of 1958	<i>May</i>	
16	Cablegram from the President of Chile	2	Remarks to representatives of World Amateur Golf Team Championship Conference
17	Cablegram to the Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. concerning the prizes awarded to Van Cliburn and other American musicians	2	White House statement concerning forthcoming visit to Ottawa
17	Letter to the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the opening of the Brussels Exhibition	3	Statement by the President concerning Antarctica
		4	Remarks at the ceremonies honoring Robert E. Lee at Stratford Hall, Va.
		5	Remarks to delegates of the 36th annual conference of the Association of Junior Leagues

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<i>May</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Subject</i>
6	Remarks at 14th Annual Washington Conference of the Advertising Council	16	White House statement announcing appointments of U. S. representation to World Health Organization meetings in Minneapolis
6	Address at Republican National Committee dinner in honor of the Republican Members of Congress	17	Statement by the President in support of drive for polio vaccinations
7	Letter accepting resignation of Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	19	Message to the Congress transmitting Second Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program
7	White House statement following the President's meeting with the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Thailand	21	Address at economic mobilization conference of the American Management Association
8	Statement by the President concerning the removal of the soldiers stationed at Little Rock, Ark.	22	Remarks at dedication of the new NBC radio-TV facilities in Washington
8	Remarks to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped	22	White House statement on Air Coordinating Committee meetings on air safety
8	Remarks at Theodore Roosevelt centennial year conservation ceremony	23	White House statement announcing voluntary curtailment of military flying
9	Message to the Vice President after the demonstration in Peru	24	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R., on the meeting of experts to discuss nuclear detection methods
11	Statement by the Press Secretary concerning Premier Khrushchev's letter of May 9	24	White House statement on report of Board of Visitors to the U. S. Air Force Academy
12	White House statement concerning report to Congress on barriers to international travel	26	Remarks dedicating the Shippingport, Pa., Atomic Power Station
12	Remarks at meeting of Negro leaders sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association	26	Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives urging continuation of corporation tax rates
14	Remarks to members of the Orthopaedic Association of the English-Speaking World	27	Statement by the President on the death of Cardinal Stritch
14	Statement by the President in support of the administration bill relative to space science and exploration	27	Message of welcome to the 10th Anniversary Commemorative Session of the World Health Organization
14	Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives urging legislation to carry out recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee	27	Statement by the President on signing the postal bill
15	Remarks of welcome to Vice President and Mrs. Nixon on their return from South America	28	Message to the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation on the occasion of the presentation of its Gold Medal Award to General Gruenther
16	Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the speeding up of income tax refund checks	28	Letter to Secretary Folsom concerning the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth
16	Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services, on the defense reorganization bill	28	Statement by the President on the defense reorganization bill
		30	Remarks to Congressional Medal of Honor winners

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<i>June</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	White House statement concerning the situation in France	12	Letter from The Assistant to the President to the Chairman, House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight
2	Address at the sesquicentennial commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.	13	Special message to the Congress recommending the establishment of a Federal Aviation Agency
4	Veto of bill for the relief of Hong-to Dew	13	Letter accepting resignation of Amos J. Peaslee, Deputy Special Assistant to the President
4	Memorandum approving recommendations of Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports	14	Memorandum to Federal Agencies on the United Givers Fund
4	Address at U. S. Naval Academy commencement	14	Exchange of letters between the President and the President-elect of Colombia
4	Remarks of welcome to the President of Germany at the Washington National Airport	16	Exchange of letters between the President and the President of Germany
4	Toasts of the President and President Heuss of Germany	16	Statement by The Assistant to the President
5	Statement by the President on the Rural Development Program	17	Statement by The Assistant to the President before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight
5	Letter to Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, regarding his request that he not be considered for reappointment	17	Remarks of welcome to the President of the Philippines at the Washington National Airport
6	Letter from the President of Brazil on the need for improving Pan-American understanding	17	Exchange of toasts between the President and the President of the Philippines
6	Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing payment for use of Danish vessels in World War II	18	Statement by the President on Sherman Adams
7	Telegram from the Chairman, Committee of the Hoover Commission Task Force Members, on defense reorganization	18	White House statement concerning information received by Sherman Adams from the Federal Trade Commission
9	White House statement announcing requests for supplemental appropriations	19	Letter to Chairman, Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, on Tariff Commission recommendations on lead and zinc
10	Remarks on introducing Prime Minister Macmillan at the Johns Hopkins University commencement	19	Remarks to the National 4-H Conference
10	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R., on the meeting of experts to discuss nuclear detection methods	20	Joint statement following discussions with the President of the Philippines
10	Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, on the escape clause provisions of the Trade Agreements Bill	21	Letter to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs concerning aid to the Philippines for veterans' medical care
10	Exchange of letters between the President and the President of Brazil	23	Remarks to a group of Junior Red Cross delegates
11	Letter to President Hoover on defense reorganization	23	Special message to the Congress transmitting international agreement between the United States and Euratom

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<i>June</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Subject</i>
24	Letter to Leo A. Hoegh, Administrator of Federal Civil Defense, on his becoming Director, Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization	3	Statement by the President upon signing the rivers and harbors and flood control bill
24	Letter to Gordon Gray, Director of Defense Mobilization, on his becoming the President's Special Assistant for National Security Affairs	3	Memorandum concerning proposed Agreement with the United Kingdom for cooperation on uses of atomic energy for mutual defense
24	Letter accepting resignation of Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	3	Special message to the Congress transmitting Agreement with the United Kingdom for cooperation on uses of atomic energy for mutual defense
25	Digest of inter-governmental letters, notes, and statements leading up to the Geneva technical conference on nuclear detection	4	Message recorded for the 15th anniversary of the American Forces Network
26	Special message to the Congress transmitting report covering United States participation in the United Nations during 1957	7	Statement by the President upon signing Alaska statehood bill
26	Telegram to the delegates to the Geneva technical conference on nuclear detection methods	7	Letter to the Governor of Alaska certifying to the enactment of the Alaska statehood bill
27	Statement by The Assistant to the President on the testimony of Mr. Fox	7	Special message to the Congress on the need for additional passport control legislation
27	Joint statement following discussions with the Prime Minister of Afghanistan	7	White House statement on the release of United States airmen by the U. S. S. R.
27	Letter from the Chairman, Air Coordinating Committee	8	Letter to Representative Wainwright of New York on the National Defense Education Bill
27	Statement by the President on the House Appropriations Committee cut in mutual security funds	9	Address to the Members of the Canadian Houses of Parliament
28	Letter from the President of Ecuador	11	White House statement on the forthcoming visit of the President of El Salvador
28	Letter from the President of Germany on his departure from the United States	12	Exchange of letters between the President and the President of Argentina
29	Report to the President from the Director, United States Information Agency	14	Letter to Premier Khrushchev concerning his proposal for an increase in trade with the Soviet Union
<i>July</i>		14	Remarks at presentation of Medal of Freedom to Lewis L. Strauss
1	White House statement concerning the designation of President Hoover as the President's Personal Representative at the Brussels Exhibition	14	Citation accompanying award of Medal of Freedom to Lewis L. Strauss
1	Memorandum approving recommendations of Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports	14	Statement by the President on the death of Archbishop Michael
2	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.	15	Remarks to the American Field Service students
2	Statement by the President on mutual security and the cost of waging peace	15	Special message to the Congress proposing the establishment of a Joint Commission on the Civilian Employee Compensation Policy of the Federal Government

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<i>July</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Subject</i>
15	Letter accepting resignation of Gabriel Hauge, Special Assistant to the President	27	Exchange of letters between the President and the President of Lebanon
15	Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing the construction of two superliners	28	Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives requesting an increase in the debt limit
15	Statement by the President on the Lebanese Government's appeal for United States forces	28	White House statement on letter from Premier Khrushchev
15	Special message to the Congress on the sending of United States forces to Lebanon	29	Memorandum to Federal agencies on the United Fund and Community Chest campaigns
15	Statement by the President following the landing of United States Marines at Beirut	29	Statement by the President upon signing the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958
16	Cablegram from the Shah of Iran, the President of Pakistan, and the President of Turkey	30	Joint statement following discussions with the Prime Minister of Italy
17	Exchange of messages between the President and the Shah of Iran, the President of Pakistan, and the President of Turkey	30	Veto of bill for the relief of Continental Hosiery Mills, Inc.
17	Joint statement by the Press Secretary to the President and the Director General, British Information Services in the United States	31	Statement by the President concerning the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
18	Statement by the President upon signing resolution designating May 1 as Loyalty Day	<i>August</i>	
19	Message to the United States forces in Lebanon and the Mediterranean area	1	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.
20	White House statement concerning Soviet note on the Middle East	1	Letter accepting resignation of Mike Stepovich, Governor of Alaska
22	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.	1	Statement by Dr. Milton Eisenhower following his return from Central America
23	White House statement on the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister of Italy	2	Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Public Works, concerning the proposed National Cultural Center
23	Statement by the President on the Defense Reorganization Bill	4	Veto of bill relating to wage rates for employees of the Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyard
25	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.	4	Veto of independent offices appropriation bill
25	Letter to Bernard L. Flanagan in response to his request for withdrawal of nomination to the Civil Service Commission	4	Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission
26	Joint statement following discussions with the Prime Minister of Ghana	5	Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives transmitting report on airline equipment investment program
26	Exchange of messages between the President and the President of Brazil concerning the proposed meeting of Chiefs of State on the Middle East	5	Statement by the President on the National Defense Education Bill
		5	Statement by the President on the forthcoming United Nations meeting on the Mid-East

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<i>August</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Subject</i>
5	Letter to the President of Brazil on the occasion of Secretary Dulles' visit	18	Exchange of messages between the President and the Chancellor of Germany on the voyage of the <i>Nautilus</i>
5	Message to the Congress transmitting Eighth Semiannual Report Under Public Law 480, 83d Congress	18	Exchange of messages between the President and the Premier of Italy on the voyage of the <i>Nautilus</i>
6	Statement by the President upon signing the Department of Defense Reorganization Act	19	Veto of bill for the relief of Lucian Roach
6	Letter accepting resignation of Mansfield D. Sprague, Assistant Secretary of Defense	20	Statement by the President on compliance with final orders of the courts
7	Remarks to the International Air Cadet Exchange group	20	Statement by the President upon signing the Trade Agreements Extension Act
8	Awards presented to Commander Anderson and to the other officers and the crew of the U. S. S. <i>Nautilus</i>	20	Statement by the President on the failure to enact legislation to curb abuses in the labor-management field
8	Letter from Commander Anderson of the U. S. S. <i>Nautilus</i>	20	Veto of bill increasing the tariff on treated seed wheat
11	Letter accepting resignation of Arthur Larson, Special Assistant to the President	20	White House statement listing U. S. representatives to Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
11	Message from the Premier of France on the voyage of the U. S. S. <i>Nautilus</i>	22	Statement by the President upon signing the Department of Defense Appropriation Act
12	Statement by the President upon signing bill relating to the authority of Federal agencies to withhold information and records	22	Statement by the President following the Geneva meeting of experts proposing negotiations on nuclear controls
12	Statement by the President upon signing bill continuing school construction aid in federally affected areas	24	Letter to Edgar Eisenhower concerning the dedication of Mt. Eisenhower in Banff National Park, Alberta, Canada
12	Veto of bill authorizing construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel	25	Letter to Senator Knowland on his return to California to campaign for the governorship
12	Veto of bill for the relief of D. S. and Elizabeth Laney	26	Letter accepting resignation of I. Jack Martin, Administrative Assistant to the President
12	Veto of bill extending the asbestos and acid-grade fluorspar purchase programs	27	Statement by the Press Secretary concerning the nomination for Senator of Representative Keating of New York
13	Address to the Third Special Emergency Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations	27	Remarks to the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago
13	Letter accepting resignation of Dr. Edward Teller from General Advisory Committee to Atomic Energy Commission	27	Statement by the President on the failure to enact the housing bill
15	Statement by the Press Secretary on the news stories about surrender	27	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill to pay relocation costs of the Chamberlain (S. Dak.) Water Co.
18	Veto of bill for the relief of the Thomson Contracting Company, Inc.	27	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill to acquire Fort Pemberton site as facility of the Vicksburg National Military Park
18	Exchange of messages between the President and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the anniversary of the first Trans-Atlantic Cable		

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<i>August</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>Subject</i>
28	Letter accepting resignation of Russell C. Harrington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue	2	Statement by the President upon signing the Public Works Appropriation Act
28	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of the Malowney Real Estate Co., Inc.	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of George P. E. Caesar, Jr.
28	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mary K. Ryan and William A. Boutwell	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill to amend the Federal Airport Act
28	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of North Counties Hydro-Electric Co.	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of the Southwest Research Institute
28	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mary M. Browne	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Harry N. Duff
28	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Bonifacio Santos	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., Toley Engebretsen, and Harvey Homlar
28	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Marion S. Symms	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill to amend the Declaration of Taking Act
28	Statement by the President on the death of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Peter James O'Brien
29	Statement by the President upon signing the Social Security Amendments	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of the Cooper Tire and Rubber Co.
29	Statement by the President upon signing the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall
29	Statement by the President upon signing the Euratom Cooperation Act	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon
29	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of D. A. Whitaker et al.
29	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hadnot	2	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Duncan and Marjorie Moore
30	Letter to the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, concerning establishment of an Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award	4	Statement by the Secretary of State following his review with the President of the situation in the Formosa Straits area
31	Remarks opening the United States Exhibit at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	4	Letter accepting resignation of Robert W. Minor from the Interstate Commerce Commission
<i>September</i>		4	Letter accepting resignation of Hatfield Chilson, Under Secretary of the Interior
1	Statement by the President: Labor Day	6	Statement by the Press Secretary announcing a National Security Council meeting on the Formosa situation
1	Statement by the President: list of principles and guarantees needed for good labor relations	6	White House statement following a National Security Council meeting on the Formosa situation
2	Statement by the President upon signing the National Defense Education Act		

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<i>September</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>Subject</i>
6	Memorandum of Disapproval of the Area Redevelopment Bill	25	Letter accepting resignation of Daniel C. Gainey from the President's Committee on Government Contracts
6	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill authorizing the military departments to settle certain claims for damages	25	Letter accepting resignation of T. Keith Glennan from the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission
7	Statement by the President on the fourth anniversary of SEATO	25	Letter accepting resignation of Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation
8	White House statement on letter from Premier Khrushchev concerning Formosa area	26	Address at the Fort Ligonier Bicentennial Celebration, Ligonier, Pa.
11	Radio and television report to the American people regarding the situation in the Formosa Straits	27	Letter accepting resignation of Joseph S. Davis from the Council of Economic Advisers
11	Letter accepting resignation of Maxwell H. Gluck, Ambassador to Ceylon	28	Statement by the President opening the United Community Campaigns of America
12	Statement by the President concerning the Supreme Court order in the Little Rock school case	30	Statement by the President: National Newspaper Week
13	Letter to Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R., on the Formosa situation	30	White House statement concerning National Science Youth Month
14	Statement by the President: The Jewish High Holy Days	30	Statement by the President: appointment of E. R. Quesada as Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency
16	Statement by the Attorney General following the closing of schools in Arkansas and Virginia	30	Letter to Chairmen, Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, on tariff on umbrella frames
17	Letter to Field Marshall The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein on the occasion of his retirement	30	Message congratulating General de Gaulle on the results of the referendum on the French Constitution
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20	White House statement announcing rejection of a letter on Formosa from Chairman Khrushchev	<i>October</i>	
20	White House statement concerning Chairman Khrushchev's threats as to Formosa	1	Statement by the President on the duty of compliance with Supreme Court decisions
22	Letter to Chairmen, Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, concerning the import quotas on lead and zinc	3	White House statement concerning tariff on linen toweling, watch movements, bicycles, and dried figs
22	Letter accepting resignation of Sherman Adams, The Assistant to the President	4	Message to the newspaperboys of America
22	Radio and television talk by Sherman Adams on his resignation	4	Letter accepting resignation of Robert M. McKinney, U. S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency
25	Letter to the Chairman, Committee for Public Education, Charlottesville, Va.	4	White House report on the President's physical examination
25	Statement by the President: our national recreation resources	5	Letter to Senator Green concerning the situation in the Far East
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October Subject

- 6 Letter to Harold H. Burton regarding his retirement from active service as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
- 7 Message to His Holiness Pope Pius XII
- 7 Letter accepting resignation of James K. Vardaman, Jr., from Federal Reserve System
- 8 Statement by the President on the death of Pope Pius XII
- 10 Message to Chiang Kai-shek on the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China
- 10 Statement by the President on the decline in unemployment
- 12 Remarks at the wreath-laying ceremony at Columbus Circle, New York City
- 12 Remarks at the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Interchurch Center, New York City
- 13 Remarks at the dedication of the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University
- 14 Cable from the President of the Republic of China
- 14 Remarks at the President's birthday breakfast
- 16 Telegram to the Vice President on answering political criticisms relating to the operation of foreign policy
- 16 White House statement concerning plans to modify the flag
- 17 White House statement announcing appointment of manager for the 1959 U. S. exhibition in Moscow
- 17 Remarks at the National Corn Picking Contest, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
- 18 Message to the United States forces withdrawing from Lebanon
- 20 Radio and television address delivered at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 21 White House statement announcing assignment of Maj. John Eisenhower to duty at the White House
- 21 Televised panel discussion with a group of Republican women, San Francisco, Calif.
- 21 Remarks at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif.

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- 22 Radio and newsreel panel discussion sponsored by the National Republican Committee in Chicago
- 22 Radio and television address delivered at the "Fight-to-Win" dinner rally in the Stockyards Arena, Chicago, Ill.
- 22 Remarks to the National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.
- 24 Statement by the President on the cost of living
- 24 Letter accepting resignation of Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce
- 24 Statement by the Secretary of State on his return from Taipei
- 25 Statement by the President concerning suspension of nuclear weapons tests
- 25 Statement by the President on the death of Cardinal Mooney
- 27 Remarks at a Republican rally at the Kanawha County Airport, Charleston, W. Va.
- 27 Radio and television address delivered at a rally in the Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 28 Message to His Holiness Pope John XXIII
- 28 Remarks to Republican campaign workers, New York City
- 28 Remarks to the Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon 1958 Committee, New York City
- 28 Remarks at the First Football Hall of Fame dinner, New York City
- 30 White House statement concerning the President's personal representatives at the coronation of the Pope
- 30 White House statement concerning appointment of Civilian-Military Liaison Committee provided for in National Aeronautics and Space Act
- 31 Television address delivered in the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md.

November

- 1 Message to Prime Minister Toure extending formal recognition to the Republic of Guinea
- 7 Statement by the President concerning the continued testing of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union

Appendix A

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7	White House statement concerning the forthcoming visit of the President of El Salvador	7	Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee on improving availability of scientific and technical information
7	White House statement announcing appointments to the National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth	11	Exchange of messages between the President and the President of Brazil on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day
8	Letter accepting resignation of J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs	12	Statement by the Secretary of State on leaving to attend the NATO Ministerial Meeting in Paris
10	Remarks of welcome to the delegates to the Tenth Colombo Plan Meeting, Seattle, Wash.	16	Remarks to the National Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth
11	White House statement concerning the forthcoming visit of the Vice President to the United Kingdom	18	Statement by the President announcing the launching of an Atlas ICBM earth satellite
12	White House memorandum concerning new passes for correspondents	19	Text of the President's message relayed from the Atlas satellite
13	White House announcement of appointments in office of Special Counsel to the President	19	White House statement on the appointment of Bromley K. Smith as Executive Officer of the Operations Coordinating Board
14	Letter accepting resignation of Charles I. Schottland, Commissioner of Social Security	20	Letter to the President-elect of Venezuela
14	Letter to Secretary Benson in acknowledgment of third annual report on the Rural Development Program	21	White House statement concerning the new design for the reverse of the one-cent Lincoln coin
17	Schedule for the Vice President's visit to England	22	Statement by the President on the budget for fiscal 1960
18	Letter to the President of the United States in 1972-1976 occasioned by the death of Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr., USAF	22	Letter accepting resignation of J. Sinclair Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
19	Message read at the dinner of the National Urban League in New York City	23	Memorandum approving recommendations of the Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports
24	Letter to William H. Draper, Jr., regarding study of the United States Military Assistance Program	23	Remarks at the Pageant of Peace Ceremonies
30	Statement by the Secretary of State following his report to the President while en route to Mexico City	25	Statement by the President making public the Science Advisory Committee's report "Strengthening American Science"
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1	Letter to President Lopez Mateos of Mexico	29	Letter accepting resignation of Nelson A. Rockefeller, Chairman, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization
5	White House statement concerning second progress report of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee	31	Letter to Dr. Howard L. Bevis in acknowledgment of the final report of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers
7	White House statement announcing the establishment of a Science Information Service in the National Science Foundation		

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3216	Jan. 13	Seventy-fifth anniversary of the Civil Service Act	289
3217	Jan. 15	Saint Lawrence Seaway Celebration	379
3218	Jan. 22	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1958	525
3219	Jan. 24	National Junior Achievement Week, 1958	559
3220	Jan. 28	Terminating the quota on imports of short harsh or rough cotton	635
3221	Feb. 3	Law Day, 1958	821
3222	Feb. 7	Red Cross Month, 1958	973
3223	Feb. 14	Oregon Centennial Celebration, 1959	1121
3224	Mar. 4	National Defense Transportation Day, 1958	1619
3225	Mar. 7	Amendment of Proclamation No. 3160, relating to certain woolen textiles	1687
3226	Mar. 15	National Library Week	1853
3227	Mar. 26	Cancer Control Month, 1958	2089
3228	Mar. 28	Enlarging the Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona . . .	2169
3229	Mar. 28	Determining alpha and beta 3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-pro- pionoxypiperidine to be opiates	2169
3230	Apr. 7	World Trade Week, 1958	2319
3231	Apr. 8	National Farm Safety Week, 1958	2319
3232	Apr. 9	United States World Trade Fair	2397
3233	Apr. 9	Child Health Day, 1958	2397
3234	Apr. 10	National Maritime Day, 1958	2419
3235	Apr. 21	Withdrawal of trade agreement concession on certain clinical thermometers	2721
3236	Apr. 28	Imposing import quotas on tung nuts	2959
3237	Apr. 30	National Youth Fitness Week	2981
3238	May 7	Mother's Day, 1958	3111
3239	May 9	Minnesota Centennial Celebration, 1958	3111
3240	May 9	Fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition . .	3295
3241	May 12	Flag Day, 1958	3295
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3243	May 17	Display of the flag of the United States at half-staff upon the occasion of the return and final interment of two unknown Americans killed in the Second World War and in the Korean conflict	3423
3244	June 4	National Olympic Week, 1958	4025
3245	June 4	National Safe Boating Week, 1958	4025
3246	June 13	United Nations Day, 1958	4377
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3248	June 20	Immigration quota—United Arab Republic	4667

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3250	July 3	Independence Day, 1958	5233
3251	July 7	Modifying the import quota on long-staple cotton	5233
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3260	Oct. 7	General Pulaski's Memorial Day, 1958	7833
3261	Oct. 17	Veterans Day, 1958	8083
3262	Oct. 17	National Farm-City Week, 1958	8083
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3264	Oct. 31	Thanksgiving Day, 1958	8613
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10753	Feb. 15	Department of the Interior; designation of certain officers to act as Secretary of the Interior	1107
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10763	Apr. 23	Prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations certain information concerning United States citizens employed or being considered for employment on the Secretariat of the United Nations; amendment of Executive Order No. 10422, as amended	2767
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10769	May 29	International Hydrographic Bureau; designation as a public international organization entitled to enjoy certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities	3801
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10772	June 30	Fitness of American Youth; amendment of Executive Order No. 10673 relating to	5029
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10774	July 25	Civil-service rights of Federal personnel who transfer to the International Atomic Energy Agency; providing for the protection of	5681
10775	July 25	Airspace reservation over the Las Vegas Project, Las Vegas, Nevada; amendment of Executive Order No. 10633, establishing	5682
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10777	Aug. 6	Career Executive Board; amendment of Executive Order No. 10758, to increase the membership of	6097
10778	Aug. 20	Harris, William K.; authorizing appointment to a competitive position without compliance with the Civil Service Act and Rules	6487
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10780	Sept. 2	Title 10, United States Code; suspension of certain provisions of section 5762 (a) which relate to the promotion of officers of the Supply Corps, Chaplain Corps, Civil Engineer Corps, and Medical Service Corps of the Navy	6851
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10785	Oct. 17	The President's Council on Youth Fitness; change in the membership of	8085
10786	Nov. 1	Airways Modernization Board; transfer of functions to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency	8573
10787	Nov. 6	Transfer of jurisdiction over certain lands from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, for use, administration, or exchange under the Taylor Grazing Act and other statutes (California, Montana, New Mexico, and Texas)	8717

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June 18		Letter: Delegation of authority to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs concerning aid to the Philippines for veterans' medical care	7597
July 1		Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958: Civilian Mobilization	4991
Nov. 13		Letter: U. S. participation in World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash., 1961	9169

Appendix C—Presidential Reports to the Congress, 1958

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Sent to the Congress</i>	<i>Date of White House release</i>
United States Participation in the United Nations:			
For the year 1956	H. Doc. 202	Jan. 14 (H) Jan. 16 (S)	Jan. 14
For the year 1957	H. Doc. 372	June 26	June 26
Report relative to a site for a new public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia . . .	H. Doc. 304	Jan. 14 (H) Jan. 16 (S)	Jan. 14
Civil Service Commission	H. Doc. 263	Jan. 16	. . . .
National Science Foundation	H. Doc. 309	Jan. 16	. . . .
International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956—Second Semiannual Report of Operations	H. Doc. 308	Jan. 16	. . . .
Economic Report of the President	H. Doc. 279	Jan. 20	Jan. 20
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics . .	S. Doc. 73	Jan. 27	. . . .
Public Law 480 (83d Cong.):			
Seventh Semiannual Report	H. Doc. 323	Feb. 4	Feb. 4
Eighth Semiannual Report	H. Doc. 431	Aug. 5	Aug. 5
Surgeon General of the Public Health Service . .	H. Doc. 324	Feb. 4	. . . .
Advisory Committee on Weather Control—Final Report		Feb. 6	. . . .
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation .	H. Doc. 326	Feb. 6	. . . .
Commodity Credit Corporation		Feb. 13	. . . .
Middle East, Joint Resolution to promote peace .	H. Doc. 349	Mar. 5 (H) Mar. 6 (S)	Mar. 5
Railroad Retirement Board	H. Doc. 278	Mar. 5 (H) Mar. 6 (S)	. . . . . . . .
Lend-Lease Operations:			
Thirty-eighth Report	H. Doc. 199	Mar. 10	. . . .
Thirty-ninth Report		Nov. 25	. . . .
Disaster Relief (Public Law 875, 81st Cong.) . .	H. Doc. 376	Apr. 24	Apr. 24
Office of Alien Property		Apr. 24	. . . .
International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956—Provision of Section 9 of Public Law 860, 84th Congress		Apr. 24
National Capital Housing Authority		Apr. 29

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<i>Subject</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Sent to the Congress</i>	<i>Date of White House release</i>
Report on Barriers to International Travel and Ways and Means of promoting and developing such travel	H. Doc. 381	May 12
Trade Agreements Program	H. Doc. 384	May 19	May 19
Mutual Security Program	H. Doc. 368	May 23	. . . .
Annuities based on Retired or Retainer Pay— Uniformed Services—Third Annual Report . .	. . . . .	July 16	. . . .
Housing and Home Finance Agency	H. Doc. 426	July 28	. . . .
Status of major air carriers	H. Doc. 430	Aug. 5	Aug. 5

Appendix D—Rules Governing This Publication

[Reprinted from the Federal Register, vol. 22, p. 8895, dated November 6, 1957]

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter I—Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

PART 4—PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Chapter I of Title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended by adding a new Part 4 to read as follows:

PUBLICATION AND FORMAT

- Sec.
- 4.1 Publication required.
- 4.2 Coverage of prior years.
- 4.3 Format, indexes, ancillaries.

SCOPE

- 4.10 Basic criteria.
- 4.11 Sources.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

- 4.15 Members of Congress.
- 4.16 The Supreme Court.
- 4.17 Executive agencies.

PAID DISTRIBUTION

- 4.20 Agency requisitions.
- 4.21 Extra copies.
- 4.22 Sale to public.

AUTHORITY: §§ 4.1 to 4.22 issued under sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 306.

PUBLICATION AND FORMAT

§ 4.1 *Publication required.* There shall be published forthwith at the end of each calendar year, beginning with the year 1957, a special edition of the FEDERAL REGISTER designated "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." Each volume shall cover one calendar year and shall be identified further by the name of the President and the year covered.

§ 4.2 *Coverage of prior years.* After conferring with the National Historical Publications Commission with respect to the need therefor, the Administrative Committee may from time to time authorize the publication of similar volumes covering specified calendar years prior to 1957.

§ 4.3 *Format, indexes, ancillaries.* Each annual volume, divided into books in any case deemed desirable, shall be separately published in the binding and style deemed by the Administrative Committee to be suitable to the dignity of the office of President of the United States. Each volume shall be appropriately indexed and shall contain appropriate ancillary information respecting significant Presidential documents not published in full text.

SCOPE

§ 4.10 *Basic criteria.* The basic text of the volumes shall consist of oral utterances by the President or of writings subscribed by him. All materials selected for inclusion under these criteria must also be in the public domain by virtue of White House press release or otherwise.

§ 4.11 *Sources.* (a) The basic text of the volumes shall be selected from the official text of: (1) Communications to the Congress, (2) public addresses, (3) transcripts of press conferences, (4) public letters, (5) messages to heads of state, (6) statements released on miscellaneous subjects, and (7) formal executive documents promulgated in accordance with law.

(b) Ancillary text, notes, and tables shall be derived from official sources only.

Appendix D

FREE DISTRIBUTION

§ 4.15 *Members of Congress.* Each Member of Congress shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application therefor in writing to the Director.

§ 4.16 *The Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court of the United States shall be entitled to twelve copies of the annual volumes.

§ 4.17 *Executive agencies.* The head of each Department and the head of each independent agency in the Executive Branch shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application therefor in writing to the Director.

PAID DISTRIBUTION

§ 4.20 *Agency requisitions.* Each Federal agency shall be entitled to obtain at cost copies of the annual volumes for official use upon the timely submission to the Government Printing Office of a proper printing and binding requisition.

§ 4.21 *Extra copies.* All requests for extra copies of the annual volumes shall be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Extra copies shall be paid for by the agency or official requesting them.

§ 4.22 *Sale to public.* The annual volumes shall be placed on sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents at a price to be determined by the Administrative Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE FEDERAL REGISTER,

By: WAYNE C. GROVER,
Chairman.

Approved:

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General.

FRANKLIN G. FLOETE,
Administrator of General Services.

[F. R. Doc. 57-9283; Filed, Nov. 5, 1957;
9:43 a. m.]

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